

HAHNEMANN.



# HISTORY OF HOMOEOPATHY

AND

## ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

Their Founders, Benefactors, Faculties, Officers, Hospitals, Alumni, Etc.,  
with a Record of Achievement of Its Representatives  
in the World of Medicine

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Illustrated

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VOLUME I

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EDITED BY

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To  
SAMUEL CHRISTIAN FRIEDERICH HAHNEMANN  
and the  
GERMAN PROVERS

*This Work Is Dedicated*

*No mere Words can Adequately Express the Affection  
and Loyalty which every True Homoeopathist must feel  
for Hahnemann and His Co-workers. If these Volumes  
of the History of Homoeopathy and its Institutions in  
America in the Least Degree do Honor to Our Master,  
then They have not been Written in Vain*

## INTRODUCTION

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The homœopathic school of medicine was founded in Germany, but its growth has been most noteworthy in America. This has been due not to greater ability on the part of Hahnemann's followers in this country, nor to greater loyalty and enthusiasm among the adherents of homœopathy here, but to liberal laws which have enabled the physicians of this school to establish colleges where the law of *similia similibus curantur* could be properly taught, and physicians graduated who had not been prejudiced against it by contact with the allopathic profession, whose chief aim was to imbue the mind of the students with a belief in its supposed fallacies. The same spirit of liberality that encouraged the building of colleges also opened the way for the founding of hospitals and clinics, wherein the superiority of the homœopathic treatment has been established. To record the growth of these institutions in America and the labors of the men who established them under trying circumstances, often fighting their way through storms of opposition, rising above all difficulties, is the province of this work.

Thirty years ago Dr. Carroll Dunham undertook the preparation of a history of homœopathy, but ill health and an untimely death prevented its completion by his hand, and others took up the task he was obliged to relinquish. This history appeared in a supplemental volume of the transactions of the World's Homœopathic Convention held in Philadelphia during the centennial of 1876. The substantial growth of homœopathy in America has been since that time. Then scarcely a homœopathic college owned any property, and there were few well-equipped homœopathic hospitals in the land. To be sure, some vigorous homœopathic societies existed, and it is to their vigor and activity that we owe the chief part of our advancement. These societies have been the organized force of the school. They have furnished it with inspiration and have, at the same time, been its critics. They have acted as censors on colleges and faculties, and in many ways have been the parent of the vigorous homœopathy of to-day. We owe much to those men who, early foreseeing the difficulties which were to beset the establishment of a new school of medicine,



and recognizing the necessity of an organized force, were moved to establish the first national medical society in the United States, the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Like tribute may be paid to the genius of those who organized the state societies, which in time came to exercise a strong influence over state legislatures, as it is these bodies which govern medical practice in this country, and conserve the welfare of the whole school. The history of medical legislation as it relates to our school to-day is interesting, showing what was done by a small band of men who believed in their cause, and asked for nothing but justice against a powerful organization actuated by malice, hatred, and oftentimes by superstition. Were it not for the work done by our state societies most of the institutions that we have to-day would not be in existence.

Another potent force in the building up of the homœopathic school of medicine has been its literature as presented in its journals and text books. The same wisdom that foresaw the necessity of organization foresaw the necessity of an individual literature. Homœopathic journals were early established, not only carrying each month fresh encouragement to the physicians of the school, but bringing much help in the way of new provings, thus widening their therapeutic field. At the same time these journals kept abreast of the best there was in the whole domain of medicine and surgery. Text books of homœopathic therapeutics were issued by the score within a comparatively short time after the establishment of the school in America. Thus it was that the homœopathic physician became independent of his allopathic rival and enemy, and the increasing strength of his school gave him confidence in his system and confidence in himself.

All this, however, was only the means to an end. The real strength of the entire system lay in the superiority of the homœopathic principle over the empiricism of the then dominant school of practice. But no matter how great an advancement our system may have been over that already in practice, it could not by its truth alone have made headway against bigotry, which is sometimes called conservatism, together with an animosity which is not scientific and which in this case reflects no credit on the self-styled regular school of medicine.

It was no easy task that our predecessors set for themselves in establishing a new school of medicine under these conditions, and what we are to-day, and what we will be in the future, we owe to the ability, energy and self-sacrificing character of those who fought the battle when

it was raging hottest and who never swerved from the course they had laid out for themselves. It is to preserve the work of these men that this history has been written.

This history of homœopathy takes up events in their natural sequence. After a resumé of Hahnemann's life and the events attending the founding of the system in Europe, it brings us to America with the landing in New York of Hans Burch Gram and the planting of homœopathy in the metropolis. Of much greater importance, however, was the landing of Constantine Hering and his comrades, and the opening of the Allentown Academy, afterwards the college in Philadelphia. That was really the nucleus of the homœopathic school in America. From these two points the growth of homœopathy in every state, city and territory, and the founding of societies, colleges and hospitals are taken up in convenient order.

In preparing a comprehensive history of homœopathy and its institutions, it has been necessary to draw information from many and varied sources. The names of the collaborators are sufficient to guarantee the sincerity and thoroughness of the work. They are not only the representative men and women of the school, but the subjects upon which they have written have been those of which they were above all the most competent to treat, and their personal sympathy and interest has given to their papers a value which could not attach to the work of the ordinary writer of historical facts. Each contributor has done his work cheerfully, and any words which might be set down here, no matter how fulsome in praise, would but poorly express the appreciation which the editor and publishers feel for their careful and faithful assistance.

The great aim has been reliability, and no pains have been spared to make it such a work as will live in the annals of true history.

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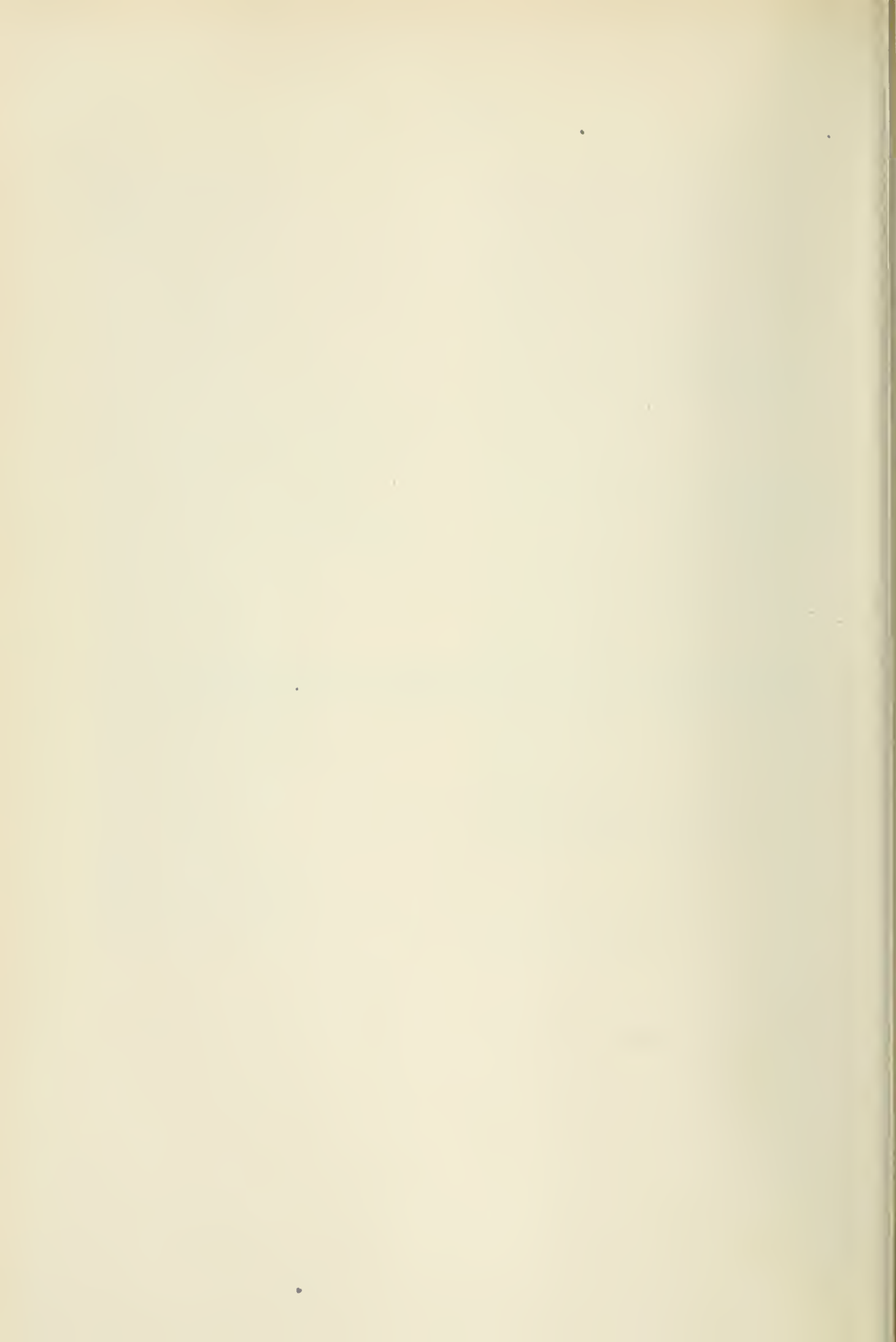
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# History of Homœopathy





# HISTORY OF HOMŒOPATHY

AND

## ITS INSTITUTIONS IN AMERICA

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### CHAPTER I

The Subject Introduced—Discovery in Medical Science—Brief Allusion to the Founder—Homœopathy in Germany—Bohemia—Austria—Russia—France—Italy—America—Sweden—Great Britain—Spain—Belgium—Cuba.

The discovery of glaring and inexcusable inconsistencies in the practice and administration of medicine during the last quarter of the eighteenth century led to the promulgation of a safer method of cure than the world had before known. It is said that evolution and development were the talismanic watchwords of the nineteenth century, during which were made the greatest strides in advancement in the arts and sciences that the world had known in all history, and that among the thousands of remarkable discoveries which marked that century most of them dated within the last half thereof. This may be true, and if it is homœopathy is to be credited to the advances in medical science of the preceding century, and to have attained its greatest degree of development and perfection during the last fifty years. Homœopathy at the beginning of the twentieth century rests on the solid fundamental principle established by its founder more than a hundred years ago, and from that beginning has advanced in every conceivable direction, keeping even step with the grand march of progress in every branch of science throughout all subsequent time.

It was not that Hahnemann was raised up for his special mission in life; he was born and raised and trained as were others of his time; in childhood and youth endowed with mental qualities as were those with whom he associated, not more gifted than they, perhaps, but, unlike them, was possessed of a studious mind, an inquiring nature, and he loved the companionship of his books more than the pleasures of idle hours, and far more than he loved his father's workshop, where he was sought to be kept with the brushes and paints and porcelain wares until he was skilled in the art of his father. But whatever the environment of his youth, his early advantages in education and his ultimate determination to enter upon the life of a physician, Hahnemann was in many respects a remarkable man, and what he did was only the right employment of the talents with which he had been endowed by nature and directed by circumstances.

It has been said with much truth that the early history of homœopathy in Germany was only the history of Hahnemann's life in that country, the

story of which is told by Bradford in these pages, as it has been told by hundreds of other commentators. "It is easy to show," Puhlman says of Hahnemann, "that when he advanced his new doctrine he not only made opposition to the spirit of that time, but that he necessarily paid a tribute to the latter by planting the roots of the new system into the old soil. We know from his biography that he withdrew in disgust from the old shallow mode of practice and devoted himself for some time to the study of chemistry."

To appreciate the worth of Hahnemann's character one must also know something of the condition of medicine in his time, but a thorough study of this subject leads into a limitless field, dangerous and uncertain even to the cautious logician of the twentieth century, for the greatest achievements in this particular branch of science are credited to the last fifty years. This is true not only of the homœopathic school, but as well of the so-called (by themselves) regular school.

But the opponents of the doctrine propounded by Hahnemann, and improved upon and elaborated by his more modern followers, never have regarded homœopathy in the light of advanced medical science, and with the truth before them of the enlightened age in which they live, still characterize the principles of *similia similibus curantur* as one of the fallacies of a former era; but they practice it, at times consult its "dogmatic" theories, and having intelligently investigated and compared it with the teachings under which they themselves were schooled, they are frequently led to accept its truths and employ them in practice. It is a fact that in America to-day just about one-sixth part of the medical practitioners employing the agencies of cure taught exclusively in homœopathic schools are graduates of allopathic colleges, and that notwithstanding the fact that of the hundred schools of medical instruction in America only one-fifth of them are distinctly homœopathic in teaching.

Hahnemann propounded his startling dogma in Germany in 1790, after which the new school passed through many wonderful and prolonged tests, trials and opposition before it was recognized and tolerated in other countries. But the seed had been sown in fertile German soil, grew there and flourished, and eventually spread out its branches into other lands. According to Altschul, the new doctrine was introduced in Bohemia in 1817, and in the next year Veith, the great restor, had his attention directed to it by Krastiansky, the famous army surgeon. In Austria it found lodgment in 1819, with Gossner practicing in Oberhollabrun and Mussek in Scafeld, but in the same year Emperor Francis I ordered that "Dr. Hahnemann's homœopathic method of cure should be generally and strictly forbidden;" but the prohibition was only temporary. In Russia the system was first introduced by laymen as early as 1823, and soon afterward Dr. Adams, the friend of Hahnemann, began practice in St. Petersburg. France caught the infection in 1830, when the new doctrine found there its first expounder in Count des Guidi, a doctor of medicine, doctor of science, and inspector of the University at Lyons, who had occasion to consult de Romani, a homœopathic physician of great reputation in Naples.

In writing of the introduction of homœopathy into Italy, Dadea, M.D. of Turin, says the seed was sown in the soil of Naples by the Austrians who entered that city in March, 1821, "to deprive its noble inhabitants of the liberty they had gained by the revolution of the same year. The general in command of the army of occupation, Baron Francis Koller, a devoted

friend of homœopathy, presented to the Royal Academy of Naples a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, inviting them to make use of it for the benefit of conscience and humanity."

Gram carried the new system on his voyage to America in 1825, when he set foot on the soil of New York, then, as now, the first city in the land, and he the first exponent of the doctrine, a scholar, teacher, and in every respect a gentleman, but not well calculated to combat the prejudices of those who made war on his principles. This was the home-coming of Gram, but the tidings he bore found no warm welcome on this side of the Atlantic. Further than this it does not become this chapter to treat of homœopathy in



Dr. Johann Ernst Stapf.

America, that being the principal subject of the greater work of which these comments are only introductory.

The honor of having introduced homœopathy in Sweden is accorded to Dr. George Wahlenberg, a professor in the University of Upsala, whose duties required him to lecture on the subjects of botany and pharmacia and organica, and who in order to qualify himself for his work felt bound to study the few homœopathic books then extant; and having studied them, he became convinced of their rational truth, although he himself never practiced the new system. This honor fell to Leidbeck and Souden, whose first proselyte was Sönderberg, the eminent botanist and ornithologist, who had settled in the little ancient town of Sigtuna.

Kerr, M.D. of Cheltenham, in his historical narrative says that although Hahnemann published his *Organon of Medicine* as far back as 1810, it was

not until 1826 that professional notice of homœopathy was taken in Great Britain, when at a meeting of the Medical Society of London in that year the subject was introduced, inquired into, voted upon, and "dropped;" a most natural result when the condition of the medical profession in the United Kingdom at that time is considered. In the next year, however, there settled in London Frederic F. Quin, physician and one of the suite of Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg. Quin had studied homœopathy in Germany, practiced it in Naples, and had the honor of introducing it in England. But Quin, on account of his presumption in practicing in England without license from that august body, the censors of the Royal College of Physicians, was brought to bar by them, threatened with penalties, but not giving heed to these admonitions was left severely alone to pursue his own pleasure in undisturbed peace. Later on, however, homœopathy came under the ban of persecution in Great Britain and was subjected to a series of bitter attacks, but withstood them all and emerged from the contest stronger and better than ever before.

"In 1829 there came to Madrid," says the narrative of the homœopathic society of the Spanish capital city, "a royal commission sent by the King of Naples to attend the marriage of Donna Maria Christina with Don Ferdinand VII, to which commission Dr. Horatiis, a practitioner of homœopathy, was attached as physician. But as his stay in Spain was short he left no notable results of the reformed medicine which he practiced." Of more importance were the services rendered by a layman, Zuarte, a merchant of Cadiz, who, when travelling for his health, made the acquaintance of Necker, and became an enthusiast on the subject of homœopathic treatment. Zuarte was the friend of Senor Vilalba of the diplomatic corps, and they traveled together to Coethen to visit Hahnemann and consult with him concerning the illness of the former. Following the founder's advice, he went to Lyons and was cured, and in the gratitude of his heart he bought copies of Hahnemann's works and distributed them among the physicians of Andalusia; and he sent to Leipsic, at his own expense, a medical student to receive the instructions of the most famous German homœopaths of the time. Thus the homœopathic doctrine first became known in Spain in 1829 and 1830, and was first practiced in the Andalusian provinces of that country.

Belgium in the center of Western Europe has for centuries excited the covetousness of her powerful neighbors—Holland on the north; the German empire on the east; France on the west and southwest, and England on the west and separated from her by the North Sea. During the last five centuries Belgium has been occupied in turn by France, Spain and Germany, and not until 1830 was she separated from Holland to establish an independent government. About 1829 homœopathy made its appearance in the country, when DeMoor of Alost, titular surgeon of the civil hospital, made himself the apostle of the new system. About two years afterward Varlez and Carlier adopted homœopathic practice in Brussels, and in 1837 they, with the assistance of Brixhe, Dugniolle, Van Meerbur, Dunenberg and others founded the Belgian Homœopathic Society.

Homœopathy was introduced into Havana about 1842 by Francisco de P. Escopet, who came from Spain at that time. The earliest practitioner of the school in Santiago de Cuba was Joaquin Bramon, who came from Barcelona in Spain in 1845 and continued in practice until 1847. In Jamaica



homœopathy was practically unknown until after 1870, and then its advocates were for a time suppressed by the civil authorities.

Such, then, is a mere outline of the introduction of homœopathy in various European countries and some of their western possessions. It is not the province of this work to treat in detail the history of homœopathy in other countries than America, but only to trace in a general way the gradual outspreading of the system from its original home in Germany to other foreign principalities and ultimately into America; and whatever is written in these introductory pages is only to lay the foundation of the exhaustive narrative which begins with the story of Hahnemann's life and his subsequent achievements as told by Bradford.



## CHAPTER II

The Beginnings of Homceopathy—Hahnemann, the Founder—His Birth and Education—His Trials and Triumphs—His Death—Brief Allusion to Some of the Provers, Disciples of the Founder.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The principle of *similia similibus curantur* is as old as the history of medicine. The fact that a substance capable of producing a certain series of symptoms will also remove like symptoms when produced by some other cause, was known to the ancient fathers of medicine. But like many another truth, although cures resulted occasionally and were noted by medical writers, no effort ever was made to understand and make practical use of this law of nature until Hahnemann, a German chemist and physician, whose attention was by chance called to it, began by personal experimentation to test its truth. After much effort, through trials, through trouble and ridicule, harassed by poverty, ostracised by his fellows, he steadily pursued his way, destined to triumph in the end and to lay his burden down, having passed by many years the usual span of life, in the most brilliant of the cities built by men, rich, respected, and honored, recognized as the founder and the master of a great medical system whose practitioners were established in many countries. And it was no idle utterance that fell finally from his lips—“*Non inutilis vixi*”—I have not lived in vain.

It has been said that genius consists in a capacity for taking infinite pains. It is equally true that the exercise of that faculty is not entirely at the option of the individual. There is a force within man that impels him to labor at an appointed task, at the picture, the book, the nation's cause, or humanity's. The artist is unhappy away from his canvas where every touch is a means to the fulfilment of a definite purpose, and he must continue to lay tint upon tint and color beside color until the glorious conception of the perfect picture is fixed upon the canvas to delight future generations of man. The author must write on regardless of his surroundings; he can not help himself; his tale must be told. The general must direct his army pitilessly onward over rough ways, where dead bodies are, past burning homes, onward to victory or death; it is his destiny and he must fulfill it. The reformer must walk steadily, with unheeding ears, and with eyes fixed upon a future beyond the ken of his fellows; he must bear the jeers of the world's idlers, pressing onward to the end, be it stake or laurel crown. Each by the impelling power within him is driven to accomplish his destiny. It is only at certain periods in the world's history that such a man is born, kindling in his heart from childhood the sacred fire. The results of these rare birth-gifts to the world mark epochs in its history, and by them mankind is advanced a step toward the fulfilment of the Creator's end. Such a man was Hahnemann, the story of whose remarkable life and medical system is about to be told.

Samuel Christian Frederick Hahnemann was born on the night of April 10, 1755, at Meissen, Saxony, the son of a porcelain painter. It is related that the father gave his son when the latter was five years old lessons in thinking, devoting a certain time each day to that instruction. The good father during these hours would advise the boy to prove all things and to hold fast to that which was good. Early in life he was placed in the village school, and it was a habit of his boyhood to wander over the beautiful hills of Meissen. He loved to study the plants and made an herbarium; he was fond of natural history. So apt was he that when twelve years old the good Master Müller intrusted to him to teach the rudiments of Greek to the other pupils. About this time the frugal father wished to take him from school and, after the way of German fathers, set him to work, but Magister Müller, the principal, entreated the father and offered to remit the tuition, upon which the bright, studious lad was allowed to remain at his books. At sixteen he entered the Meissen private school. Several times the father took his son from school only to be persuaded to allow him to return. Once he apprenticed him to a grocer at Leipsic, but the lad ran away and returned home, where his mother concealed him for several days until the father's heart was softened. It is also related that the father objected to the waste of lighting fluid needed for midnight study, upon which the son fashioned a rude clay lamp and hid himself with his books at night in a retired nook in the rambling old Eck-house where he lived.

There was a wonderful native force within the boy impelling him to study, to store his mind with useful knowledge, and that despite paternal frowns and other difficulties. He had to learn—it was destiny—and the father at last began to realize that there was something in this country-bred lad of twenty years; this eccentric son, who already knew somewhat of Latin, Greek, Hebrew, history, and physics, and whom nothing in the way of opposition could deter from knowing, and that he ought no longer attempt to curb. And so when Samuel was twenty years old, in 1775, and when the Easter bells were ringing, Hahnemann, the student, received from his father about twenty dollars, with permission to journey to Leipsic, the university town, and win his way in his own manner. He began student life in Leipsic by attending lectures during the day and devoting the nights to translations from the English into German, and he also taught German and French to a rich young Greek. A generous citizen of Meissen had presented him with free tickets to the medical lectures, but his literary occupations were such as to prevent him from attending them regularly; but he studied hard and saved his money that he might sooner go to the more advantageous schools of Vienna. Soon after he went to Leipsic he was defrauded of his savings, and for nine months was obliged to live on a little more than sixty-eight florins, and then to seek a self-supporting position. But the way was provided in the person of Dr. Von Quarin, who was physician to Maria Theresa



Dr. Gustav Wilhelm Gross.

and Emperor Joseph. He assisted this young Saxon scholar, who thus spoke of his benefactor many years afterwards: "He respected, loved and instructed me as if I had been the first of his pupils, and even more than this, and he did it all without expecting any compensation from me. To him I am indebted for my calling as a physician. I had his friendship and I may almost say his love, and I was the only one of my age whom he took with him to visit his private patients."

Von Quarin secured for Hahnemann the position of private physician and librarian to the Baron von Bruckenthal, who was governor of Siebenburgen and lived in the city of Hermanstadt. For a year and nine months he remained in the delightful seclusion of Von Bruckenthal's great library, filled with priceless books and manuscripts. He catalogued his collections



*Hahnemanns Geburtshaus in Meissen.*

Hahnemann's Birthplace in Meissen.

of rare coins and also the books, and arranged them. And he studied them. He was always studying, making ready for the future that as yet he dreamed not of, and was impelled always by an unknown inward force to gain new and varied knowledge. When Hahnemann left Hermanstadt he was master of Greek, Latin, English, Hebrew, Italian, Syriac, Arabic, Spanish, German, and had besides a little knowledge of Chaldaic; and then he was only twenty-four years of age.

This is the man who has been called "that ignorant German fanatic!" He bade the good baron farewell in the spring of 1779, and went to the University of Erlangen to take his degree as doctor of medicine, choosing Erlangen because the fees were less than at Vienna. At this place on August 10, 1779, he successfully defended his thesis, and received his diploma. From the time of graduation in August until some time in the year 1780, it is



probable that Hahnemann travelled about in the towns of Lower Hungary. In the summer of 1780 a home-longing overcame him and he returned to Saxony, locating in the little town of Hetstadt in a copper mining country, where he found little to do but study the mining. He remained there nine months, going thence in the springtime of 1781 to Dessau, where he first turned his attention to chemistry, of which he afterwards became one of the most able exponents and experimentalists of the time. Here also he gained much knowledge of practical mining and smelting, which he afterwards utilized in writing upon those subjects; and, as he so quaintly said: "I filled the dormer windows of my mind."

In Dessau Hahnemann met Johanna Henrietta Leopoldine Kuchler, daughter of apothecary Kuchler, who became his life companion. They were



Dr. Carl Gottlob Franz.

married in Dessau, December 1, 1782. He was twenty-seven and she nineteen years old. He had a short time previous taken the post of parish doctor at Gommern, a small town not far from Magdeburg. They went there and he at once began regularly to practice his profession. Hahnemann said that there had previously been no physician at this place, and that the inhabitants had no desire for any such person. Here he remained two years and nine months. While there he made some important translations and published his first original book "On the Treatment of Old Sores and Ulcers." In this work he gave the results of his experience in Transylvania, and said that the patients probably would have done quite as well without him. And in writing of his treatment of a case of caries of the metatarsal bone he said:

"I scraped the carious bone clean out and removed all the dead part, dressed it with alcohol and watched the result" (not a bad method of treatment for the surgery of the present day, and that was in 1784). The matter of hygiene was mentioned in his book, although at that time it was very little understood. Even then the master was teaching in advance of his time.

He now began, as he says, to taste the delights of home; he was contented; his books and his official position supported him; but the rude and barbarous medical methods of the day disturbed his logical and educated mind, which was trained to expect definite results; and he disliked to give compounds of whose effects on patients he was ignorant. He could not accept the loose ways and methods of the existing medical schools. In the celebrated letter to Hufeland, the "Nestor of German medicine," on the "Necessity of a Regeneration in Medicine," published some time afterward, Hahnemann fully explained his feelings at that period of his life, and his reasons for giving up the old practice of medicine hampered by dogmas of doubt. He resigned his position at Gommern in the autumn of 1784 and entirely gave up practice that (in his own words) "I might no longer incur the risk of doing injury, and I engaged exclusively in chemistry and in literary occupations." His mind was now reaching out toward his ideal. As he once said to Hufeland, he could not understand a God who had not provided some certain method of contemplating diseases from their own aspect and of curing them with certainty. "But why has this method not been discovered during the twenty-five or thirty centuries in which men have called themselves physicians? Because it is too near us, and too easy; because to attain it there is no need of brilliant sophisms or seducing hypotheses." Impelled by a something within him to seek, Hahnemann gave up the old practice of medicine and reduced himself and family to comparative poverty for conscience sake, and in the fulfillment of the immutable law in his nature that he was powerless to overcome. From Gommern he removed to brilliant Dresden, then the home of the arts and the sciences, and devoted his time to translations and the study of chemistry. He also studied medical jurisprudence with Dr. Wagner, the town physician or health officer, who became his friend and gave him charge of the hospitals of the town for a year. At this time Hahnemann was well known in Germany as a scholarly translator of scientific books, and a daring and successful experimentalist in chemistry. He was received with warm welcome by the distinguished scholars who resided in Dresden. Adelung, who had made a compilation in five volumes of the history of all the known languages and dialects ("Mithridates") and who was perhaps the foremost philologist in the world; Dasdorf, the librarian of the great Electoral library—himself a ripe scholar; Blumenbach, the naturalist; and Laviosier, the ill-fated chemist, a victim of the reign of terror. Such was the company Hahnemann enjoyed, a scholar in a scholarly atmosphere, and in the companionship of men of wisdom. This life continued four pleasant years. Up to this time all the translations of scientific works and the original books he had written were of such a nature as to render him more fit for the great discoveries he was soon destined to make.

In September, 1789, Hahnemann removed to Leipsic and continued his literary work. Before this it is probable that he had no idea that he was to be a medical reformer. There is nothing in his writings to indicate such a thought. He was simply a learned physician and chemist, too honest to bleed and purge and dose his fellow men, and vaguely seeking in his own

mind for some more reasonable and safe method of cure. Soon after his arrival at Leipsic and while he was translating from the English the *materia medica* of the great Scotch physician, William Cullen, he was led by certain statements in the book to make some original experiments upon himself regarding the effects of Peruvian bark. As a result he added a footnote to the second volume of his translation, in which he said: "I took by way of experiment, twice a day, four drachms of good China. My feet, finger tips, &c., at first became cold; I grew languid and drowsy; then my heart began to palpitate, and my pulse grew hard and small; intolerable anxiety, trembling (but without cold rigor), prostration throughout all my limbs; then pulsation in my head, redness of my cheeks, thirst, and—in short—all these symptoms which are ordinarily characteristic of Intermittent Fever, made their appearance, one after another, yet without the peculiar chilly rigor. This paroxysm lasted two or three hours each time, and recurred, *if I repeated the dose, not otherwise*. I discontinued it and was in good health." This discovery led to experiment; analysis led to synthesis.

Hahnemann passed six years in noting the effects of different drugs and poisons on healthy persons and in studying old volumes of recorded experiments in *materia medica*. His family was pressed into the service and friends also assisted him. Each was tried in various doses and in every possible variety of circumstance, that the real effect might be clearly understood. All the time he could spare from his translations was devoted to these provings and to chemical research.

He now had several children and was so poor that the whole family lived in a single room, while the father pursued his work in one corner, separated from the others only by a curtain. It was his custom to sit up every other night translating in order to gain more time for his experiments. In 1791 poverty compelled him to go to the little village of Stotteritz, where he could live still more cheaply. While there he helped in the work of the house, wore the garments and the heavy wooden clogs of the poor German, and even kneaded the bread with his own hands. Sickness befell his family. He had lost faith in medicine. Of this period he writes: "Where shall I look for aid, sure aid? sighed the disconsolate father on hearing the moaning of his dear, inexpressibly sick children. The darkness of the night and the dreariness of the desert all around me; no prospect of relief for my oppressed paternal heart." Yet always he had in mind the determination to continue his experiments, to elaborate the new law that he had begun to make practicable.

Previous to this time Hahnemann had no opportunity of testing on the sick the result of the drug-provings on the healthy, but now it came. A certain influential man, Herr Klockingbring, had by ridicule been rendered violently insane, and his wife, having heard of Hahnemann, was induced to request him to attend her husband. Through her influence the Duke of Gotha gave up to Hahnemann for the experiment a wing in his old hunting castle at Georgenthal at the foot of the Thuringian mountains, nine miles from his own capital of Gotha. He caused it to be properly arranged for the reception of the maniac and his keepers. He was taken with the madness in the winter of 1791-92. It probably was in the spring of 1792 that Hahnemann's attention was first called to the case, and during that summer he went to Georgenthal. It was a case of acute mania and Klockingbring was very violent, requiring several keepers. Hahnemann says that for two weeks he watched him without giving him any medicine. It was the fashion then



to treat insane persons with great severity, chaining, beating and placing them in dark dungeons. Hahnemann did not approve of this and treated his distinguished patient with great gentleness. It has been claimed that Hahnemann was in advance of the celebrated alienist Pinel in this plan of treating the insane. It was during this same year of 1792 that Pinel first unchained the maniacs in the hospital of Bicetre at Paris. In 1793 Klock- ingbring returned to Hanover completely cured.

Hahnemann left Georgenthal in May, 1793, going thence to Molschleben, a small village near Gotha. From letters written at this time by him to a patient, and which have been published, we are able to determine his whereabouts very correctly. He went from Molschleben to Pyrmont, and from



Dr. Franz Hartmann.

there in 1796 to Wolfenbittel, and thence to Königslutter, where he remained until 1799, when he went to Hamburg. The life at Königslutter is memorable because while living there he published, in 1796, in "The Journal for Practicing Physicians," edited by his friend Hufeland, and which was the most important medical journal of that time, his celebrated essay on a "New Principle for Ascertaining the Curative Powers of Drugs." In this he gave to the world for the first time his principle—*similia similibus curantur*, explaining how he had experimented and the result. It was only after six years of constant trial and study that he shared his wonderful secret with the medical world.

During the last year of the life at Königslutter an epidemic of scarlet fever occurred, and Hahnemann put his new found knowledge to the proof,

and declared that belladonna, inasmuch as it would produce a similar drug condition, would cure scarlet fever—and it did; and because he first tested the cure on the sick and did not reveal its name until he was sure of its effect, his enemies even to the present day, have accused him of dealing in secret remedies and nostrums.\*

But in prescribing with his own medicines for these patients he had offended against the law, and the jealous apothecaries of Königsutter hounded him forth to fresh wanderings. In the autumn of 1799 he packed all his goods and his family into a large wagon, and with heavy heart left the town where life had begun to present some sunshine, and started on the road to Hamburg. On the journey over a precipitous part of the way the wagon was overturned; the driver was thrown from his seat; Hahnemann himself was injured; a daughter's leg was broken; an infant son Ernst was so hurt that he soon died, and his property was damaged by falling into a stream. At the nearest village of Muhlhausen he was obliged to remain six weeks at considerable expense.

He settled after this at Altona and did not go to Hamburg until 1800. It was in this year that Fleischer, the Leipsic publisher, gave to Hahnemann to translate an English book containing medical prescriptions. He translated the text into good German, but added an original preface in which he so ridiculed and satirized and belittled the compound prescriptions of the great lights of the English medical world that it put an end to his employment by that publisher. His only further translation was the Von Haller *Materia Medica* from the Latin, which was published in 1806. At this period he wrote several essays for Hufeland's journal. In 1802 he went from Hamburg to Mollen in the duchy of Lauenburg, and from there journeyed to Eilenburg in beloved Saxony. He was not allowed to remain there, however, as the health officer ordered him away. From thence he went to Machern, a village four miles from Leipsic, where poverty again distressed him. It is related that after toiling all day at translating (at the Haller *Materia Medica*) he often assisted his wife to wash the family clothing at night, and as they could not purchase soap they employed raw potatoes instead. The portion of bread allowed to each was so small that he was accustomed to weigh it out in equal proportion. From Machern he went to Wittenburg, departing soon after for Dessau, where he lived for two years.

Hahnemann left Hamburg about the beginning of 1802. He could not have remained long in one place. He was poor and persecuted, driven from town to town. He passed about two years at Dessau and, according to a letter written by him, he was in June, 1805, domiciled at Torgau, where he remained until 1811, when he went to Leipsic. As his essays in the medical journals only brought him into condemnation he afterwards published his articles in the "General German Gazette of Literature and Science."

Hahnemann's first collection of provings—"Fragmenta de Viribus"—was published in Latin while he was at Torgau, in 1805. Five years later the first edition of the *Organon* appeared. In this he gave to the world a careful explanation of his new medical discoveries and beliefs. It contained everything relating to the new medical method and in it he for the first time men-

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\*This was the only occasion on which Hahnemann ever withheld the name and purpose of any medicament employed by him.

tioned the name *Homœopathy*. The work appeared in 1810, from the press of his friend and patient, Arnold. The book consists of an introduction and the *Organon* itself. The introduction is entitled "Review of the medication, allopathy and palliative treatment that have prevailed to the present time in the old school of medicine," and comprises the first one hundred pages of the *Organon*.



Dr. Moritz Muller.

Hahnemann here presents the curious story of the efforts of mankind to conquer disease. He writes: "But ever since that time (soon after Hippocrates, therefore for 2,500 years) men have occupied themselves with the treatment of the ever-increasing multiplicity of diseases, who, led astray by their vanity, sought by reasoning and guessing to excogitate the mode of furnishing this aid. Innumerable and dissimilar ideas respecting the nature of diseases and their remedies sprang from so many dissimilar brains, and the theoretical views these gave rise to, they called (structures) *systems*, each of which was at variance with the rest and self-contradictory. Each of these subtle expositions at first threw the readers into stupefied amazement at the incomprehensible wisdom contained in it, and attracted to the system monger a number of followers, who re-echoed his unnatural sophistry, to none of whom, however, was it of the slightest use in enabling them to

cure better, until a new system, often diametrically opposed to the first, thrust that aside, and in its turn gained a short-lived renown. None of them was in consonance with nature and experience; they were mere theoretical webs constructed by cunning intellects out of pretended consequences which could not be made use of in practice, in the treatment at the sick-bed, on account of their excessive subtlety and repugnance to nature and only served for empty disputations.

"Simultaneously, but quite independent of all these theories, there sprung up a mode of treatment with mixtures of unknown medicinal substances, against forms of disease arbitrarily set up, and directed towards some material object, completely at variance with nature and experience, hence, as may be supposed, with a bad result—such is old medicine, Allopathy, as it is termed.

"Without disparaging the services which many physicians have rendered to the sciences auxiliary to medicine, to natural philosophy and chemistry, to natural history in its various branches, and to that of man in particular, anthropology, physiology and anatomy, &c., I shall occupy myself here with the practical part of medicine only, with the healing art itself, in order to show how it is that diseases have hitherto been imperfectly treated. I speak merely of the medical art as hitherto practiced, which, presuming on its antiquity, imagines itself to possess a scientific character."

Hahnemann then discusses various medical methods, blood letting, evac-

uant, stimulating, &c. He says again: "The presumed character of the affection, they regarded as the cause of the disease, and hence they directed their pretended casual treatment against spasm, inflammation (plethora), fever, general and partial debility, mucus, putridity, obstructions, &c., which they thought to remove by means of their antispasmodic, antiphlogistic, tonic, stimulant, antiseptic, dissolvent, resolvent, derivative, evacuant, antagonistic remedies, (of which they only possessed a superficial knowledge).

"But all semblance of appropriate treatment of diseases was completely lost, by a practice, introduced in the earliest times, and *even made into a rule*: I mean the *mixture, in a prescription*, of various medicinal substances, whose real action was, almost without an exception, unknown, and which without any one exception, invariably differed so much among each other. One



Dr. Carl Haubold.

medicine (the sphere of whose medicinal effects was unknown) was placed foremost, as the principal remedy (*basis*), and was designed to subdue what the physician deemed the chief character of the disease; to this was added some other drug (equally unknown as regards the sphere of its medicinal action) for the removal of some particular accessory symptom, or to strengthen the action of the first (*adjuvans*): and besides these, yet another (likewise unknown as to the sphere of its medicinal powers) a pretended corrective remedy (*corrigens*); these were all *mixed together* (boiled, infused)—and along with them, some medicinal syrup, or distilled medicinal water, also with different properties, would be included in the formula, and it was supposed that each of the ingredients of this mixture would perform, in the



diseased body, the part allotted to it by the prescriber's imagination, without suffering itself to be disturbed or led astray by the other things mixed up along with it; which, however, could not in reason be expected."

He then goes more fully into the absurdity of medicinal mixtures and cites from medical writers to show that such a plan is ridiculous. Again he says: "It was high time for the wise and benevolent Creator and Preserver of mankind to put a stop to this abomination, to command a cessation of these tortures, and to reveal a healing art the very opposite of this, which should not waste the vital juices and powers by emetics, perennial scourings out of the bowels, warm baths, diaphoretics, or salivation; nor shed the life's blood, nor torment and weaken with painful appliances; nor, in place of curing pa-



Dr. Carl F. Trinks.

tients suffering from diseases, render them incurable by the addition of new, chronic, medicinal maladies, by means of the long continued use of wrong, powerful medicines of unknown properties; nor yoke the horse behind the cart, by giving strong palliatives, according to the old favorite axiom, *contraria contrariis curantur*; nor in short, in place of lending the patient aid, to guide him in the way to death, as is done by the merciless routine practitioner, but which on the contrary should spare the patient's strength as much as possible, and should rapidly and mildly effect an unalloyed and permanent cure, by means of the smallest doses of simple medicines well considered, and selected according to their proved effects, by the only therapeutic law conformable to nature, *similia similibus curantur*.

"It was high time He should permit the discovery of homœopathy.



"By observation, reflection, and experiment, I discovered that in opposition to the old allopathic method, the true, the proper, the best mode of treatment, is contained in the maxim: To effect a mild, rapid, certain, and permanent cure, choose, in every case of disease, a medicine which can itself produce an affection similar to that sought to be cured.

"Hitherto no one has ever *taught* this homœopathic method of cure, no one has *practiced* it. But if the truth is only to be found in this method, as I can prove it to be, we might expect that, even though it remained *unperceived* for thousands of years, distinct traces of it would be discovered in every age. And such is the fact."

Hahnemann devoted about sixty pages to quotations from the writings of old physicians from Hippocrates to Sydenham, describing cures effected according to the doctrine of similars. Each cure is plainly stated with a reference in each case to the medical writer responsible for the statement. The book itself is devoted to instructions in practical homœopathy. Hahnemann never claimed to discover the law of similia, but he did claim that he was the first person to make any practical demonstration of that law.

It is needless to say that the propositions advanced in the *Organon* brought down upon the head of the reformer an avalanche of abuse. He had raised his hand against the traditions of years and he was attacked by the medical journals of the day. Books and pamphlets were fulminated against him. The reviews were so virulent that even the better of Hahnemann's enemies condemned them. He was called a charlatan, a quack, an ignoramus. In 1811 his son published a refutation, which it is believed Hahnemann himself wrote. All this storm of abuse he answered in no other way. He gave his answer in a better way, in 1811, when he presented to the world the first volume of "*Materia Medica Pura*."

But the grand impulse was strong within him. He felt that he must find a wider platform from which to shout his glad tidings to sick and suffering humanity, and in the year 1811 he transferred his "*Lares and Penates*" to his old home in Leipzig, the place he had first entered as an enthusiastic and scholarly lad of twenty. Since then—Vienna, Hermanstadt, Erlangen, Dessau, Gommern, Dresden, Georgenthal, the wander-years, and afterwards Torgau, with its literary results. Trials, malevolence, privation, and false accusation, all had followed him like furies, and yet, impelled by a strange force, the genius of right and justice, he had ever and steadily gone on towards the future of whose brightness even yet he did not know.

That Hahnemann ever planned any means of promulgating a new medical system for his own personal advantage, as his enemies ever asserted, anyone conversant with his character must utterly discredit. He was all through his long life the victim of circumstance, or, as some of his followers claim, of a "Providence" that fashioned every event and from the seemingly tangled threads in his web of life wrought the perfect picture; and every bitter trial of his life was but bringing better equipment for the glorious end.

It now became impressed upon Hahnemann's mind that he must teach this doctrine of medicine publicly to men; and he went to Leipzig and began to lecture on the principles of homœopathy. In December, 1811, he inserted a notice of his "Medical Institute" in a journal of the city. But before he was permitted to lecture he was compelled to defend a thesis before the faculty of medicine. This he did on June 26, 1812. Its title was "*A Dissertation on the Helleborism of the Ancients*," and it was such a marvel of erudi-

tion that no one attempted to dispute it. In its pages containing quotations from the Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Arabic, Italian, French, English and German there was evidence of profound knowledge. It seemed an echo from the great libraries of Hermanstadt and Dresden.

Hahnemann now began lecturing Wednesday and Saturday afternoons from 2 to 3 o'clock. The lectures were continued semi-annually during his entire stay at Leipsic, and soon attracted hearers from the medical and law students and the younger of the Leipsic physicians. The fame of his learning and a desire to see the man who taught such medical "heresies" attracted many to him. Soon from the audiences he gathered a circle of young men under his direction who began to make provings on themselves. The result was the "*Materia Medica Pura*." These faithful disciples lived near Hahnemann's house and were almost constantly with him. Each had his duty to



Dr. G. A. H. Mühlenbein.

perform, and Hahnemann, after collecting the symptoms, verified them, subjecting them to the finest scrutiny and with the most scrupulous exactitude analyzed them. The plants were collected, the preparations according to the formula of the master were made, and results noted. They who sat at the feet of the teacher afterwards carried the new doctrine into many places. Fortunately, the story has been told by some among the number so that it is known how the reformer lived at this time. He was fully occupied with his lectures and the reception of patients at his home. He did not visit them at their houses. Daily with his wife and daughters he walked in one of the public gardens of the city. After the day's labor he was accustomed to sit among his students in the evening, and with the mug of "ghose" at his side and the long German pipe in his hand, he would tell his disciples of

the curious actions and ways of the older physicians at the sick bed, or relate circumstances of his former life; and then he would become lost to the surroundings, his pipe would go out, and one of his daughters would at once be called to relight it.

But persecution came. The students were accustomed to prescribe for patients and Hahnemann's reception room was thronged daily; both master and student gave medicine. This practice was contrary to the law of that time, and the apothecaries whose privileges were supposed to be encroached upon appealed to the courts against Hahnemann, and he was cited to appear. He did so, and also addressed a letter to the authorities in which he argued that he did not give compound prescriptions but only simple remedies in such minute doses, and of whose preparation the apothecaries knew nothing, that they could not put up these medicines; that their exclusive right was only to make up compound prescriptions and that homœopathy did not compound

or dispense. He was soon notified that he would be fined twenty thalers for every dispensation afterwards.

In 1820 a celebrated general, Prince von Schwartzenberg, who had been a leader of the allied armies against Napoleon, applied to Hahnemann for treatment, asking that he attend him at Vienna. Hahnemann replied that if he wished his services he must come to Leipsic as he was too busy to go to Vienna. So desirous was the prince to consult Hahnemann that he came to Leipsic and established himself in a suburb of the city. His case was incurable, and he died about six months afterwards, of apoplexy. His death was the cause of renewed attacks on Hahnemann, and the legal persecutions, that during the treatment had been prevented by the Saxon government on account of his illustrious patient, were resumed with redoubled vigor. Hahnemann's students were arrested, fined, and even imprisoned. He himself was so persecuted that he must either give up practice or resume his journeying in quest of another abiding place. Of a truth it may be said:

"His life was like a battle or a march,  
And like the wind's blast, never resting, homeless,  
He stormed across the war-convulsed earth."

Not far from Leipsic was one of the many little principalities of which at that time Germany was composed. It was the duchy of Anhalt-Coethen. One of its notables, the Grand Duke Frederick, had heard of Hahnemann's wonderful cures and was, besides, a lover of justice. He offered an asylum to the persecuted old teacher, appointed him his privy physician with the title of Hofrath, and by edict gave him permission to dispense and prescribe within the limits of his kingdom. Early in May, 1821, Hahnemann shook the dust of inhospitable Leipsic from his feet and with his faithful students accompanying him on the road set out for Coethen.

It was a delightful place, nestled in the valley of a small river, and in its quiet the master passed fifteen years of his eventful life. In a summer-house at the end of a paved garden he studied and wrote and meditated, formulating, completing and perfecting his life work. His "Chronic Diseases" was written at Coethen, the last four editions of *Organon*, and the last two editions of "*Materia Medica Pura*."

The year 1829 was memorable because on August 10 Hahnemann celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation at Erlangen. His disciples came to him, bringing gifts. The old savant's portrait was done in oil and his bust was modelled. Stapf, his favorite pupil, had collected the fugitive essays he had written, and brought the first copy from the printer as his token. Albrecht, the Dresden friend and after-time biographer, delivered a poem in his praise. Rummel presented the honorary diploma from his alma mater. The scholarly Mühlenbein made a Latin oration, giving a sketch of his life and labors. The good duke and duchess remembered their beloved physician. Afterwards there was a grand dinner. The disciples came from all parts of the country, and those who could not come sent letters of amity. This occasion resulted in the formation of the German Central Homœopathic Union.

Soon afterward, however, a great sorrow came, and the wings of ashen gray were unfolded over the good housewife. For years she had devoted herself to the cares of life that her husband might be free to pursue his studies. At the time of her illness Hahnemann also was ill, but he kept himself at her

bedside and comforted her. After her death their daughters continued to care for the household, and there was little real change in its domestic life.

The cholera year of 1832 came, and although Hahnemann never had seen a case of that character his knowledge of the effects of medicines upon the system enabled him to suggest the remedies that would be found useful. His opinion proved correct, because it was founded upon a law. Now the years passed peacefully and happily; the wanderer at last had a home. Homœopathy was known and men of ability, physicians and laymen, journeyed to the little village to hear the old sage talk and to learn more of the new and rational method of healing. Coethen became the schoolhouse of homœopathy, from whence went willing disciples to carry the teachings to all parts of the world.

Hahnemann always was a very industrious man; he never was idle. He proved about ninety medicines on himself; he wrote about seventy original works on chemistry and medicine, some of them in several volumes; he trans-



Hahnemann's Home in Coethen.

lated fifteen large medical and scientific works from the English, six from the French, one from the Italian, and one from the Latin. These translations were not alone on medicine, but on chemistry, agriculture and general literature. Among them was "History of the Lives of Abelard and Heloise," which was considered a remarkable work from a literary standpoint. Besides this was the labor of attending to a very large practice, a great part of which was by letter. He was not only a physician, reformer and chemist, but he was an accomplished classical scholar and critic, well versed in astronomy and meteorology, and especially fond of geography. In the days at Coethen he was at seventy-five years interesting himself in the habits of spiders, still studying chemistry, and keeping himself by letter *en rapport* with his followers in different parts of the world.

In stature Hahnemann was a small man, inclined to stoutness; his carriage was upright and his walk dignified; his step was firm and all his motions active; his forehead was very high, arched, and bore the impress of thought. In early life he wore a queue; later on he became bald on the top of his head,



and long locks of curling white hair fell over each temple. His eye was particularly piercing and brilliant, as though a great soul looked out defiantly upon the noisy world. He seldom smiled; life had been too real for much laughter, yet he enjoyed the pleasure of others. In early life he wore small clothes, knee breeches and shoes with buckles, and later on the long trousers; his coat was dark. In his home life a gaily figured dressing gown with long skirts, wadded slippers and always a black velvet cap on his head, completed his attire. In Paris it was said that he wore his hair in curl papers at night. In food he was abstemious; he was fond of sweets and preferred a sort of simple cake to bread. His vegetables were cabbage, new beans and spinach. He usually took a nap after eating. Daily he took exercise in the open air, and worked until late at night. His usual companion was a little pet dog that lay near his chair. Hahnemann had eleven children.



Friedrich Rummel, M. D.

In January, 1833, a fond wish of the great teacher was realized. A homœopathic hospital was formally opened at Leipsic. He visited it later on and had the satisfaction of knowing that there was at least one institution pledged to a fair trial of his doctrines. There were differences afterward between the physicians and himself, but he continued his interest in the hospital as long as he remained in Germany.

In 1835 this old man who had for some time thought that according to the law of nature he might finish his pilgrimage at any time, renewed his lease upon life. He married a French lady of thirty-five years, one Marie Melanie d'Hervilly Gohier, daughter of a painter who had been adopted by



a prominent Frenchman. She had heard of Hahnemann, and on visiting him they were mutually attracted. He made a will giving his children most of his property, and on January 28, 1835, he married; and on the first day of Whitsuntide of the same year he departed from Coethen with his bride. His children and grandchildren dined with them at Halle, and the doctor and his wife went on to Paris. Madame Hahnemann was a woman of ability, an artist and poetess, and she soon became also a physician. She was of good family and the life became a gay and busy one. They lived in style in a fashionable part of the city. Soon Hahnemann, though it was supposed that he intended to rest from his labors at Paris, was engaged in a larger and more exacting practice than he ever before had, and contrary to the old custom he now made visits, driving about in his carriage after the manner of other city physicians. His clientage constantly increased, and although he had given away most of his property on leaving Germany, it is said that during the eight years of his life in Paris he earned 4,000,000 francs. The French Homœopathic Society honored him by making him their honorary president, and his every birthday was made the occasion of a festival in his honor. Many distinguished strangers called on and recognized him as the founder of a new and successful school of medicine. His home life was happy; he enjoyed the opera and public receptions, but he did no more literary work.

Death came at last to take away the great man, and calmly, trustingly, uncomplainingly, although at the last he suffered much, he passed away early in the morning of Sunday, July 2, 1843, gently whispering "I have not lived in vain."

Previous to 1811, the year in which Hahnemann established his school in Leipsic, none but himself had practiced his system. But now with the students from the university attending his lectures and becoming one by one convinced of the truth of homœopathy, they also began to practice quietly. The first of them to embrace homœopathy was Johann Ernst Stapf, who studied the new system as early as 1811, and in 1812 practiced with only the remedies mentioned in the first volume of "*Materia Medica Pura*." Hartmann says that in 1814 Stapf was no longer living in Leipsic, but came occasionally from Naumburg, where he was established, to visit his old friends. He was the first pupil of Hahnemann and was very near and dear to him.

From 1812 to 1821 the lectures by Hahnemann were delivered semi-annually on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. These were attended by both students and physicians. During this time Hahnemann was at work on his "*Materia Medica Pura*." The first volume had been published in 1811; the second and third were issued in 1816-17; the fourth in 1818; the fifth in 1819, and the sixth in 1821. This consisted of a record of the symptoms resulting from various medicinal substances that had been proven upon themselves by a number of the young men who were attending Hahnemann's lectures. These men had organized themselves into a Provers' Union, subject to the control and advice of the master. The members were Stapf, Gross, Hornburg, Franz, Wislicenus, Teuthorn, Herrmann, Reuckert, Langhammer and Hartmann; and by means of this devoted band homœopathy was introduced from the medical family of Hahnemann in Leipsic into the different parts of Germany.

Johann Ernst Stapf was born September 9, 1788, at Naumburg. He was educated in the Nobility school of Naumburg and Leipzig University.

He began to investigate as early as 1811 and was practicing homœopathy at Naumburg as early as 1814. He was one of the stalwarts of German homœopathy.

Gustav Wilhelm Gross, born at Kaltenborn near Jüterbogk, September 6, 1794, went to Leipsic in 1814 and there became acquainted with Hahnemann and his followers. He remained in Leipsic until 1817, when, after taking his degree, January 6, 1817, he established himself in practice as a homœopathic physician at Jüterbogk, a small village between Leipsic and Berlin, near the Saxon frontier. Like the others he was exposed to much obloquy, but became one of the most eminent of the German practitioners.

Christian Gottlob Hornburg, born at Chemnitz October 18, 1793, went to Leipsic to study theology in 1813. He attended Hahnemann's lectures on



Dr. Georg Aug. Benj. Schweikert.

homœopathy and decided to study medicine. He was one of those who practiced homœopathy in Leipsic and became involved in the trials and fines that overwhelmed the students of Hahnemann in 1819. It is said that his case of medicines was taken from him by the authorities in November, 1819, and was burned with considerable public formality in the Paulina (St. Paul's) cemetery. His early death is said to have been due to bitter persecution by the relentless enemies of homœopathy.

Karl Gottlob Franz, born at Plauen, May 8, 1795, went to Leipsic in 1814 and soon became assistant to Hahnemann. He remained in Leipsic until 1825 and then went to Vienna as physician to a lady of noble family, who wished homœopathic treatment.

W. E. Wislicenus introduced homœopathy into Eisenach in the duchy of Weimar, at an early date. He had been of the Leipsic coterie. It is said that in 1821 he made trials of homœopathy in the Garrison hospital at Berlin, which was under control of the military surgeons. The results were favorable to homœopathy. The hospital doctors took away the journal in which he had recorded the results of his experiments, to read, but in spite of his earnest entreaties for its return they would not bring it back.

Ernst Ferdinand Rueckert was born near Herrnhut, March 3, 1795. He went to Leipsic in 1812, and was one of the first of Hahnemann's pupils. From 1816 to 1817 he visited the Medico-Chirurgical Academy at Dresden. He first settled at Grimma, but soon went to Mutchen and soon after again changed location, going to Bernstadt in 1819. He practiced homœopathy in a number of other localities in Germany and was instrumental in spreading the new doctrine.

A distinguished follower of Hahnemann was Franz Hartmann, who was born in Delitsch May 18, 1796, and who joined the disciples of the new medical faith in 1814. After passing certain examinations and after some persecution, he finally (1821) located at Zschopau as a practicing physician. Although he covered up his homœopathic practice to a certain extent the variations in his methods and the brilliant cures he made caused remark and tended to spread the new doctrine. Frederick Hahnemann had also practiced for a time in an erratic way in Wolkenstein, a neighboring town, and homœopathy was not unknown in that vicinity. Hartmann removed to Leipsic in 1826.

Previous to the opening of the Medical Institute by Hahnemann in Leipsic in 1812, the story of homœopathy is embraced in the life of its founder. From 1812 to 1821 many enthusiastic students were being educated to become future missionaries in disseminating the principles of the new school. Medicines were being proven, and faith in their efficacy was made stronger by ill-founded and wanton persecution both of Hahnemann and his pupils. When in 1821 the master gladly accepted the peaceful home at Coethen a new epoch was begun in the history of homœopathy. Previous to this Hahnemann had exercised more or less control over his students, but now they were located in different towns and began to act independently. It was not long before there were homœopathic practitioners in many localities in Germany and other countries. Hahnemann from Coethen advised his followers and many physicians journeyed there to visit and learn from him.

In 1821 Dr. Stapf established at Leipsic a journal devoted to homœopathy. It was an octavo, issued three times a year, and was called "*Archiv für die homœopathische Heilkunst*" (Archives for Homœopathic Healing). This was the first magazine ever published in the interest of homœopathy. On the reverse of the title of each number is a quotation from *Romeo and Juliet* that seems to prove that Shakespeare must have heard of the principle of similia:

"Tut, man, one fire burns out another's burning;  
One pain is lessened by another's anguish,  
Turn giddy and be holp by backward turning;  
One desperate grief cures with another's languish.  
Take thou some new infection to the eye,  
And the rank poison of the old will die."

The provers and the disciples wrote for this journal and it soon became an established power for the promotion of the new doctrine.

At this period, about 1821, Gross was practicing homœopathy at Jüterbogk. Moritz Müller and Carl Haubold were settled at Leipsic, where the veterinary surgeon, Wilhelm Lux, also was located. He had employed homœopathy in his practice since 1820, and to him the doctrine of isopathy is due. He argued that every contagious disease carried in its own contagium the means of its cure, and therefore as a remedy for anthrax he diluted up to the thirtieth potency a drop of the blood from an animal afflicted with anthrax. He prepared in the same way other pathological products and took for a motto *aequalia aequalibus* instead of *similia similibus*. In 1833 he published a small pamphlet entitled "Isopathy of Contagia," and in 1837 another called "Zooiasis or Homœopathy in its Application to the Diseases of Animals." The opinions of Lux have had a decided effect upon homœopathic practice.



Dr. Carl Georg Ch. Hartlaub.

In 1821 Drs. C. F. Trinks and Paul Wolf were located at Dresden. As early as 1819 one Dr. Gossner was practicing homœopathy in Oberhollabrun in Lower Austria, and Dr. Mussek in Seefeld, a neighboring town. In Prague Dr. Marenzeller, military staff surgeon, and attending physician to the Archduke John, was interested in homœopathy.

In Vienna Professor S. Veith, as early as 1817, had become interested in the system through the army surgeon Krastiansky in Klattau. He and his brother, who was a pastor of St. Stephen's, practiced homœopathy for years in Vienna.

In 1823 Dr. Adam located in St. Petersburg, Russia. He had met Hahnemann in Germany and became a convert to his teaching. Within two



years Dr. Stegemann introduced homœopathy into the provinces of the Eastern sea. At Dorpat he induced the clinical professor, Salmen, to experiment with homœopathic remedies, and in 1825 he published a work on the subject. In 1827 M. Marcus at Moscow expressed a leaning toward homœopathy. A convert of the time was Dr. Bigel, physician to the wife of the Grand Duke Constantine in Warsaw. He had accompanied the duke to Dresden and during a fierce medical controversy that was raging was led to study Hahnemann's *Organon*. He became convinced of the truths contained therein, and in 1825 published his "Justification of the New Curative Method of Dr. Hahnemann named Homœopathy." In 1829 he treated homœopathically the inmates of a hospital in Warsaw for the children of soldiers. In fact he introduced homœopathy into Warsaw.



Dr. Julius Schweikert.

In 1821 Baron Francis Koller, an Austrian, had carried the *Organon* to Naples and where a translation had been made under the auspices of the Royal Academy. In 1822 he had called to him Dr. George Necker, who had been a student of Hahnemann and who was the first physician to practice homœopathy in Italy. In May, 1823, he opened a homœopathic dispensary for the poor in his own house in Naples. It was not long before Drs. Francisco Romani, Giuseppe Mauro and Cosmo Maria de Horatiis became converts.

In 1821 Dr. Hans Christian Lund, a medical practitioner of Copenhagen, then fifty-six years old, adopted homœopathy and introduced it in Denmark. He translated into Danish many books and pamphlets on the subject, and in 1833 published a weekly paper. It is claimed that Lund was the means of inducing Hans Burch Gram to investigate the teachings of homœopathy.

In 1822 Dr. George A. H. Muhlenbein, an eminent practitioner of medicine in the duchy of Brunswick, became acquainted with the principles of homœopathy by reading the "*Materia Medica Pura*," and he soon adopted it in his practice that extended over the whole of Northern Germany. He was born October 24, 1764, at Konigslutter, and died at Schoeningen January 8, 1845.

Moritz Wilhelm Müller, one of the bright lights of the allopathic profession in Germany, became a convert to homœopathy in 1819. Hartmann thus mentions his conversion: "I remember very well that time in the year 1819 when Müller sent his amanuensis to me with the request to lend him for a short time my copy of the *Organon* to read through. Shaking my head, I handed it to him with the remark that so celebrated a star of the first magnitude in the allopathic firmament would hardly accept homœopathy with firm faith. But as we are sometimes deceived in this life it was so in this case." Müller became one of the most aggressive of the homœopathists and was for



many years a prominent factor in the advancement of homœopathy in Germany. His home was in Leipsic.

Dr. Fischer of Brunn used homœopathic remedies before 1825 in Eibenschütz, Saar and Rossitz, in Moravia. In Brunn he had two allies, Steigentisch, a merchant, and Albrecht, a government official. The former had gone through a course of surgery and had performed medical service in the army. He treated chronic cases and had many adherents, chiefly among the higher classes. Albrecht was a correspondent of Hahnemann and devoted himself to the preparation of homœopathic remedies. He also was successful as a practitioner. He was not a physician but was closely identified with the history of homœopathy. In 1851 he published a biographical sketch of Hahnemann.

## CHAPTER III

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Introductory Observations—Condition of Homœopathy at the Time of Gram's Arrival in America—He Settles in New York—His Practice and Followers—Homœopathic Medical Societies, State and Local—Hospitals and Charitable Institutions—The Pioneers of Homœopathy in New York.

At the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century homœopathy in Europe was in a satisfactory condition, increasing in popularity, and its exemplars were daily performing good works. Hahnemann at Coethen was busy with his pen, his fertile brain evolving and sending forth into the world new-principles for the guidance of his followers, encouraging them with suggestion and advice; and he was contented, his mind at peace with itself, and he with the world, and his personal comfort was equally assured. His *Organon* had passed its third German edition, was translated into French and his "*Materia Medica Pura*" in six volumes had been issued in its second edition. The school of medicine he had founded was then planted and firmly rooted in nearly all the stronger European countries, but as yet the English speaking people had not shown an inclination to accept the doctrine, or even to investigate it, but had brushed it aside as a worthless invention put before a credulous public for purposes of personal gain.

Such were the conditions with reference to the homœopathic school of medicine at the time of which we write, about the year 1825, when the whole number of its practitioners probably numbered less than an hundred men, and they equipped with not more than the limited knowledge acquired from the study of such works as then were published on the subject. But out of this comparative darkness there came a man of education and refinement, if not of strong determination of character, and to him fell the lot of bearing the gospel of homœopathy across the Atlantic ocean to free America. There was no unusual circumstance attending the voyage of Gram to America, nor did he come for the especial purpose of proclaiming a new doctrine in medicine to the people. Indeed, his purpose appears to have been quite to the contrary, for then he possessed a competency, and his return to the land of his birth was in the nature of a home-coming with its attending enjoyments in a wide circle of friendships, which were his both then and afterward throughout the period of his interesting life.

In the course of time Gram came to the city of New York, to visit with relatives, and there was nothing then that indicated an inclination to take up the practice of medicine until reverses of fortune compelled him to resume that avocation as a means of livelihood; and thus by force of circumstances—necessity is a hard master—Hans Burch Gram became the pioneer of homœopathy in America. Had misfortune overtaken him in Maine, where he first landed, the pleasant distinction would have been accorded to the Pine Tree rather than the Empire state.

Gram stood alone in the practice of medicine according to the law of similars less than two years, and within the next ten years nine were gathered together in the name of homœopathy and organized themselves into that which they called the New York Homœopathic Society, of which Gray was the honored head, while its membership included the entire coterie of Hahnemannians—Strong, Baxter, Vanderburgh, Seymour, Lohse, Hull, Wilsey, Patterson, Strong, Butler and Bock, physicians and believers but not all active in the practice of medicine at that time.

Seven years later, 1841, the New York Homœopathic Physicians Society was organized in the city and admitted only medical practitioners to the benefit of membership; but its life was short and it passed out of existence in the course of six or seven years. Just a little later New York city and the commonwealth was chiefly instrumental in organizing the American Institute of Homeopathy, the national society, whose province was then, as now, to safeguard the homœopathic profession and practice against the wiles and schemes of those who would bring its principles and practice into ridicule and disrepute. The purpose of the institute was and is perfectly honorable; its principles are securely based in established truth, and its functions always have been administered so as to elevate the profession and hold between it and all unworthy methods an impassable barrier.

Even before the organization of the institute the gospel of the school it fostered and maintained had spread out into remote parts of the state, and through its instrumentality societies were organized, many of them to continue in life and usefulness to the present time, and a few to fall by the wayside and pass into history in the ephemera of homœopathy. In the state in 1852 three hundred and one homœopathic practitioners were at work, and five years later the number had increased to four hundred and fifty-three. In 1870 the number was seven hundred and twenty-seven; in 1880, nine hundred and sixty-eight; in 1899 twelve hundred and three, and in 1904 twelve hundred and six—more than a full regiment of professional soldiers, including many officers, and in the ranks about one-sixth of the whole are those who abandoned the allopathic and allied hosts to combat the ills of life under the standard set up by Hahnemann something more than a century ago.

The old homœopathic profession in New York did something more than organize societies for mutual benefit and protection; something more than merely work out the salvation and conversion of hundreds of medical practitioners who were dissatisfied with the harsh and arbitrary requirements of the allopathic school, and something more than recruit its ranks with dissentients from the eclectic school. The homœopathic profession through well directed effort made early and careful provision for the thorough education of its representatives in the world of medicine, in the establishment of boards of examination to exercise censorship of the qualifications of practitioners and others who aspired to the homœopathic ranks. And as soon as the school had become well grounded in the state an earnest effort was made to establish an institution of medical instruction. In this respect, however, Pennsylvania preceded New York by several years, and through the endeavors of Hering, Wesselhoeft, Detwiller and others, founded Allentown Academy, the first institution of its kind in the world, and which ended its career after about six years of indifferent success. It was followed in 1848 by the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, with a seat of operation in Philadelphia. However, in 1846 a petition was presented to the legislature of New York

praying for an act of incorporation of a homœopathic medical college to be located at Auburn, but the application was not favored by the legislative committee and the enterprise was compelled to be abandoned. It was not that the legislature itself opposed the proposition to charter the college, but the influence of the allopathic profession was strong enough to sway the legislative mind and accomplish the defeat of the measure. The effort was renewed in 1853 under the influence of the state homœopathic medical society, and while more material progress was made at that time the project was again abandoned, although provision was made in another way for the education of those who sought to practice homœopathic medicine. The first permanent school of homœopathic medical instruction in this state was founded in

1860, and from that time has been an active factor in the history of the profession not only in New York, but throughout America.

Such is a mere glance at homœopathy in the state since Gram's advent into its history in 1825. The retrospect has been brief, and little attention has been given to the lives and works of the pioneers or those who followed him in the profession, that branch of the subject being reserved for detailed mention in later pages.

In the early history of homœopathy in the state its votaries were frequently subjected to indignity and insult at the hands of their inconsiderate brethren of the allopathic school, and as the right to license physicians was vested in that school through its societies and officers, the latter were never slow in showing proper appreciation of duty by refusing homœopathic applicants license to practice, and if any attempted so to do without the required authority, the offenders were promptly brought to bar under

charges of malpractice or any other "trumped-up" complaints that would best serve the purpose of the dominant school and keep the homœopath out of the professional field.

As a matter of fact the first practitioners of homœopathy in New York city were subjected to persecution as well as prosecution by the opposing school but the first open act of mean hostility was displayed in 1843, when Drs. Hull and Wells applied for membership in the Kings County Medical Society. The applications had been made in due form, all the requirements had been complied with, their qualifications were unquestioned, for they were thoroughly educated physicians, but they were rejected because they were homœopaths, and for no other reason. Wells accepted his rejection, but Hull, of more determined character, brought the matter into court, and after the suit had been dragged along through sixteen years of tedious routine, it was



Hans Burch Gram, M. D.



finally decided in his favor. Then the society with much condescension offered him a seat in its councils, but with his characteristic determination he coldly declined the honor.

These incidents of persecution and petty annoyance of homœopathic practitioners by the narrow partisans of allopathy are only a few of the hundreds of similar proceedings indulged in; and while they served the purpose of a temporary expedient, they accomplished no good results for their own profession, and only served to draw more closely together those who were the victims of their venomous attacks, and at the same time aroused public sentiment in sympathy with the persecuted school.

As the law stood in 1844 all physicians not members of the county society, or who had not the diploma of an incorporated medical college, were presumed to be practicing without license, and therefore liable to prosecution and punishment; and under the provisions of the law then on the statute books the allopaths enjoyed a rich harvest of persecution by refusing membership to homœopathic applicants and then prosecuting them for unlawfully practicing medicine. This period of oppression continued until along about 1855, when the legislature first showed a disposition to recognize the right of the homœopathy to live and move and have his being. During the next year an act passed the senate to authorize the incorporation of homœopathic societies, but for some reason the bill "hung fire" in the lower house and failed to pass. In the next year, however, the act was revived, passed both branches of the legislature, and was approved by the governor, April 13, 1857.

This act always has been referred to as that "legalizing" homœopathy in the state of New York, which is a misnomer, and presupposes at some time in the history of homœopathy in the state that its practice was illegal, which never was the case. However this may have been, the legalizing act was secured largely through the influence of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York. Since that time the state has given reasonably fair treatment to the claims of the homœopathic school, although no favors ever have been asked, and under the laws now in force the regents of the university have supervision of the regulations and requirements of admission to practice medicine; and under established provisions homœopathy stands on just the same footing as the allopathic school, with an equal standard of efficiency and proficiency in its disciples.

But notwithstanding the so-called legalizing act of 1857, homœopathy was frequently afterward the target for allopathic shafts, and the spirit of venom and malice was not at any time more strikingly shown than just before and during the war of 1861-1865. In treating of the incidents of this period free use is made of the writings of contemporary historians. Says one of them: In 1861 Dr. T. D. Stow endeavored to procure a surgeoncy in a regiment of volunteers. He made application in due form and fulfilled all the requirements of the law, but was rejected because he was a homœopath.

At the beginning of the war the homœopaths made strenuous efforts to be admitted as army surgeons and to the army hospitals; many of the men in the regiments preferred homœopathic treatment, but were denied it. Much was published at the time on the subject, and detailed accounts are to be found in the "Transactions" of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society.

This society took a decided stand for the introduction of homœopathy in the army, claiming it as a right, but that right was challenged and refused by the allopathic authorities who were in power. But the most conspicuous



attempt to crush homœopathy, and which excited the indignation of the entire country, was the contemptible action of Van Arman, an official of the pensions department, who made the wonderful discovery in 1870 that Dr. Spooner, a homœopathic physician at Oneida, New York, was also pension surgeon and examiner; and for this offense against the allopathic sense of fitness Spooner was deposed. But homœopathy refused to submit tamely to this gratuitous insult and promptly applied itself at the doors of the proper authorities in Washington, and with such vigor and energy that the over-hasty official was given an opportunity to resign. Soon afterward both houses of congress passed an act providing that all appointments to medical service under the government should be open to all graduates of legally chartered institutions, without reference to preferred theories of treatment.

#### NEW YORK HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY

The first gathering of physicians for the purpose of forming a homœopathic medical society in New York state was held at the common council room in the city hall in Albany, May 15, 1850. The organization then perfected was called Academy of Medicine of the State of New York. At the first annual meeting held in Albany, February 19, 1851, the name was changed to Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of New York. It was composed of individual members and was not a representative body. The meeting was called to order by Dr. John F. Gray of New York city. Dr. D. Chase of Palmyra was chosen president, and Dr. H. D. Paine of Albany, secretary. The following regular officers were then elected: President, J. M. Ward, Albany; vice-presidents, D. Chase, Palmyra, R. S. Bryan, Troy, A. S. Ball, New York; secretary, H. D. Paine, Albany. The society held annual meetings at different places until 1859, after which for two years there were no meetings. A general feeling existed among the homœopathic physicians of the state that a new society should be organized as a thoroughly representative body, consisting of delegates from the various county and other societies in the state, and pursuant to a call by the members of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Oneida County, a meeting was held at Albany, February 28, 1861, composed mostly of such delegates. Dr. H. D. Paine, who was still secretary of the old society, called the meeting to order. Dr. L. B. Wells was chosen chairman, and H. M. Smith and H. M. Paine, secretaries. The following officers were then elected: President, A. E. Potter, Oswego; vice-presidents, S. A. Cook, Troy, A. R. Wright, Buffalo, C. Ormes, Panama; secretary, H. M. Paine, Clinton; treasurer, J. W. Cox, Albany; censors, from eight districts, Drs. T. Franklin Smith, H. Beakley, W. S. Searle, B. F. Cornell, W. H. Watson, J. R. White, C. W. Boyce and A. S. Couch. An act of incorporation was procured April 17, 1862, and at a meeting held in Albany, May 6, 1862, it was decided to proceed as if the society had not before existed. At this meeting the following officers were elected: President, Jacob Beakley, New York; vice-presidents, A. R. Wright, Buffalo, E. A. Munger, Waterville, W. S. Searle, Troy; secretary, H. M. Paine, Clinton; treasurer, L. B. Wells, Utica. This society is still in active existence, and meets annually in February at Albany, and semi-annually in various cities in September. Members in 1903, 494. It has published transactions, addresses, etc., from the time of organization. The volumes from 1863 (Vol. I.) have been issued at the expense of the state. Vols. I to XI are large octavo of from 200 to 1,200 pages. From 1874 the volumes have been bound in paper. The series of

transactions were largely compiled by Dr. H. M. Paine, who has been called the "Homœopathic Organizer." They are rich in history, biography and statistics of the growth of American homœopathy. The fiftieth anniversary of the society was celebrated in Brooklyn, October 3-5, 1900.

The Homœopathic Society of Central New York, a branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, had its origin in an informal meeting held in Syracuse, September 13, 1849, for the purpose of promoting the interests of homœopathy. Dr. A. L. Kellogg of Bridgewater was appointed chairman, and Dr. Augustus Pool of Oswego, secretary. The following committee of correspondence was appointed to perfect a plan of organization: S. W. Stewart and Fred Humphreys of Utica, and E. A. Munger of Waterville. This committee called a meeting at the National hotel in Utica, January 16, 1850, at which time the society was regularly organized and the following officers were chosen: President, A. L. Kellogg, Bridgewater; vice-president, L. B. Wells, Pompey; corresponding secretary, Fred Humphreys, Utica; recording secretary, E. A. Munger, Waterville; censors, S. W. Stewart, F. Humphreys, H. R. Foote, Leveritt Bishop, J. C. Raymond. Met semi-annually and annually in January. The society was continued but a few years. The "Minutes" were published in 1850. The society made an exhaustive proving of the apis mellifica, which was published in pamphlet form.

The Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society was the outgrowth of a convention of homœopathic physicians of the counties of Broome, Cayuga, Cortland, Jefferson, Madison, Ontario, Oneida, Onondaga, Oswego, Seneca and Wayne, held at Syracuse May 1, 1866. Officers elected: President, Lyman Clary, Syracuse; vice-president, E. A. Potter, Oswego; secretary, E. R. Heath, Palmyra. It is still in active existence. At first it met quarterly in September, December and March, the annual meeting being in June. It still meets in Rochester and Syracuse, but the annual meeting is held in September in the latter city. Members in 1903, 40. Transactions have been published irregularly.

The Homœopathic Medical Academy of the State of New York, includes in its membership physicians of Yates, Ontario and Steuben and neighboring counties. It was organized at Penn Yan, January 1, 1853, under the law of 1848. First officers: President, Geo. W. Malin, Jerusalem; vice-president, Richard Huson, Dundee; secretary, Samuel K. Huson, Dundee; treasurer, O. W. Noble, Penn Yan. The academy met quarterly in April, July and October at different places. The annual meeting was held in January.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York was organized at Fort Ann, Washington county, October 16, 1852. Seven homœopathic physicians residing in Washington and Saratoga counties had formed an association called the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Counties of Washington and Saratoga, of which the society here considered is the outgrowth. The following officers were chosen at that meeting: President, B. F. Cornell, Moreau Station; vice-president, E. B. Cole, Easton; secretary, S. G. Perkins, Waterford; treasurer, W. G. Walcott, Whitehall; censors, Z. Clements, Victory Mills, D. J. Easton, Saratoga Springs, W. G. Walcott, Whitehall. Met semi-annually. Migratory. Additions from the counties of Rensselaer, Schenectady and Warren greatly enlarged the society, and it was decided to call it the Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern New York. It was incorporated in 1857. To this society belongs the honor of originating the movement to secure legal rights for the homœopathic societies of New York

state. At a meeting in 1856 a committee was appointed to memorialize the legislature to that effect, and a bill was passed April 13, 1857. In July, 1859, a committee of correspondence was appointed to urge the organization of county medical societies and to elect delegates to the meeting of the state society. A circular was to have been issued, but in the meantime the Oneida County Homœopathic Society had issued such a document without knowledge of the action of the northern society. Although the Oneida county members took the active part at a meeting of the state society on February 10, 1863, due credit was given to the initiative work of the northern society. It met annually in January, and was discontinued some years ago.

The Southern Tier Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Elmira, January 20, 1874. First officers: President, Henry Sayles, Elmira; vice-president, W. S. Purdy, Corning; secretary and treasurer, W. J. Bryan, Corning; incorporated April 16, 1878; published for a short time a journal "The Regular Physician," Dr. A. P. Hollett, editor; no transactions; still existent. The annual meeting is held at Corning in January; quarterly meetings in April, July and October in different places. Members in 1903, 21.

The Western New York Homœopathic Society was organized at Waterloo, Seneca county, in 1845, and meetings were provided to be held at the call of the secretary. The first officers were C. D. Williams of Geneva, president; H. H. Cator of Syracuse, vice-president; A. Childs of Waterloo, secretary. The society published its proceedings in 1852, at which time, and indeed from the year of its organization, it occupied a position of prominence in homœopathic medical circles in Western New York and enjoyed the honor of having taken the first steps toward the establishment of a homœopathic medical college in New York state. The undertaking failed of success, however, but the ambition of its promoters is worthy of commendation and special mention. The society became decadent in the course of a few years, but was revived at a meeting held in Buffalo, February 28, 1852, and then took the name of "Homœopathic Association of Western New York and Branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy." The first officers after the reorganization were A. W. Gray, president; I. J. Meacham, D. A. Baldwin, C. C. Crossfield, L. N. Kenyon, T. C. Schell, S. Z. Haven, F. Ehrman, W. H. Bell, A. Childs and C. Parker, vice-presidents; J. L. Gage, secretary; J. F. Baker, treasurer. The society continued in existence only a few years after the reorganization, but during its brief career was an instrument of much good in the homœopathic profession in Western New York.

The Western New York Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at the Tiffit house, Buffalo, April 10, 1885. First officers: President, L. M. Kenyon, Buffalo; vice-presidents, J. F. Baker, Batavia, W. B. Gifford, Attica; recording secretary, Jos. T. Cook, Buffalo; treasurer, E. P. Hussey, Buffalo; censors, A. R. Wright, F. D. Ormes, S. W. Hurd, J. D. Zwetsch, A. M. Curtis. Quarterly meetings are held in different places in July, October and January. The annual meeting is held in April in Buffalo and Rochester, alternately. Members in 1903, 160. The society celebrated its first anniversary with a banquet on Hahnemann's birthday, in union with the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society.

The Medico-Chirurgical Society of Central New York was organized in 1896, and is not incorporated. It meets annually in Syracuse in June, and semi-annually in different places in December. Membership in 1903, 72.

The Hudson River Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Poughkeepsie in 1874.

The county medical societies of the state, with year of organization, are as follows: Albany county, January, 1860; Allegheny, July 10, 1883; Broome, 1863; Cayuga, February 16, 1860; Chautauqua and Cattaraugus, 1863; Chemung, including Steuben and Schuyler, February 5, 1861; Chenango, September 27, 1871; Columbia and Greene, October 1, 1861; Dutchess, November 27, 1861; Erie, December 14, 1859; Kings, November 12, 1857; Livingston, December 1, 1857; Madison, January 4, 1865; Monroe, January 2, 1866; Montgomery (including Fulton), February 4, 1869; New York, August 13, 1857; Niagara and Orleans, October 3, 1871; Oneida, October 20, 1857; Onondaga, 1862; Ontario and Yates, 1862; Orange, February 28, 1852; Oswego, January 23, 1861; Otsego, June 20, 1860; Queens, June, 1873; Rensselaer, June 9, 1859; Saratoga, 1863; Schuyler, 1850; Seneca, September 26, 1872; Steuben, May 25, 1867; St. Lawrence, October 4, 1871; Tioga,



Main Entrance Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

July 29, 1870; Tompkins, Cortland and Tioga, September 25, 1874; Ulster, May 10, 1865; Washington and Warren, October 16, 1852; Wayne, February 9, 1864; Westchester, February 1, 1865.

In the establishment of institutions of charitable and benevolent character homœopathy secured an early foothold and worked with commendable zeal until the school became well represented in all the larger municipalities of the state; but among the several early endeavors at founding institutions that which led to the ultimate establishment of a state hospital for insane patients is of first importance.

#### MIDDLETOWN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL

This institution was originally founded in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed April 28, 1870, establishing at Middletown, in Orange county, a state lunatic asylum for "the care and treatment of the insane and the inebriate upon the principles of medicine known as homœopathic." The movement, however, which led to the ultimate establishment of the hospital had its inception in the address of John Stanton Gould before the State Homœ-



opathic Medical Society at its session in Albany in February, 1866. The subject of the orator's discourse was "The Relation of Insanity to Bodily Disease," and in the course of his remarks attention was called to the necessity of a new state asylum for lunatics in the southern tier counties of the state, and claimed as a matter of justice that when organized the institution should be placed under the homœopathic school of medicine.

This seems to have been the crystallizing point of the earnest desire of the homœopathic profession throughout the state, for at the next meeting of the state society in February, 1867, a resolution was offered by Dr. Paine of Albany to the effect that "Whereas, a bill authorizing the erection of a new lunatic asylum is now pending before the legislature," therefore a committee should be appointed to prepare a memorial asking "for such action as shall place said institution under the care of the homœopathic school."

But notwithstanding the laudable efforts of the advocates of the enterprise and their apparent zeal for its consummation, nothing was accomplished until some years afterward. In the meantime, however, Dr. Hilon Doty had come forward with a proposition to turn over his private asylum, "Margarettsville Retreat for the Insane," to a board of trustees or managers of an incorporated institution under homœopathic control, and while an act of incorporation was secured in 1869 through the influence of the state medical society, nothing was done until December of that year, when Dr. George E. Foote of Middletown presented to the homœopathic profession a plan to establish an insane asylum, founded by subscription and endowment, and organized as a close corporation. This proposition met with favor, and sufficient subscriptions were received to insure success, but it soon became necessary to give the institution a more public character and to enlist state support. Accordingly, it was planned to make it a state asylum; the time was deemed ripe for such a movement, and the governor in his last message had pointed out the need of better and more accommodations for the insane charges upon the public bounty. The friends of the movement were quick to see their opportunity and threw themselves earnestly into the work, leaving no stone unturned until their desires were gratified in the passage of an act, April 28, 1870, establishing a state lunatic asylum at Middletown under homœopathic management. It was not the first homœopathic asylum in the world, as has been asserted, but was the first of its kind in America under purely homœopathic management. It was formally opened for patients, April 20, 1874. The name was changed in conformity to the provisions of an act of the legislature, and then became known as Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

The Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital had its inception in a resolution of the board of supervisors of Erie county, passed in 1888 in pursuance of an act of the legislature authorizing the erection and maintenance of a county homœopathic insane asylum. Under the original authorization the necessary preliminary steps were taken, but after a few years the question of state ownership and support was discussed with much earnestness, with result in 1894 of such action on the part of the state as vested the ownership of the institution and its property in the commonwealth, and created what then was known as the Collins State Homœopathic Hospital.

This result, however, was not accomplished without determined action on the part of the homœopathic profession and particularly of its state and Western New York medical societies. The first trustees, now designated as managers, comprised Dr. William Tod Helmuth, president; Fred J. Black-



man, secretary; and Dr. Asa S. Couch. This board was continued until 1897, when it was increased to seven members, constituted as follows: William Tod Helmuth of New York city, president; Dr. Asa S. Couch, of Fredonia, secretary; Fred J. Blackman of Gowanda, treasurer; Dr. Sidney F. Wilcox of New York city; G. W. Seymour of Westfield; F. D. Ormes of Jamestown; and Dr. E. H. Walcott of Rochester. In 1899, by an act of the legislature, the name was changed to Gowanda State Homœopathic Hospital. The institution was opened for patients August 1, 1898. The present managers are Dr. Eugene H. Porter of New York city, Fred J. Blackman of Gowanda, Frank W. Crandall of Westfield, Edwin H. Walcott of Rochester, and Erwin C. Fisher of Gowanda. Superintendent, Dr. D. H. Arthur.

The Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital resulted from the enlargement and modification of the old Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, which was incorporated in December, 1852, and opened for patients in January of the following year. This splendid charity was founded by Edward Dunham, father of Dr. Carroll Dunham, and was organized with seven trustees. In 1871 a



Main Building Middletown State Homœopathic Hospital.

special act of the legislature changed the name to the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, and authorized its trustees to buy, sell, lease or encumber real estate for the purposes of the corporation in establishing and maintaining the hospital. At the time the state appropriated \$10,000 for the hospital, and a charity ball held at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn netted the trustees \$3,000 more. In December, 1871, the trustees purchased the premises and building formerly the property of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, made several important alterations, and formally opened it as their own hospital home on February 13, 1873; but such additions have been made in later years that the building bears little resemblance to its original self. The nurses' school in connection with the hospital was opened in 1878. In 1901 the hospital and property passed under the ownership of the city of New York.

The Children's Hospital of the Five Points House of Industry was established under that name in 1886, yet its history dates to the year 1861, when old Dr. Joslin, of honored memory, was asked to give homœopathic treatment to the sick children of the old house of industry. The hospital was the natural

and gradual outgrowth of the older institution and the building for its occupancy was erected in 1886, the corner stone being laid in August of that year, while the formal opening was held in April, 1887. Since Dr. Joslin's time this institution has been conducted under homœopathic management.

The Woman's Infirmary Association of Washington Heights was organized mainly through the efforts of the late Dr. J. W. Mitchell. It was incorporated in October, 1863, opened May 19, 1864, and in 1868 was removed from its former location to the corner of Sixth avenue and West Forty-eighth street. In 1869 this charity was merged in the woman's department of Hahnemann Hospital.

The Albany City Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated April 9, 1868, as the Albany Homœopathic Dispensary, although a previous organization had been in existence since 1867. A new incorporation was effected October 30, 1872, at which time the institution took its present name. The first meeting of trustees was held November 6, 1872. The dispensary and hospital occupied the same building and were under the same management, although in a sense distinct organizations, but in May, 1875, they were united by act of the legislature under the name of Albany City Hospital and Dispensary. The institution always has been under homœopathic control, and is supported by city appropriations, individual contributions and revenues derived from private patients.

Hahnemann Hospital, New York city, is one of the noblest institutions of homœopathy in America, and also is one of the most extensive of its kind in the world. The original hospital association was formed September 7, 1869, and on the evening of December 14 following a large meeting was held in the Union League Club theatre to inaugurate a movement to establish a homœopathic hospital in the city. Dr. John F. Gray, one of the oldest and best representatives of his school in the city, was chairman of the meeting, and under his inspiration much enthusiasm was shown in the proceedings, and the movement which before had been one of discussion only at once took more definite form. A building was secured at 307 East Fifty-fifth street, and a hospital capable of accommodating fifteen patients was opened in January, 1870, there being one ward for men and one for women. Dr. F. Seeger was the first medical director.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Hahnemann Hospital was organized in December, 1869, and at once took measures to raise funds for the hospital. The state, through the legislature, gave material aid to the association in the way of property rights to the value of from \$70,000 to \$80,000, and also gave through the charity appropriation bill \$20,000; the city of New York appropriated \$10,000. In 1871 the trustees of the New York Homœopathic Medical College dispensary held a meeting to establish in connection with the college a surgical hospital for clinical purposes. In this project, too, the ladies became interested and undertook to raise funds for a building by a fair held in the spring of 1872, from which enterprise they realized the net sum of \$35,000. With this fund the trustees purchased the property at 26 Gramercy park, but owing to opposition from adjoining owners the site was abandoned for another at Thirty-seventh street and Lexington avenue.

At this time there existed in New York three distinct hospital organizations, all under the patronage of homœopathy and its friends. These were the Hahnemann Hospital, the New York Homœopathic Surgical Hospital and the New York Homœopathic Hospital for Women and Children. After con-

siderable discussion these institutions were merged and consolidated under one organization in pursuance of an act of the legislature passed March 20, 1875. The new corporation at once set vigorously about the task of providing a hospital home; the ladies association held another fair, and presented the trustees the neat sum of \$25,000; the sum of \$3,000 was acquired from other sources, and \$15,000 was already in the treasury; the city gave the land at Fourth avenue and 67th and 68th streets, and on that site the erection of a hospital was begun, the corner stone being laid October 25, 1876. The hospital was formally opened October 31, 1878, and since that time has been one of the most useful charities of the city.

The Brooklyn Maternity Hospital was organized under charter of January 24, 1871, as the Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum, and its object was to furnish patients exclusive homœopathic treatment and care during confinement. In March, 1873, a children's nursery was established in connection with the hospital, and in October of the same year a training school



Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island.

for nurses was organized, being the first school for the exclusive and thorough training of nurses in this country. It was then known as the New York State School for Training Nurses. In 1873 the name of the hospital was changed from Brooklyn Homœopathic Lying-in Asylum to Brooklyn Maternity Hospital, as since and now known.

The Brooklyn Nursery and Infant's Hospital was incorporated and organized August 7, 1871, as the Flathush Industrial School and Nursery. The present name was adopted February 15, 1872. The institution is managed under homœopathic supervision, and is supported by city appropriations and donations from private sources.

The Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital dates its history from the year 1872, when application was made to the trustees of the Buffalo General Hospital for a ward to be set apart for such patients as preferred homœopathic treatment; and while it was proposed from the outset that the expense of the separate ward should be borne by friends and patrons of homœopathy, the

application was refused on the ground that the charter of the institution prohibited practice there of any other than representatives of the allopathic school. This refusal may have been justifiable under the strict construction of the terms of the charter, but it had the effect to stimulate action on the part of friends of homœopathy in the matter of establishing in the city a hospital which should be entirely under homœopathic control. For that purpose an organization was perfected in August, 1872, in pursuance of an act of incorporation passed June 25 previously. Lands were at once secured, funds were raised, and in October of the same year the first homœopathic hospital in Buffalo was formally opened. After two years the original property was sold and a new and more desirable site was secured. The nurses' home and nurses' school were established in 1887. The hospital with its auxiliary buildings and associations is one of the most praiseworthy charitable institutions of the city, and in the public estimation occupies a position of importance. It has been the beneficiary of several notable donations, and the entertainments in its behalf have always attracted the favor of the substantial element of the community.

The Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island dates its history from the year 1894, and is the outgrowth of the older institution known in history as the New York Charity Hospital on Ward's Island. The latter institution was the result of a movement which originated as far back as 1857, when the homœopathic profession in New York was making an earnest and honest endeavor to introduce its treatment in some of the great charities of the city. The efforts then made were well directed but the petition presented to the authorities seems to have fallen into the hands of the old allopathic enemy, as the majority report of a select committee declared "that it would be both unwise and inexpedient to change the medical government of Bellevue Hospital, or place any portion of it in charge of a board of homœopathic practitioners for the purpose of experimenting with that system of practice upon its inmates." The minority member of the same committee also made a report, but his declarations availed nothing against those of the majority. Although the adverse report of the commissioners had not a disheartening effect upon the hopes of the homœopathic profession and its friends in the city, there was no further well organized attempt to introduce homœopathy into the public charitable institutions until the winter of 1874-5, when the subject of homœopathic success in general was being discussed in one of the leading clubs by several men of prominence in professional and official circles. A narrative of the events of the occasion are not deemed important here, but the consensus of opinion inclined to the belief that the homœopathic profession was entitled to representation in the great charitable institutions of the city; and out of the opinions then well voiced there grew a petition which was so strongly reinforced with names of representative men that the commissioners of charities could not turn a deaf ear to its presentations, for it asked only the recognition of a right, and not a favor. The county homœopathic society also took an active part in the movement, and as its result, on August 7, 1875, the commissioners agreed that a part of the old inebriate asylum on Ward's Island should be set apart for a hospital to be under the charge of homœopathic physicians, subject to such rules as the charities department might establish. A homœopathic medical board was created and held its first meeting September 4, 1875, at the residence of Dr. W. H. White, electing at that time these officers: Dr. Egbert Guernsey, president; W. Hanford



White, vice-president; A. K. Hills, secretary. Dr. Selden H. Talcott was appointed chief-of-staff of the new hospital, and the first house staff comprised Drs. Duncan, Macfarlan, Madden, Sullivan and Nichols. On September 21 the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society visited the hospital, and on October 15 the institution was formally opened for the reception of patients.

On March 26, 1894, the Homœopathic Hospital on Ward's Island ceased to exist, and on that date the patients from the homœopathic hospital were transferred to Blackwell's Island, where the Metropolitan Hospital was established. Like its predecessor, it is under the care of the board of charities, but is in charge of homœopathic practitioners, and one of the most useful auxiliaries of the medical colleges of the greater city.

The New York Homœopathic Surgical Hospital was one of the three institutions that eventually merged to form the Hahnemann Hospital. It was opened at Fifty-fourth street and Broadway under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society, June 4, 1875; the first patient was received June 18, 1875.

The Memorial Hospital for Women and Children was incorporated and organized in 1883 as the Brooklyn Women's Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, but later on the name was changed to that which heads this brief sketch. This is one of the splendid charities for which the city of Brooklyn is famous. It is supported by private contributions, private patients, and the earnings of the nurses' department. The institution in all its departments is managed by women alone.

The Isabella Helmuth Hospital for the care and treatment of chronic invalids was founded in New York city in 1889.

The Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, for several years one of the notable charities of New York city, was founded largely through the personal influence of the late Dr. Timothy Field Allen, the great homœopathic organizer and builder up of institutions. The hospital, however, was built by Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Delano as a memorial of their daughter. It was opened under homœopathic supervision, November 9, 1886, and is located on One Hundred and Eleventh street between Fifth and Madison avenues.

The House of the Good Samaritan Deaconesses at Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York city, an institution of the Methodist Episcopal church, and under homœopathic medical supervision, was opened January 3, 1887, as an adjunct of the western dispensary. In 1889 it was united with Hahnemann Hospital.

The Rochester Homœopathic Hospital, one of the best institutions of its character in the state, is the outgrowth of a meeting of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society held at Rochester in the spring of 1886. At that time the desirability of establishing a homœopathic hospital was discussed, and a committee was appointed to select a site for a hospital building and arrange for its erection. The members of the committee were Drs. Sumner, Adams, Buell, Wolcott, Carr, Fowler, Dayfoot, Spencer and Lee. However, nothing definite was accomplished until May of the next year, when thirteen interested persons were incorporated as trustees of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital. The first meeting of the board was held December 4, 1888. A lot was soon afterward secured, buildings were erected and on the opening of the institution, September 18, 1889, visitors were greeted with a view of four splendid buildings—hospital, nurses house, dispensary and laundry. The nurse's school was opened December 1, 1889. In 1890 donations were received from Don Alonzo Watson and Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Sibley, amounting



in the aggregate to the sum of \$30,000, which enabled the hospital corporation to free itself of debt. In 1892 the trustees secured additional lands, a desirable tract of eight acres, and at once set about the erection of a series of modern hospital buildings, adopting the then new but now popular cottage plan of construction. The work was completed and the new buildings opened November 21, 1894, and comprised a series of comfortable structures known respectively as the administration building, Watson pavilion, Sibley pavilion, Watson surgical pavilion, Hollister building, Brothers cottage, the morgue, and the kitchen building. The department of bacteriology was established in 1896, and the new maternity ward was built in 1899. Thus the trustees of the Rochester Homœopathic Hospital have become possessed of one of the most complete institutions of its kind in the country, and one in which the people of Rochester feel pardonable pride. It is indeed the popular hospital of the city, and its corporation has at various times been made the recipient of generous benefactions.

The Florence Hospital of New York city was established and incorporated in 1889, and was opened for patients in the following year. It was founded largely through the influence of the late Dr. William Tod Helmuth and the generosity of other friends of homœopathy in the city.

The Hargous Memorial Hahnemann Hospital of Rochester dates its history from the year 1888, when certain homœopathic physicians of the city became satisfied that the practice of medicine as approved by the majority of members of the Monroe County Homœopathic Medical Society was not in accord with the strict teachings of Hahnemann, and they therefore withdrew their membership in that organization and formed the Rochester Hahnemannian Society and issued a circular advocating the founding of a hospital agreeable to the strict principles laid down by the founder—Hahnemann—in the Organon. The physicians most directly connected with the movement and who were chiefly instrumental in founding the hospital were Drs. Biegler, Schmitt, Johnson, Brownell, Carr, Grant, Hoard, Hermance and Norman. Several meetings were held, which were attended by both physicians and laymen, and resulted in the organization of a hospital board. An incorporation was effected April 4, 1889, but even before the act was passed Dr. Biegler had secured an option on the Judge Selden property on Oakland street, comprising three acres of land on an eminence commanding a view of the city. On February 5, 1889, the premises were leased, with the privilege to purchase at a later date. The Selden residence was at once refitted for its intended new occupancy; an association of lady managers was formed in February, 1889, and on April 10 following (Hahnemann's birthday) the institution was formally opened, the orator of the occasion being Dr. Clarence Willard Butler of Montclair, New Jersey, and the subject of his address "An Appeal for Hahnemann's Homœopathy." When the trustees and managers desired to raise funds for the purchase of hospital property and the establishment of endowed beds, the multitude of friends of homœopathy came to the relief of the corporation with generous donations. In August, 1890, Mrs. Appleton of Boston, daughter of Louis Stanislaus Hargous, gave the trustees the sum of \$35,000 as a memorial of the professional services of Dr. Biegler to her family, and also as a means of expressing her gratitude to him and to homœopathy. A gift also of \$10,000 by Susan Jeanette and Louis Stanislaus Hargous endowed free beds in the hospital, and as an appreciation of these benefactions the hospital was given the name Hargous Memorial Hahnemann Hospital of

Rochester. A new building was erected in 1902, and since that time the institution has occupied a new and advanced position among the charities of the city.

The Buffalo Homœopathic Hospital was founded and opened in 1892 for the especial purpose of furnishing dispensary treatment to patients who are unable to pay the ordinary physician's charges. The institution was founded through the generosity of several men of means, who were interested in philanthropic work. Its doors were opened for patients June 1, 1892.

The Utica Homœopathic Hospital at Utica, New York, was founded in 1895, and was opened for patients September 28 of that year. Among those directly concerned in the enterprise in its early history, and who also were its officers, were Dr. William H. Watson, president; Dr. F. F. Laird, medical director; and Dr. M. O. Terry, surgeon-in-chief. A nurses' training school is conducted in connection with this hospital.

The Syracuse Homœopathic Hospital was founded in 1896. An organi-



Utica Homœopathic Hospital.

zation was effected in the early part of that year, and at a meeting of the Onondaga County Homœopathic Medical Society held in May a committee of the hospital trustees announced to the society that they had resolved upon the purchase of a site for a hospital building. An original hospital incorporation had been effected in 1895, and just one year afterward the institution was ready for patients. The affairs of the association prospered for a time, then seemed to become decadent and in a bad way financially until the generous offer of a new site for a hospital building by John Lyman and wife awakened new and lively interest in its welfare. Mr. Lyman's deed of gift of the Salina street property bears date January 1, 1903.

The Harlem Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, New York city, was founded and opened in March, 1896. The Yonkers Homœopathic Hospital and Maternity Home was established in 1896. The Mt. Vernon Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated and organized in 1897.

## REMINISCENCES.

The story of the origin and marvellous growth of homœopathy in the United States had its beginning in the year 1825 in the city of New York, when Dr. Hans Burch Gram, a brilliant surgeon, physician and scholar, visited that city, where his brother, Neils B. Gram, resided. Dr. Gram, an American by birth, had recently come from Copenhagen in Denmark, where he had been educated and where he had become a believer in the medical doctrines promulgated by Hahnemann the founder. Thus, in America Gram was the first exemplar to teach and to practice medicine according to the law of homœopathy.

Hans Burch Gram was the son of Hans Gram, whose father was a wealthy sea captain of Copenhagen. Hans Gram when a young man was private secretary to the governor of the Danish island of Santa Cruz. While travelling in the United States in 1782 or 1783 he became interested in a Miss Burdick, the daughter of a hotel keeper in Boston, where Gram was then living. He married her and for his action his father disinherited him, but relenting on his deathbed, left him his fortune. Mr. Gram settled permanently in Boston after his marriage, but the records of his life are meagre. At one time he was living in Cambridge and was an organist. He afterward lived on Common street, where he died in 1803. Mr. Gram on hearing of the death of his father prepared to leave Boston and return to his native land and receive his patrimony, but the night before he was to have sailed for Denmark he was taken sick and died in a few hours. His widow survived him but two years, dying in 1805.

Hans Burch Gram, the son, a year later, in 1806, at the age of eighteen years, went to Copenhagen to claim the fortune left by his grandfather. He obtained a portion of it and was successful in finding friends and relatives willing to aid him. Prof. Fenger, physician-in-ordinary to the king, was his uncle, and through his favor Gram received a superior education. He was placed in the Royal Medical and Surgical Institution, and Dr. Fenger gave him every advantage of the other schools and later of the hospitals of Northern Europe. Within a year after his arrival in Copenhagen he was appointed by the king assistant surgeon to a large military hospital. This appointment was preceded by a rigorous examination in Latin, Greek, philosophy, anatomy and minor surgery. He was officially connected with the hospital as surgeon during the last seven years of the Napoleonic wars, residing therein much of the time. In 1814 he resigned his position, having been advanced to the rank of surgeon, and won the highest grade of merit in the Royal Academy of Surgery, with the degree of C. M. L., the highest of three degrees. He then devoted himself to general practice in Copenhagen, and so successfully that at the age of forty years he had acquired a competence for himself and also was enabled to assist the members of his family, all of whom had remained in the United States.

During the years 1823 and 1824, Gram had become acquainted with the principles of homœopathy and had tested the new system very carefully on his own person and in his extensive practice, and had become convinced of the truth of the doctrines propounded by Hahnemann. But he longed to see his family in America, and therefore returned to the land of his birth. He sailed from Stockholm in the ship "William Penn," Captain William Thompson, and landed with him at Mount Desert, Maine, where he lived for some time as a

guest of Dr. Kendall Kittridge, the first doctor ever settled on the island. Gram afterward took passage with Captain Thompson for New York, where he landed some time in 1825 and where his brother, Neils B. Gram, was established in business. He lost his fortune by endorsing notes for this brother, who seems to have been unfortunate, and was obliged to resume the practice of medicine.

It is probable that Gram was induced to return to America more because he believed he could disseminate the doctrines of homœopathy than with any thought of entering into active practice. He was a ripe scholar and in Europe had been the associate of many learned men. However, he opened an office in New York, though on account of his modesty it was several years before he became well acquainted with his brothers in the profession. Gray says of him: "He was too modest by far in his intercourse with his fellow men. He was not diffident nor timid, for no surgeon knew better how to decide when or how any operation of the art should be performed, and very few, indeed, could operate with his skill and adroitness; but in conversing with a fellow practitioner he very much preferred hearing the sentiments and opinions of others to delivering his own. He made it a rule never to express his opinions on scientific matters until they were sought for in detail. Yet Gram was apt and willing to converse and to teach." It is thought that he must have been a homœopathist in Copenhagen for ten or twelve years previous to his departure, and he claimed to have been one of the earliest of the European believers. Desiring to call the attention of the medical profession of New York to the subject of homœopathy, a few months after his settlement he made a translation of Hahnemann's "*Geist der homœopathischen Heil-lehre*" and published it in a small pamphlet of twenty-four octavo pages, with the title "*The Character of Homœopathy.*" This work was dedicated to Dr. David Hosack, at that time president of the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons and professor of theory and practice in that institution. This essay was first published in a German newspaper of March, 1813, and afterward in a volume of the second edition of the "*Materia Medica Pura.*" It was printed in the form of a letter to Hosack, and was gratuitously distributed among the leading members of the medical profession, and especially to the medical schools.

Gram had long been away from the country and his English was bad. His twenty years in Denmark gave this little missionary tract such a Danish-German-English grotesqueness and such complicated grammatical construction that it was difficult to read understandingly. Gray doubted whether any one to whom it was sent ever did read it. Hosack said he had not done so. Gram was greatly disappointed that the truth he so firmly believed in should be so coldly received, and with the exception of certain manuscripts afterward loaned to Folger, and lost by him, nothing further was written by him. This pamphlet was the first ever published in the United States on the subject of homœopathy. Only one copy is known to exist, and that was presented by Mrs. Wilsey to Dr. Henry M. Smith and by him donated to the New York library.

A powerful factor in the introduction of Gram to his fellows in New York was that he was an enthusiastic royal arch mason, and it was through the influence of the lodge room that he formed several close friendships with influential persons; he met Folger at a masonic meeting. It is said that he was an officer in Jerusalem chapter No. 8, and took part in the exaltation of Folger at an extra meeting on May 25, 1826. After the ceremony Gram intro-



duced himself to Folger and thus formed an acquaintance that lasted until the latter left the city, in 1828.

Robert B. Folger, born in Hudson, N. Y., in 1803, commenced the practice of allopathic medicine in New York in 1824. For some time after he met Gram he ridiculed the new method of small doses, but in August, 1826, Gram, at Folger's request, treated successfully several cases that the latter had deemed incurable. He then became interested and began the study of German under Gram's tuition, reading with him the *Organon* and the "*Materia Medica Pura*." Folger began the practice of homœopathy in 1827, but having no confidence in his own knowledge of the system, Gram accompanied him when he visited his patients. In 1828, on account of ill health, he was obliged to visit the south,



M. O. Terry, M. D., Surg. Gen. S. N. Y.

and Gram bade him goodbye at the vessel when he sailed. During this time Folger was Gram's only student and assistant. After Folger went south his connection with Gram ceased and he did not again practice medicine. He returned to New York in 1835 and gave his attention to mercantile pursuits. During the first week of their acquaintance, Gram introduced the subject of homœopathy, presented him with his pamphlet and with a manuscript article on the pharmacodynamic properties of drugs. While Folger was in North Carolina Gram determined to go there, and was to have joined him in Charlotte in 1828, but reverses in business on Folger's part caused the project to be abandoned.

In November, 1827, Gram was proposed for membership in the Medical and Philosophical Society of New York, and was elected the following Feb-



ruary, initiated in June, 1828, and at the general meeting the next month was elected corresponding secretary. In July, 1830, he was elected president. He had taken a prominent part in all the proceedings of the society and in January, 1829, proposed a plan of correspondence with the fellows, soliciting their co-operation in collecting facts, especially respecting diseases and remedies, whereby much knowledge could be obtained, erroneous opinions corrected, and sound doctrines become better known and appreciated.

In September, 1826, Folger introduced Gram to Ferdinand Little Wilsey, a merchant, who also was a prominent mason and master of a lodge, in order that Gram might instruct him on certain important masonic points. Mr. Wilsey was born in 57 Reade street, New York, June 23, 1797. A friendship was at once established between the successful merchant and the physician, and the former often entertained Gram at his house. Wilsey was a sufferer from dyspepsia and his own physician, Dr. John F. Gray, having failed to relieve him, he was induced to place himself in his friend's care, and thus became the first patient who was treated with homœopathic remedies in the United States. The success of the treatment was such that Wilsey, who for some time had inclined toward the healing art, began the study of medicine under Gram, at the same time attending lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He began practice in private, acquiring the title of doctor and quite a reputation among his friends, with whom his medical services were entirely gratuitous. The panic of 1837 caused him to give up mercantile pursuits and, being somewhat reduced in fortune, his friends procured for him a situation in the custom house, which he accepted, still continuing his private practice. Dr. Wilsey received the medical degree from the College of Physicians in 1844. In 1845 he joined a company for mining copper in Cuba, and sailed for that island to superintend operations. The project was a failure, his health became poor, and returning to New York, he at once opened an office and commenced for the first time the public practice of medicine. His efforts were successful and he amassed a considerable fortune. A few years previous to his death ill health caused him to give up practice and remove to Bergen, N. J., where he died May 11, 1860. He was devotedly attached to Gram and remained so during his life; was his companion in his last illness, and the last at his final resting place. He was the first convert to the doctrines of homœopathy in the United States, and also the first American who made any pretension to practice the same. Wilsey had frequently urged his old family physician, Dr. John Franklin Gray, to be introduced to Gram, but Gray considered him a quack and refused to meet him until in 1827, when in Wilsey's store they became acquainted. Gray soon became interested in the new theory of cure and permitted himself to discuss it with Gram. It was with reluctance, however, that he consented to Wilsey's placing himself under Gram's treatment for his dyspepsia.

Dr. Gray thus told the story of Wilsey's conversion to homœopathy: "I had treated Wilsey for dyspepsia for a long time with such poor success that at his request I consented with much reluctance and almost boorishly to place him under Dr. Gram's care, to test the value of the improved practice. Under his treatment the patient experienced early and marked benefits. At that time I ascribed the change to his improved diet. But as I could not answer Gram's arguments in support of the new method, and as my training, reading and experience, which had been unusually extensive for so young a man, had failed to inspire me with confidence in any past or existing plan of therapeutics, I

was soon ready to put the method of Hahnemann to the test of a fair and rigorous observation. Moreover, Gram's inimitable modesty in debate, and his earnest zeal for the good and the true in all ways and directions, and his vast culture in science and art, in history and philosophy, greatly surpassing in these respects any of the academic or medical professors I had known, very much shortened my dialectic opposition to the new system. I selected three cases for the trial, the first, hemoptysis in a scrofulous girl, complicated with amenorrhœa; the second, mania puerperalis, of three months' standing; and the last, anasarca and ascites in an habitual drunkard. Following Gram's instructions, I furnished the proper registry of the symptoms in each case. He patiently and faithfully waded through the six volumes of Hahnemann's "Materia Medica" (luckily we had no manuals then) and prescribed a single remedy in each case. The first and third cases were promptly cured by a single dose of the remedy prescribed, and the conditions as to diet and moral impressions were so arranged by me (Gram did not see either of the patients) that, greatly to my surprise and joy, very little room was left for a doubt as to the efficacy of the specifics applied. The case of mania was perhaps the stronger testimony of the two. The patient was placed under the rule of diet for fourteen days previous to the administration of the remedy chosen by Gram. Not the slightest mitigation of the maniacal suffering occurred in that time. At the time of the giving of the remedy, which was a single drop of very dilute tincture of *nux vomica* in a drink of sweetened water, the patient was more furious than usual, tearing her clothing off, and angrily resisting all attempts to soothe her. She finally recovered her reason within half an hour after taking the *nux vomica* and never lost it afterward. I was determined the patient should not have the advantage of imagination, so I gave her a junk bottle full of molasses and water during the fourteen days and made her take a tablespoonful every two hours, put the *nux vomica* in molasses and water, so that she did not know that we had made any change of remedies. The husband came for me after she had taken the *nux vomica* and said his wife was dying; she had recovered her reason and begged me to go and see her. I saw the lady and she thanked me for her restoration; she was perfectly well. I was her physician for a number of years afterward. A fourth case was soon treated with success, which had a worse prognosis, if possible, than either of the others. It was one of traumatic tetanus. During the first year of my acquaintance with Gram I subjected only my incurables and the least promising instance of the curables to Dr. Gram's experiments; but this was simply because I could not read the language of the *materia medica*, and it was impossible to do any more without a knowledge of the German. During that time I surmounted this difficulty and became a competent prescriber and a full convert to homœopathy."

The year 1839 witnessed the first break in the circle of faithful enthusiasts who had dared and suffered so much for the cause of homœopathy. Gram, who had been the guide, the teacher, the counsellor, grave, wise and affectionate, was suddenly stricken with apoplexy. Gray says: "Gram failed in health completely just as the new period began to dawn upon us. Broken in heart by the misfortunes, insanity and death of his only brother, upon whom he had lavished all the estate he brought with him from Europe, he was attacked with apoplexy in May, 1839, from which he awoke with hemiplegia; after many months of suffering he passed away on February 13, 1840. Wilson and I tenderly cared for him, and Curtis watched him as a faithful son would

a beloved father. He was an earnest Christian of the Swedenborgian faith, and a man of the most scrupulously pure and charitable life I have ever known. In the presence of want, sorrow and disease, secluded from all observation of the world, he ministered with angelic patience and with divine earnestness."

Dr. Gram was buried in St. Mark's burial ground, New York, but on September 4, 1862, his old-time friend and pupil, Dr. Gray, removed the remains to his own lot in Greenwood cemetery. In the October number of the "American Homœopathic Review" is a long article by Dr. S. B. Barlow, and another by Dr. H. M. Smith, on Gram. Dr. Barlow writes: "Hans B. Gram, M. D., died February 13, 1840, aged fifty-four years. So reads a marble tombstone erected over his grave in St. Mark's burial ground between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on the east side of Second avenue, in the city of New



John F. Gray, M. D.

York. On the fourth day of September, 1862, the grave of Dr. Gram was opened and the remains taken up for removal to the private ground of Dr. John F. Gray in Greenwood cemetery, where in a lovely spot his remains have reached a permanent resting place. I had requested to be present at the exhumation, which request was readily and kindly granted. I estimated his height to have been five feet ten inches. Gram's skull was of medium size, with good breadth of forehead showing that he had possessed a great amount of volume of the perceptive and reflective faculties." Dr. Barlow describes at length in this article the characteristics of Gram from the phrenological examination of his skull at this time, thus: "Veneration, conscientiousness, benevolence, combativeness, cautiousness, firmness, attachment to friends, and to

whatever was good, true, just and humane, were all characteristics of Gram and the active operations of those sentiments could not but render their possessor a pleasant companion, a good man, a kindly physician, the central luminary of whatever circle he was placed in, not assuming, dictatorial or arrogant in manner. Whatever feelings of superiority he may have felt toward those by whom he was surrounded, he could not but endear himself strongly to his friends and pupils, creating ties, the severing of which at his departure must have been painful indeed. Hence I find every person who knew him well still speaking in terms of the most endearing tenderness of him as a most estimable friend. Naturally he was, doubtless, a brilliant, cheerful and happy man; but opposition, detraction and persecution had rendered him somewhat morose, taciturn, suspicious and distrustful—even of his best friends, embittering the evening of his days, producing infirmities which brought a gloomy obscurity over his faculties and sentiments and throwing clouds of disappointment and unhappiness over his fastest friends.

"Future generations of physicians will do honor to the memory of Hans B. Gram. The plate of his coffin bore the following inscription, portions of which were difficult to decipher, but I am sure it was all finally made out in perfection: Hans B. Gram, M. D., a Knight of the Order of St. John, died Feb. 13, 1840, aged 53 years." (There is a discrepancy of one year in his age as given upon the coffin plate and that inscribed on his tombstone.)

At a meeting on Hahnemann's birthday, April 10, 1863, the meeting at which Gray gave his address on "The Early Annals of Homœopathy in New York," after the banquet there were various toasts, and the talk turned on the early times of homœopathy in New York city. Dr. Barlow was asked to give his opinion of the character of Gram, and he said: "The impressions I received from viewing the craniology of Dr. Gram were, first, the massiveness of his mind or brain, of his ability to grapple with whatever subject he undertook. Secondly, I was impressed with the idea of his courage. I do not mean brute courage, exactly, but courage for all good purposes, courage for anything except for evil. A man whose skull gave me the impression of a man who knew no fear except the fear of doing evil, doing wrong. I was impressed with his ability for general scholarship. His organ of languages was very good, his head could be called well balanced."

This story is told by Dr. Moffatt of New York, illustrating the fearlessness of Gram: "I heard it from his own lips. When he lived in Copenhagen and was a physician or surgeon in the National Military and Naval Hospital, a menagerie of wild beasts was there exhibited, among the animals being a full grown lion. The keeper entered the cage of the lion, intoxicated, which enraged the lion and he attacked the man and escaped from the cage. Gram was talking with a friend, and picking a nut with a nut-picker, when there was a sudden cry and the people ran out shrieking. Looking, he saw that the lion had escaped. Everybody fled but himself and he stood in a defiant attitude, fronting the beast, which came so close that he felt the heat of his breath, and Gram's purpose at the time was to plunge his hand with the instrument into the beast's mouth as the only means of staying the destruction that would follow should he attempt to escape with those behind him. As the creature crouched to spring, he felt his hot breath. While he stood fronting him in that attitude the attendants came with rods and cords and secured him. When it was over Gram fainted. He did not get over the effect for six months."

The only portrait of Dr. Gram in existence is a pencil sketch by Dr. Cur-



tis, which was lithographed and published in the "United States Medical and Surgical Journal" for July, 1867, and is that from which is produced the portrait in this work. Gray said the original was wonderfully accurate. At the 1863 meeting Gray mentioned that a cast was taken of Gram's head, but did not know if it was then in existence. At the meeting Gray, Wilson and Ball were appointed a committee to arrange for erecting a monument over the grave in Greenwood, but nothing seems to have been done at that time. In 1869 the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society inaugurated a movement to invite dollar subscriptions for a monument to Gram. At a meeting held September 14, 1869, at Cooper Institute, the following committee was appointed: Drs. John F. Gray, L. Hallock, S. B. Barlow, B. F. Bowers, Carroll Dunham, H. D. Paine, of New York; R. C. Moffatt, of Brooklyn; I. T. Talbot, of Boston; Walter Williamson, of Philadelphia; G. E. Shipman, of Chicago, and Wm. H. Holcombe, of New Orleans. Circulars were issued and some subscriptions were raised, but the matter was allowed to drop.

Dr. Gray's open adoption and profession of homœopathy dated from 1828. He was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, September 24, 1804, and was the fourth of five sons of John Gray, first judge of Chenango county. When sixteen years of age his parents removed to Jamestown, Chautauqua county. Thrown on his own resources, he devoted himself to obtaining an education and a profession. After working for a time at a mechanical employment as a means of supporting himself, he obtained a situation as assistant and student with Peter B. Havens of Hamilton, Madison county, where there was an academy, and where he gave his services for his board and the opportunity for study and instruction. After two years he found a position as teacher in a neighboring district school. With money thus earned he was able to visit his home, and the journey of two hundred and fifty miles he accomplished on foot. While teaching and studying he fitted himself for a medical school. He was for a time under the tuition of Dr. Ezra Williams of Dunkirk. He went to New York in 1824, provided with letters to members of the college faculty. One from Governor Clinton to Dr. Hosack brought him to the favorable notice of that leading physician, who soon became attached to him, admitting him to his private classes and otherwise aiding him. In 1825 he passed an examination for a license before the county medical society with a view of taking the position of assistant surgeon in the navy, but which, by the advice of friends, he declined. He received his medical degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1826.

Dr. Hosack through his own influence and that of DeWitt Clinton and Thomas Eddy, two of the governors, secured for Gray a position in the New York Hospital as assistant physician. His appointment had been opposed by many who were unfriendly to Hosack, and was coupled with the condition that he should undergo examination by the men who opposed him. Dr. Watts, who had been a strong opponent, became as earnest a friend, and advised him to open an office in the more thinly settled but rapidly growing parts of the city. He had now formed an attachment with the lady who afterward became his wife, the daughter of Dr. Amos G. Hull, a well known surgeon of New York, and father of Dr. A. Gerald Hull. He opened an office in Charlton street and soon gained considerable practice. At this time he was regarded by his professional brethren as a young man of unusual promise and ability. And now, with everything favorable to him in a professional way, because of honest conviction he became a devoted adherent to the medical system which

when spoken of at all, was considered as the latest medical absurdity, not worthy of serious attention. With his full adoption of homœopathy in 1828, the immediate effect was to alienate his patrons and diminish the number of his families. Even those who had been cured, without knowing it was with homœopathic medicines, declined longer to trust themselves in his hands. His carriage which for some time had been a necessity was given up as a useless extravagance.

At a meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the County of New York on April 10, 1863, to celebrate the birthday of Hahnemann, Dr. Gray, the president, addressed the society on "The Early Annals of Homœopathy in New York." Several toasts were given and the talk, turning to the trials of the pioneers of homœopathy, the following remarks were made, and are here quoted to show something of the trials which beset the pathway of the early homœopathic practitioners:

Dr. Phineas P. Wells said: "The gentleman said he wished he had known the happiness of witnessing the birth of homœopathy in this country. I wish to say to him that there are but three gentlemen in this room who knew the facts personally. In those days when it was known that a physician had adopted this view his friends forsook him like a leper, and he became the object of scorn and calumny. Now it is all changed. You will never forget it, sir (turning to Dr. Gray) and I shall never forget what we have suffered. You never can have any conception of it. So much the better because you have not the load to carry which your predecessors bore. You have only to take up the great work freed from shackles, from obloquy, and to carry it to perfection in these times which God has made your happy days."

Dr. Smith said: "I would rather be Dr. Gray having passed through this than any other man in the United States. The warrior has no happiness when at the cannon's mouth, or when he is pierced by a bullet, but his happiness comes when he has achieved the victory in fighting for his suffering country. So in the light of present enjoyment I would be willing to go through with that bitter experience for the sake of the pleasure and satisfaction and the unmistakable intelligence that writes itself on the front part of the brain in letters in fire—in *letters of fire*—to remain while life lasts, as though they were written upon the blue arch of heaven with pencil of living light."

Dr. Gray said: "What Dr. Wells says is more true than I like to recall. I went through eight years of persecution before the second epoch began. I had many friends but none nearer than Dr. Hering, a magnanimous man, full of sense and learning. He has been very kind to me. In an interview with my old preceptor he said to me: 'I had some hopes of you. I expected you to be one of those who would hold high the standard that I left. Now I give you up. You have taken up with that crazy Gram and that contemptible medical nonsense of Hahnemann, and I excommunicate you.' And he spoke with great feeling. Then my own father in medicine and most intimate friend at college (probably Hosack) and in the profession, cut me in the street as though I had been a horse thief or some horrible outcast. It stuck to me like thistles and thorns, everywhere. My mind is sensitive. But better it is that a man should be so persecuted if it bring him forward in the great path of human progress: his soul will blossom unless tainted with vice, and he will gain all the more power, all the more magnanimity toward those who differ from him. As brother Wells so feelingly suggested, though on account of

some sensitiveness of organization I have not had the very greatest pleasure of that sort, yet now I look back with unmixed delight to the hour when the world was turned against me both in my profession and friendships. God bless those days! God bless the man who led me, and the men who were with me! There were some, however, although they did not accept homœopathy, whose faces never changed toward me. Some who went through the college course with me, notwithstanding our difference of opinion, have never changed. Never has the cord of friendship that bound us together as boys, nearly forty years ago, suffered the slightest break. And there are other consolations. So that the man who will preserve his justice of character, his truth, and his devotion to what is right, as I have endeavored to do, will always have friends, even under the most oppressive and depressing circum-



A. Gerald Hull, A. M., M. D.

stances. But the best friend after all lies in the depths of the soul. Whosoever communes with truth within him, whosoever sacrifices for truth within, shall be paid, as the Man of Nazareth said, in this life an hundred fold, and infinitely more in that which is to come." But Dr. Gray outlived his ostracism and for many years upheld the new law of cure, and it was his pleasure to see homœopathy become popular and powerful as a medical system.

In 1829 Gram and Gray were alone in the practice of homœopathy in New York city. Gray devoted himself to learning German and soon was able to read Hahnemann's work in the original. He also mastered French, but from 1830 to 1838 he was poor and had a struggle to support his family. In 1835 his father-in-law, Dr. Hull, who had been in the truss business, died,

leaving him executor. In attending to the estate much of his time was taken up, and from 1835 to 1838 he had an office in Vesey street, under the Astor house, where he could attend both to his profession and to his duties as executor. In his later years he was very fond of reading philosophical and medical writings in Latin. In 1871 he received an honorary degree from Hamilton College.

It is said of Gray that he received pupils without fee, and that he always was ready to aid poor students of medicine. He died at the Fifth avenue hotel in New York, June 5, 1882, after an illness of three weeks. Gray was one of the first physicians who advocated a more extended and thorough system of medical education, and that the state should grant the license to practice. At a discussion in 1832 before the Philosophical Society he offered a resolution that but one medical school should exist in a state; that rival schools ought not to be approved; that every physician in the state should be a teacher in such school, and that there should be one board in each state that should have the sole power of recommending candidates for license or degree. In November, 1832, he delivered a lecture on the policy of chartering medical colleges, the same being introductory to the course on theory and practice in the New York School of Medicine.

The next to join the homœopathic ranks was Dr. Abraham Duryea Wilson. Gray and Wilson had been medical friends. In fact the coterie of brilliant young physicians, students and associates of Hosack, who one by one accepted the truth of homœopathy, were intimates, members of the Philosophical Society, and it can readily be understood how they became acquainted with Gram. Wilson, who had been in practice in New York since his graduation in 1822, was introduced to Gram by Gray. At first Wilson was incredulous, deeming, like his brethren, the new doctrine simply humbug, but the arguments of Gram and the surprising cures accomplished induced Wilson to make further experiments. These tests resulted in his conviction of the truth of the homœopathic law, and in 1829 he publicly adopted that method in his practice.

Dr. Wilson was born in Columbia College, New York city, September 20, 1801. His father, Peter Wilson, was professor of languages and Greek and Roman literature in that institution. He was educated in the college, graduating in 1818, when but seventeen years of age; but he did not receive his diploma until of legal age, in 1822. After graduation he at once commenced the study of medicine under Drs. Hosack and Francis, receiving the degree from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1821. He at once settled in practice, locating on Walker street, New York city. In 1824 he married Eliza Holmes. He died of pulmonary apoplexy, January 20, 1864; aged sixty-three years.

On Hahnemann's birthday anniversary, April 10, 1865, Dr. Gray delivered a eulogy on the life of the founder, and spoke of the period of Wilson's adoption of homœopathy as follows: "Wilson was already a conspicuous practitioner of medicine when he adopted homœopathy. This change took place in 1829, the eighth year after his graduation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the twelfth after receiving his baccalaureate in Columbia College. His social status and professional standing were such as to make a strong sensation respecting the new practice in a wide circle of the community at the time. His father, an eminent Scottish scholar, was professor of the Greek and Latin languages at the time of his son's birth, and for many years after. His brother, the late George Wilson, an accomplished



counsellor at law in the city, who was twenty years his senior, and therefore able to aid him socially, took unwearied pains in his behalf. Moreover, this brother, as Wilson told me, earnestly interested himself after the venerable father's departure, in his culture in ancient and modern literature and philosophy. Whatsoever the elder brother could accomplish for him in society and in aid of his professional career was certainly effected with gratifying success. Dr. Wilson had also the great advantages in that day resulting from the personal friendship and patronage of his illustrious preceptor in medicine, the late Dr. David Hosack, in whose private classes he was a diligent pupil. Hosack had received classical training from Wilson's father, to whose memory he was gratefully attached; and thus it can be imagined how readily this young man's studious qualities were appreciated and his aspirations in the outset of life fostered by his powerful preceptor. And that Wilson was a keen and prompt student under Hosack, accepting and using all the advantages afforded by his great master's private and public lectures and by the great clinique of the New York hospital in which Hosack took the leading position, was abundantly demonstrated by him when, in the capacity of a censor in the county medical society, he officiated as examiner of candidates for the diploma of that body. Wilson made the acquaintance of Gram and myself and encountered the great new problem of his life work, homœopathy. After a patient study of its principles and a protracted trial of its art-maxims at the bedside, during all of which study and trial he refrained from expressing a judgment, he decided the question firmly and fully for himself and for all his future patients, in the affirmative; and thenceforward he openly avowed his adherence to the doctrine and discipline of Hahnemann. Wilson came into our circle with all his stores of sound culture and with all his indomitable courage in defence of the right and true. I have said that the avowal of his change of practice ensued upon a very mature and thorough examination of the questions involved in the change; and I may add that this was his method in all other philosophical and administrative problems. His powers of analysis were never embarrassed by the perturbations of his emotional nature. Though generous, even to a decided fault on some occasions, and full of sympathy at all times and in every fibre of his being, yet he could at all times set his reason to work in the precision and cool steadiness of mathematical logic; and thus it was his want so to apply his happily dormant rational power to the largest questions of faith and of practice in ethics and theosophy, as well as in ours of medicine. His characteristic lay in this rare peculiarity of constitution, one which belonged to the old time philosophers, that he could apply his consciously rational test processes over all the lines sketched by his intuitions; and his merit as a man consisted in the ever rare quality that he openly avowed and sustained whatsoever he found to be true by this his double process of investigation, pocolepsis, and demonstration. Wilson took this great step, homœopathy, with a deliberation and courage consonant with his training in letters and science and with his constitution as a man. He was no adventurer in the community, with nothing to lose by the change, and perhaps a gain to make by heralding a novelty in medicine. Nor was he by any view of his constitution, an eager innovator, a reformer of popular mistakes; but rather from his harmonic tendencies (he loved music) and his cordial, social rapport with all good meaning people of his place and time, he was a conservative; was indulgent to harmless errors and indisposed to violent uprootings. Nev-

ertheless he went with his conviction of truth whensoever these were fully ripe in his soul.

"Bitter were the pangs and sore the costs of this bold change for the accomplished and successful young Wilson. In less than two years after the adoption of the new method, that is to say in 1831, when the birth of the last of his children had rendered the demands of family support strongest upon him, his change had deprived him of all his family practice save one; of that goodly broad basis founded by his familiar associates among the Masons in the Dutch church, of which he was a cherished member, and from among his family adherents, including those of his brother, the Counsellor Wilson, only one stood by him, Mr. Thomas Dugan, sexton of St. George, who happened to be the mutual friend of Wilson and myself."

Wilson did not study German, therefore could not determine the remedy for himself, and as he was ever anxious to do his utmost for his patients, he was in the habit of taking them to Gram for advice; and Wilson and Channing held daily consultations with Gram. But long before his professional reputation was re-established, Wilson's careful methods and cures greatly advanced the system in the community.

The next in order to be mentioned is Amos Gerald Hull, who was the first native American to take up the study of medicine as a student of homœopathy. He was born in New Hartford, New York, in 1810, and was educated at Union College, Schenectady. Dr. John F. Gray writes: "Mr. Hull took his degree in the arts at Union College, with distinguished rank, in 1828. He remained there some months pursuing a post-graduate course of studies in chemistry and anatomy under our late and justly revered colleague, Dr. Joslin, at that time and for many years after a professor at Union. Dr. Joslin and I had studied medicine together, graduating in the same class, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and I suggested the course taken by Hull, well knowing the unusual advantages he could reap from Joslin's exact and full attainments in the natural sciences. On his coming to the city Hull entered Rutgers's Medical College. Hosack, Mott, Macneven, Francis and the great Irish surgeon, Bushe, were the professors. With Francis and Bushe he also studied in extra college courses of lectures as a private pupil. But best of all the assistance he enjoyed, in my estimation, was the daily guidance and conversation of the good pioneer Gram. In the summer time Gram taught him botany, master and pupil making frequent foot excursions for the purpose, in the neighborhood of the city, analyzing the wayside and wood flowers as they wandered through the rich floral regions of our coast. Wilson and I sometimes joined this party, and also made some advances in botany under Gram. In the winter evenings Gram reviewed descriptive anatomy with Hull, in a methodic course of dictation in the Latin language, which the pupil was required to record in writing as it fell from the master's lips; a task probably no public teacher in any of our American colleges could have executed, and I am quite sure no other pupil could have performed his share of the exercise better than did young Hull. \* \* \* In all Hull spent four years in professional studies, after his full terms and graduation at Union, in this way."

The Medical Society of the County of New York had just established a public and recorded examination of all applicants for a license to practice, and Dr. Hull was the first to undergo the ordeal. He graduated in medicine in 1832 and commenced practice in 1833. After practicing for some years he

removed to Newburgh, remaining a few years, but returned to New York, where he practiced until his death. He joined the Medical and Philosophical Society in 1828, and was a member of the New York County Medical Society and a censor in 1835. At the time he joined membership was obligatory upon every physician by the law of the state. Hull visited Hahnemann in Paris in 1836-37, of which visit he wrote a very interesting account for the "Homœopathic Examiner" in 1841, and which was also published as a pamphlet. He died in New York, April 25, 1859, aged forty-nine years.

Gray had married Hull's sister, and the brothers-in-law went into practice together. In 1835 they were joint editors of the "American Journal of Homœopathia," and in 1840 of the "Homœopathic Examiner." Hull edited an edition of Everest's "Popular View of Homœopathy," originally published in England, and several editions of Laurie's "Domestic Practice." He also edited several editions of Jahr's "Manual of Homœopathic Medicine," and was co-editor of the translation of that great symptomatology, Jahr's "Symptomen Codex."

Gray places Hull after Wilson in the order of precedence, probably because the latter was a student as early as 1828, but the man who entered into homœopathic practice next after Wilson was Daniel Edward Stearns. He was born in 1801 at Hinesburgh, Vermont, where he received his early education. His medical studies were with Dr. David Deming. He attended the University of Vermont, at Burlington, where he graduated in 1828. Dr. Stearns, like many of the students of his day, was obliged to gain an education under difficulties. With little money and poorly clad he earned by teaching in the winter and by working in the summer the means to enable him to attend the two courses of medical lectures then required by law. In the fall of 1826, while attending his first course of lectures at Burlington, he was offered a situation in a drug store in New York city. This he declined, but being offered the same place in 1827, and as he had attended his full course of lectures, he accepted and went to New York. He remained in this position until September, 1828, when he returned to Vermont to receive his diploma. Undecided what next to do, he received from New York a letter advising him not to allow the want of money to hinder his return to the city. If he should pay for his diploma, his funds would be exhausted. If he returned to New York he could not take with him the coveted evidence of graduation. The means were provided, however, and he returned to New York. In a letter written in 1870, Stearns himself said: "I came into the city in the fall of 1827. I had attended my two courses of lectures at our University of Vermont at Burlington and read my three years as the law required. In September, 1828, I left for Vermont, then and there received my diploma; returned the same fall to New York city, had an introduction to John F. Gray, M. D., spent a part of the winter in his office, and at that time became acquainted with H. B. Gram, M. D., and A. D. Wilson, M. D., Dr. Channing and Dr. Joseph T. Curtis, who then was a student of Dr. Gram. And now I say these were, with myself, the only gentlemen who had the boldness and courage to rally in the ranks of homœopathy." In the winter of 1827 Stearns attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and visited the hospital.

Thus, in company with these enthusiasts, Gray and Gram and Wilson, Stearns soon became convinced of the truth and certainty of the homœopathic law of healing. In the spring of 1829 he commenced the practice of homœopathy in New York, continuing there until in 1852 or 1853, when he removed



to Tremont station, Westchester county, a suburb of New York. For two years he practiced in the city, but the increase of his Tremont practice obliged him to devote to it all his time. In 1856 by accident he became disabled for active practice. In 1872 he was still living at Tremont.

A notable convert to the teachings of Gram, was William Channing, of whom Gray writes: "Dr. William Channing was a man of large culture in letters and very thoroughly educated in medicine. He was in the mid-prime of life at the time of his conversion to homœopathy, which occurred in 1832, during the first appearance of the Asiatic cholera in this country. He had joined Gram's party in the County Medical Society for the establishment of the public and recorded examination of candidates, and having been elected in that body to the office of censor, with Gram and Wilson for colleagues, he was frequently in our little circle, and often, of course, the new practice was discussed with him."

Thus Channing became familiar with the doctrines of homœopathy, interested in them, and was liberal enough to be willing to test their truth. When in 1832 the cholera appeared in New York, he tendered his services to the hospitals. This gave him a chance to make a test of the new system, and as Hahnemann had just published his advice about the use of camphor, veratrum and cuprum in cholera, Channing made a public trial of these remedies on the victims. So great was his success that he published the results over his own signature in the "Commercial Advertiser," and soon after declared himself to be a believer in homœopathy. Channing was a brilliant man, of large culture in letters, and thoroughly educated in medicine. Gray says "Channing's was an eminently logical mind, attending with full earnestness to all topics of a philosophical character till he arrived at definite conclusions, and when he reached these he was firm and decided in their maintenance. He was not of the skeptical class on any subject. \* \* \* With Channing's conversion came the first divergence of practice among the homœopaths in this country. He was a thorough Hahnemannian in all his views and practice, which neither of his predecessors were. Gram, Wilson and myself held from first to last that these expedients of the old practice which had attained such a solid basis of empirical certainty as to good results in given and well defined cases of disease, ought not to be laid aside. When Gram arrived, the founder of the school had not adopted the later practice of attenuating the remedies, and our method was, in 1833, to administer doses equivalent to the first and second centesimal dilutions. Channing went up promptly with Hahnemann in his doses, fully believing in the potentizing process and faith of the master, and even after the death of Hahnemann, going out of the very roof of all scientific observation with the enthusiastic Jenichen of Hanover." In 1838 Channing delivered an essay on the "Reformation of Medical Science Demanded by Inductive Philosophy" before the New York Physician's Society. The society published it, and a second edition was published by the homœopaths in 1851.

William Channing was born in Massachusetts about 1800. His father was a Congregational minister. He was educated at Phillip's Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated in medicine at Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, in April, 1830. He was a cousin of William Ellery Channing of Boston. Dr. H. M. Smith writes of him: "He differed from some of the other physicians, who adhered to the empiric use of the remedies of the old school and believed with Hahnemann that such practice



was unjustifiable. He accepted homœopathy as a principle, was satisfied with it, saw in it an all-sufficient guide for the administration of remedies for diseases, and believed that a failure to cure a curable case did not disprove the universal applicability of the law, but want of knowledge on the part of the prescriber. The accession of Channing marks an era in the history of homœopathy. The profession had paid little attention to this subject, considering it one of Gram's vageries, but the success of the treatment in cholera brought the practice into notice, awakened an opposition which was increased as the system gained in public favor, and the loss of patients affected the pockets of the old school physicians. Highly esteemed by all who came in contact with him, and having many friends, Dr. Channing was so reticent that few knew about his family or social affairs. He took a prominent part in the meetings of physicians. He failed in health in 1844. There was a gradual breaking down of his mental powers, and after many years of disease he died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 11, 1855.

## CHAPTER IV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

The Cholera Epidemic of 1832—Hahnemann an Honorary Member of the New York Medical Society—The Pioneer Homœopathic Medical Society—Reminiscences of Early Homœopathic Practitioners—Curtis—Kirby—Vanderburgh—Paine—Dutcher—Wright—Ball—Freeman—Cook—Bowers—Harris—Palmer—McVickar—Joslin—Belcher—Stewart—Hallock—Quin—Wells—A Chapter of Reminiscences.

At the outbreak of the epidemic of cholera in 1832 the physicians whose names are mentioned in the preceding chapter constituted the entire homœopathic force in New York. Though they were few in number and with no hospitals under their administration, the comparative results of the allopathic and the homœopathic methods of treatment of that disease produced a powerful reaction in favor of homœopathic school among the people, and a new impetus was given to the examination of its claims by physicians. This inquiry was facilitated by the fact that Hahnemann's *Organon* and the *Materia Medica Pura* were now printed in French. Ernest G. de Brunnow had translated the *Organon* into French and Arnold had published it in Dresden in 1824, issuing a second edition in 1832. A. J. L. Jourdan had made a translation of the fourth edition into French, which was published in Paris by Bailliere in 1832. Charles H. Devriant, a lawyer of Dublin, had translated the fourth edition into English, with notes by Dr. Samuel Stratton, and it had been published in Dublin and London. In 1828 Bigel had rendered the *Materia Medica Pura* into French, and in 1834 Jourdan also had made a translation of the same. So it became possible to investigate homœopathy without first devoting very much time to the study of German.

Gray writes of this epoch: "About the time of Channing's coming over to homœopathy, namely, in 1832 and 1833, Dr. Jourdan of Paris translated the *Materia Medica Pura* and Jahr's *Manual* into the French language, and these works very soon made their way into this country. This event marks an important epoch in the extension of homœopathy, the world over. Prior to it no physician could test the practice or study its principles with any approach to success, without first making a fair conquest of the German language; and very few men in middle life, especially physicians engaged in the ceaseless cares and toils of their profession, could surmount this barrier. Hull, Curtis and I had done so, at the instigation of Gram, and doubtless Channing would have accomplished this arduous task had not the labors of Jourdan rendered it far less important. This difficulty fully explains the slowness of the expansion of our system during the first eight years of its practical existence here in New York. Moreover, it readily suggests the reason why the early converts here did not press the subject on the attention of their medical brethren in their private intercourse. We enjoyed a wide circle of professional acquaintance, and had frequent meetings with them in the medical society, and in large private consultations during the two years we were agitating the medical reform, but with very few exceptions the topic nearest our hearts

was treated of sparingly in all this intercourse. It was treated with still greater reticence among our patients for the same reason: and it was wholly impossible, except among the few educated Germans then in New York, to speak of the new practice among the people generally, without incurring, however incorrectly, the odium of quackery. When occasionally we were asked by medical men, who saw in the European journals the angry diatribes which now and then appeared against Hahnemann, whether we too were his disciples, we answered truly, 'yes, and that for good reasons,' but we shunned debate with them and avoided all explanations to the laity, as being alike useless and uncongenial to our tastes and sense of duty, under the circumstances."

Regarding the discretion and reticence in speech that was undoubtedly enjoined upon his disciples by Gram, its failure on the part of Channing caused a great breach between these two friends. Dr. Barlow thus comments upon it: "Possessing firmness in a large degree in conjunction with large combativeness and cautiousness, made him persistent in his resentments, an instance of which may be still well remembered by many of his friends—his resentment toward Dr. Channing, a most estimable and friendly man, for having incautiously given airing to the fact of his (Gram) being a homœopathist. Dr. Gram never forgave his friend for this indiscretion, for that was the first step toward Gram's fall in the estimation of the faculty in New York, where such men as Hosack, Post, McNeven, Mott, Rogers, Stevens and a host of other eminent names who up to that time had been his admirers and had considered him one of the most talented, learned and skillful men in this country, at once became his bitter, persistent, unrelenting and unscrupulous enemies and persecutors, and so remained until he died, when the mantle of obloquy and wrath descended with no gossamer lightness and gentleness upon the heads of his surviving confreres."



Dr. S. R. Kirby.

"But we were not idle; we worked for the future in mutual education and preparation; and when the translations were effected into all the spoken languages of Europe, as they were in 1837 and in 1838, we re-established our journal of homœopathy and our distinct public homœopathic society. The hour of manly open combat arrived at last, and it found us, after so many years of patient waiting, harnessed for the fight."

It is to be remembered that the physicians of New York were all members of the New York County Medical Society, and that it was necessary before a person was allowed to practice that he have a license from that society; and thus at its meetings the members of the little homœopathic family of New York met with their professional brethren. A curious circumstance happened in 1832. Dr. H. M. Smith thus relates it: "At a meeting held September 10, 1832, Dr. Gray proposed Hahnemann for honorary membership. Before doing so he had lent a copy of his *'Fragmenta de viribus Medicamentorum'* to the president of the society who was a Latin scholar. Dr. Bernheisel objected on the ground that Hahnemann was a quack, and was immediately

called to order by the chairman, who said that no one should so stigmatize a man who had written such a book as the work of Hahnemann in the Latin tongue. This effectually silenced all the opposition. Many of the members indeed had probably never heard of homœopathy. At a subsequent meeting, November 12, Hahnemann was elected. In filling out the diploma it was customary to state why the honor was conferred and the president asked Dr. Gray how he should make out Hahnemann's diploma. 'Why,' answered Dr. Gray, 'you can say *The Founder of Homœopathy*,' and so it was filled out. At this date there had been but little opposition. Eleven years after, however, at a meeting held July 10, 1843, it was 'Resolved, that the resolution of this society of November 12, 1832, conferring honorary membership in this society on Samuel F. Hahnemann of Germany be and the same is hereby rescinded.' Hahnemann, however, had not been admitted by resolution but had been elected by ballot. He had died at Paris eight days previous to this vote, in the 88th year of his age. He had been sixty-two years a doctor of medicine, more years than many of the members of the medical society had breathed, had written two hundred dissertations on medicine, more medical works than probably the majority had read, and as the discoverer of a system of therapeutics left a name to be revered."

Among the early students of Gram was Louis Folk Van Beuren, who was with him in 1832. He graduated and for a number of years practiced in New York. In 1865 he was practicing in Louisville, Kentucky.

The second student of Gram was Joseph Thomas Curtis. He was born at Danbury, Connecticut, January 29, 1815. Giving promise of talent at an early age, his parents gave him a thorough English and classical education. At the age of eighteen, in 1833, he became a student in Gram's office. He passed one of the most brilliant public and recorded examinations ever held in New York, receiving his license to practice March 23, 1836. He at once began the practice of homœopathy with Gram. In 1852 he was elected president of the Hahnemann Academy of Medicine, and delivered an inaugural essay on the "Relation of Homœopathy to Chemistry." In 1843 he edited, with Dr. James Lillie, an "Epitome of Homœopathic Practice." This was compiled from Jahr, Reuckery, Boenninghausen and others. His practice was large and successful during the ten years in which he could work, but his health became poor. His sight failing, he went to Europe for a cure, but with only partial success. He afterwards tried the West Indies, but did not remain there. He tried other means without success and resumed his practice shortly before his death, which took place November 13, 1857. Smith says of him: "He possessed great power of analysis and comparison, and being profoundly versed in anatomy, physiology and materia medica, it was a great delight after carefully preparing his record to select the remedy from the scanty resources at his command. His confreres soon learned where to go for assistance in their daily practice. He was regarded as one of the most learned of practitioners, esteemed by his colleagues as well as his patients, but lacking the arts and blandishments by which many commend themselves to their patients, he obtained neither wealth nor fame." Dr. Valentine Mott said of him: "Dr. Curtis is a medical scholar of rare attainments, and a gentleman of spotless character." Dr. Willard Parker said: "He possesses a superior and highly cultivated intellect which he has most ardently devoted to the science of medicine and its collaterals."

Another of the early friends of Gram was Dr. Stephen Reynolds Kirby.



In the summer of 1830 he was one of the coterie who met at Gram's house for instruction in homœopathy. He was born at Middle Patent, town of Bedford, Westchester county, New York, May 21, 1801, and came to New York at the age of fifteen. Later on he taught school. He was principal of public school No. 7 when it opened on Chrystie street, in 1827, and then began the study of medicine. He was a temperance advocate and president of the New York society; was a member of the New York volunteer fire department, and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He died in New York, March 6, 1876. Dr. Kirby in 1864 delivered an address on "The Introduction and Progress of Homœopathy in the United States" before the New York County Homœopathic Medical Society, in which he mentioned that in the summer of 1832 Gram, Wilson, Channing and himself were the only ones who treated cholera chiefly with camphor, and that the practice was ridiculed and termed the "small dose camphor treatment." He did not learn German, and it is stated that he practiced with indifferent success until after the publication of the *Organon* and *Materia Medica Pura*, and that he hesitated to declare himself a homœopathic physician. He was well known as the editor of the "American Journal of Homœopathy," which was issued in nine volumes from 1848 to 1857, and was the principal homœopathic journal of those important years. He was one of the original organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and its first treasurer. He was president, while still treasurer, in 1846. He also was a member of various other New York homœopathic societies. With Dr. Phineas P. Wells and James M. Quin, he opened in October, 1845, the first homœopathic dispensary in the United States. He was also a member of the faculty of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and professor of *materia medica* in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.

An important personage among the associates of Gram was Federal Vanderburgh. In a letter to Dr. Henry M. Smith, dated February 1, 1867, Dr. Vanderburgh wrote: "I was attending Mr. M. in Pearl street, one of whose toes was set at right angles with his foot by a contraction of its tendon. I advised him to have it divided. 'Not without Mott's approbation,' he replied. The next day Dr. Paine and I met at his house and he dismissed us both. Thirty days afterwards I met him walking the street with his toe adjusted. I asked him how it was done and he said that Dr. Gram had given him some sugar pellets of the size of a mustard seed, which straightened his toe. As I picked up the gems from all classes and having no prejudice to encounter, I straightway introduced myself to Dr. Gram. I found him working a gigantic intellect with the simplicity of a child, and entirely unconscious of its power."

Vanderburgh thus tells of his first trial of the great skill of Gram: "A lady of 36 came to consult me; she had been four years ill with what she called black jaundice. I had lost a sister with the same disease. I took a careful record of the case and on my return I met Gram at the door and asked him to read the record. He said she had been poisoned with bark (quinine) and that chamomilla would cure her; that in three days after the chamomilla was given the old chill of four years ago would re-appear, but so feebly that she would recover without another. His prophecy proved true."

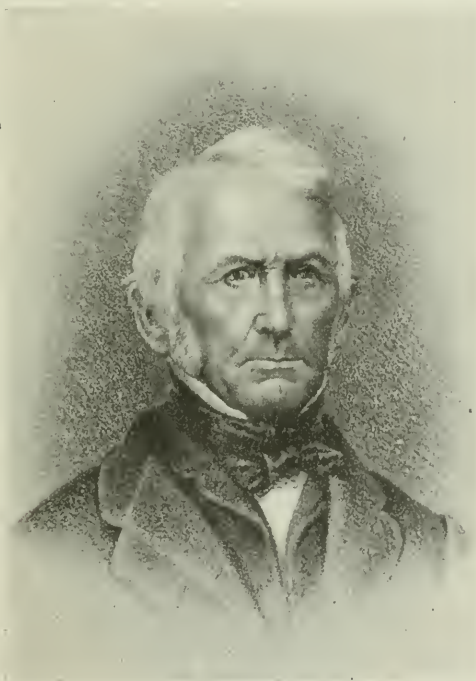
Just when Vanderburgh embraced homœopathy is not known, but it must have been previous to 1834, as he then was corresponding secretary of the New York Homœopathic Society.

Federal Vanderburgh was born at Beekman, Dutchess county, New York, May 11, 1788. He was the seventeenth child in a family of nineteen (his father having been twice married) and of Dutch descent. He received the meagre common school education of that day, but by self-education and strict application he was able to learn enough Latin to afterward pursue his medical studies with facility. At the age of seventeen he entered himself as a student of medicine with Dr. Wright, a physician of New Milford, Connecticut. Dr. Hall, an old student of Vanderburgh, thinks he was licensed to practice about that time by the medical faculty of Litchfield county. At the age of nineteen he went to New York to enjoy the advantages of the hospitals and medical lectures. There he entered the office of Dr. Stephen Smith, a leading physician. After attending two courses of lectures he graduated, before he was twenty-one. His manly appearance, for he was six feet in height, and finely proportioned, never suggested to the professors a doubt as to his age. During his student life he was subject to attacks of pulmonary hemorrhage that threatened his life. By some they were thought to be of cardiac origin and by others of a tuberculous character. But he never allowed this illness to depress his spirit.

Vanderburgh must have graduated in 1808, but biographical accounts differ as to his residence immediately afterward. Dr. J. F. Merritt, who wrote his obituary for the "American Homœopathic Observer," says that he went to Geneva in 1812 or 1813, remained there for twenty years and returned to New York about 1830. Smith says that he practiced in New York until 1811, when on account of failing health he went to Geneva, New York, where he practiced ten years. He then gave up practice there to Dr. Martyn Paine, and returned to New York, which dates his return to the city about 1821. A report in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1871 says that he located in his native town and after a few years removed to Hudson, Columbia county, remaining there until 1815, when he went to Geneva, where he practiced until he removed to New York in 1823 or 1824. Soon after he began practice he married Hester Orinda Boardman, of New Milford, Connecticut. The climate of Geneva agreed so well with him that he became robust and until old age was a model of muscular development, and maintained an erect stature even when very old. Just when he embraced homœopathy does not seem to be known, but there is no doubt that he probably had an early acquaintance with Gram. In a letter written October 18, 1867, during his last illness, to Dr. George E. Shipman, he said: "You ask me for my photograph and its biographical appendage. My photograph I send you. My homœopathic appendage began with Dr. Gram. When he arrived in New York Gram was a friendless stranger and when he opened his little manuscript no faith was found in his statements. The city was then under the spell of Post, Hosack and Mott; the schools were animated with their errors, and there was no time for them to look at atoms when the masses were before them. Gram was grave and thoughtful, and gained his ascendancy over his little circle by the interest he manifested in his future ministry; and when unheard of doctrines—such as little doses—came forth, one by one, they were tested on the sick, the results of infinitesimal doses were recorded, and Wilson, Gray and Curtis saw the light with its guiding star before them. These three scholars, with one teacher, lit the lamp whose cruse of oil will never empty until the educated errors of our ancient brethren are buried beneath their own monuments. At this time, if I remember, the

sale of my medical errors had reached \$10,000 a year in the higher circles of society before my acquaintance with Gram, and my introduction to him enabled me to plant the reformation of medical science on that circle to great advantage. I then drew to my aid the lamented Curtis, the brightest star in homœopathy, expanding so rapidly under Gram's tuition that he (Gram) once said to me, 'I should not care to go to Heaven if I could not meet with Curtis there.' I made it his interest to be my preceptor; and with his guidance many time-honored errors were consigned to oblivion, and many hoary prejudices were marched off the stage."

Dr. Smith says that his name Federal was thus acquired: "When he was born, the adoption of the federal constitution being the grand political event of the time, Chancellor Kent, then a young lawyer, suggested that the



Federal Vanderburgh, M. D.

infant Vanderburgh be named Federal Constitution, but his mother objected to the 'Constitution,' and that word was omitted."

Vanderburgh remained in active practice in New York until 1840, when he purchased Linwood hills in Rhinebeck, and resided there until his death. About one year before his death he contracted severe pleuro-pneumonia, induced by exposure to inclement weather in connection with professional duties, which produced an attack of dyspnoea. He gradually failed until, without suffering, he expired January 23, 1868. Vanderburgh's practice was very largely among the wealthy class, and he was often summoned to attend patients at some distance from home. He practiced medicine because he loved it. It is related that at the age of seventy-seven, when traveling with a patient,

the latter said to the doctor after he had reached his destination, "Well, doctor, you will stay with us a few days and rest yourself." "No," said Dr. Vanderburgh, "I must return to-morrow." "So soon," replied the host, "well, what can I do to entertain you?" "Oh, show me some sick folks." A physician who knew him writes: "Dr. Vanderburgh's mind was peculiar; his conclusions were so often the result of intuition. This ran through a large portion of the writings of his later years. He practiced medicine from a love of his profession. He became absorbed in his cases. In speaking of his patients he rarely called them by name. He usually designated them as 'the cardiac case with the valvular disease,' or 'the man with diabetes,' etc. He was kind to the poor, as thousands could testify. His advice was sought at his home, on the highway, in the railroad station, on the railroad car, on the steamer, at his dinner, at the hotel in the city, in bed and out of bed. He never turned a deaf ear to a case. He was proverbial for punctuality in his appointments, and woe betide the man who kept him waiting in the consultation room. A homily was the certain penalty."

The ten years from Gram's arrival in 1825 to the establishment of the first homœopathic magazine in 1835, may be called the first epoch in the history of American homœopathy. There was this little company of believers in New York city who had been timid in advancing the claims of the new medical system, for they were all men of trained intellect, men who did not decide hastily, but quietly were following the precept—prove all things and hold fast to that which is good. Over in Pennsylvania also there were certain earnest and cultured men who had become convinced of the truth of homœopathy and were about to found a college for its proper teaching; so that in two distinct centers in the United States in this first epoch of its American existence, the law of healing of the German doctor had gained a firm footing. The New York men now had become so confident that the time seemed proper to assume a more public attitude and to establish a homœopathic society.

Previous to the year 1834, the only society which the little band of homœopaths attended was the New York Medical Society, numbering as its members all the physicians in regular practice in New York. But now the friends determined that it was time to form some union exclusively for the believers in homœopathy, therefore the New York Homœopathic Society was organized September 23, 1834. The following preamble was published to the constitution:

"Whereas a great share of the reformation which is now taking place in the art of education, in criminal jurisprudence, in political science, and in the science of medicine, is to be attributed to the increased attention with which the studious and humane have investigated the natural history of man, and the influence which physical and moral agents exert upon his growth, health, morals and happiness; and whereas there exists in the archives of homœopathia an extensive fund of testimony (as yet unknown to English readers) which is believed to be very essential to the right understanding of the subjects above named—

"Therefore, the subscribers, holding the advancement of the public welfare by the diffusion of knowledge to be a most sacred and noble duty, incumbent upon all who enjoy the rights and means of inquiry, have resolved to associate, and, by this instrument, do associate, under the style of the '*New York Homœopathic Society*' for the purpose of protecting, enriching and dis-



seminating such of the propositions and testimonies of Homœopathia as upon mature trial they shall find to be sound and available," etc. Officers of the society for 1834-5: President, John F. Gray; vice-presidents, Edward A. Strong, George Baxter; corresponding secretary, Federal Vanderburgh; recording secretary, Daniel Seymour; treasurer, F. A. Lohse; registrar, A. Gerald Hull; librarian, F. L. Wilsey; finance committee, J. H. Patterson, Oliver S. Strong, L. M. H. Butler, William Bock.

This society was composed of physicians and laymen. William Cullen Bryant, the poet-editor, was a member. He was an early convert to homœopathy and all his life was a strong supporter of its principles.

The year 1835 was memorable as being the period of the establishment of the first homœopathic magazine in the United States, "The American



E. E. Snyder, M. D.

Journal of Homœopathia." It was a small octavo of forty-eight pages, edited by Drs. John F. Gray and Amos G. Hull. Four numbers were issued—February, April, June and August. In a letter to Dr. Geddes M. Scott, published in the "Homœopathic Examiner" for February, 1841, Dr. Hull says: "Your course in Scotland is just such as that pursued by the late Dr. Gram and his friend, Dr. Gray, the first American confessors of homœopathy. They continued from 1826 till 1832 to observe a silence on the subject which was much blamed by the later converts. I was during these years an earnest student and adherent of the science, and approved their course till the year 1834, when Dr. Gray and myself published the American Journal of Homœ-

opathia.' \* \* \* Our publications in 1834 were still too early for public opinion here, but it occurred in 1833 (as it soon may in your city and kingdom) that imperfectly educated and unscrupulous physicians began to drive a trade in the new system by a series of mountebank arts. This proceeding rendered it necessary to forestall the consequences of this despicable, but certainly not surprising conduct."

A notable convert of this time was Henry Delavan Paine, a student of Dr. Hull, father of A. Gerald Hull. Dr. Paine was born in Delhi, Delaware county, New York, June 19, 1816, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838. While a student in New York he often heard earnest discussions on homœopathy between Hull, Gray and others, and determined after graduation to embrace that system, and for a year devoted himself to its study, adopted its principles and located at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson. As a junior student during the cholera epidemic of 1834, he visited the hospitals and assisted in the care of the patients, and there again had opportunity to see the beneficial effects of homœopathic medication in that fatal disease. While practicing in Newburgh he applied for membership in the Orange County Medical Society, but his application was refused on the ground "that he practiced a system of medicine disapproved by the members thereof." Thus, it became necessary for a practitioner to be a member of the county society as the course of the Orange county organization was likely to be followed by other societies throughout the state for the purpose of checking the progress of the so-called heresy. It was important to ascertain by a judicial decision the power of county medical societies to determine the eligibility of any legally authorized practitioner, and Dr. Paine therefore applied to the Supreme court of the state for a mandamus requiring the Orange county society to admit him as a member, the validity of his credentials having been fully conceded. The case was decided by Judge Cowan in favor of the society, the application being denied. This decision was really favorable to the cause of homœopathy, as it led to legislation which repealed many of the objectionable laws and authorized the formation of homœopathic societies, with all the rights and privileges of the allopathic school; and it was largely through Dr. Paine's efforts and influence that this was accomplished. In 1844 Dr. Vanderburgh addressed a letter to Judge Cowan protesting against the decision, and entitled it "An Appeal for Homœopathy." This was published in a pamphlet by Radde in 1844. In 1845 Dr. Paine removed from Newburgh to Albany, where he lived and practiced until 1865, when he returned to New York. He passed the years 1884 to 1886 in Europe and returning resumed his practice, but on account of ill health gave it up and devoted himself to literary pursuits. He was a member of the first convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and held many important positions in societies, hospitals and colleges. He was a member of the board of Regents of the University of the State of New York, and also of the first board of state medical examiners. He died at the residence of his son-in-law, Francis H. Delano, in New York city, June 11, 1893, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Dr. Benjamin C. Dutcher came from Utica to New York city in 1831. In 1834 he studied German in order to more thoroughly study homœopathy. He practiced for four or five years when he became a dentist. He died in Newark, New Jersey, October 20, 1889.

Dr. Clark Wright embraced homœopathy in 1839. Son of Asahel Wright,

he was born at Windsor, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, in 1799. He studied with his brother, Dr. Orin Wright, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, attended lectures and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1823. An epidemic of ophthalmia had raged in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum from 1838 to 1842, and Dr. Wright prescribed for four cases. In a month they were well, and he was requested to take charge of all the cases of the disease. He invited Drs. Parker and Gilman, professors in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, to examine forty-three cases, and six weeks afterwards Dr. Parker, finding them cured, pronounced "the success of the treatment unprecedented." Dr. Wright was then asked to take charge of the children having skin diseases, which he did with such good



Walter C. Palmer, M. D.

results that he was invited to take entire medical charge. He died in New York in March, 1863, aged sixty-four years.

Dr. Alonzo S. Ball became interested in homœopathy in 1838. He was born in Keene, New Hampshire, February 11, 1800. When he was two years old his parents removed to Lowville, New York, where he was educated. He entered the office of Dr. Sylvester Miller at Lowville in 1821, and in 1824 attended lectures at Fairfield Medical College. In 1825 he went to New York to attend lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, but ill health interfered and he took only a partial course. He did not receive a diploma, but returning to Lowville took a license to practice from the Lewis County Medical Society, and located at Salina (afterward a part of Syracuse). He remained there ten years, returning to New York in 1835. Dr. Ball thus

speaks of this time: "I was a poor man entirely dependent on my own exertions, with a family to provide for, and I came to this city as a sort of necessity of business. I had some leisure, as you may well understand, and I had some friends. I had a friend who said to me, 'Doctor, may there not be some truth in homœopathy?' I said to him (he was a clergyman), 'Doctor, it grieves me exceedingly to think that you lend your name to that humbug.' At the end of three years I came to the conviction that there might be truth in homœopathy." In 1838, Dr. Ball was introduced by his pastor, Rev. Dr. Patton, to Dr. Vanderburgh, the minister's physician. His friend, Dr. Cook, had given him a book on the new medical idea and had spoken highly of Dr. Curtis, Gram's student. So Ball went one evening to visit Curtis. Of this visit he says: "I heard that there was a young man in the city by the name of Curtis, who was with Gram, an enlightened homœopathist. So I ventured one night, like Nicodemus, to see this young man and I was interested in him exceedingly. His very presence magnetized me with the impression that I was in the presence of a man of might; and he treated me kindly and I just told him my story that I had a patient that the doctors could not cure. It was a lady forty years of age, with chronic laryngitis." Dr. Ball had treated this lady for three months without relief. Dr. Cook, the consultant, said she could not live two months more and thought it was a case that would be a good test of the new system. Dr. Curtis saw the case with him and that the result was doubtful, but was willing to try the new remedies. He prescribed belladonna 2d, twelve pellets in one-third tumbler of water, a teaspoonful at night and one in the morning. In speaking of it Dr. Ball said: "On my visit the next day she remarked that she would take no more of *that* medicine as it increased her sufferings. I told her to stop it and without a word of encouragement left the house; indeed I had been told too often by her that she was worse to feel particularly encouraged by it. However, I called the next day but one, when she met me at the door of her room with the astounding declaration, 'Why, doctor, I don't know but that I am cured. On the morning following your last visit I found my throat better, and from that time it has been improving steadily until it really seems as if I was almost well.' So astonished was I at the statement, not a little provoked with myself, too, that three or four pellets should have done more in a few hours for my patient than all my pills, boluses and blisters in six months; so astonished was I, that I sat down beside her and entered into a careful examination of her symptoms which resulted in the conviction that her statement was true. The improvement continued and she was discharged entirely cured by the time Dr. Cook had predicted her death." The result of this and other trials soon made Ball an enthusiastic homœopathist. He was one of the original members of the institute. He died at Saratoga, New York, December 17, 1893.

Dr. Alfred Freeman was induced by Dr. Ball to investigate homœopathy. He was born in Salem, Washington county, New York, November 6, 1793, and was a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Freeman. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Asa Fitch. While a student he was called on to bear arms at the battle of Plattsburg. He passed the winters of 1816 and 1817 in New York city attending medical lectures, and having graduated he returned to his native place where he practiced seventeen years. He removed to New York in 1834 and established himself in a practice which in a few years became large. He had opposed homœopathy, as did his professional brethren, but his



friend Ball induced him to investigate, and he became convinced. Dr. Ball, telling the story, said: "I started out and made it my business to tell my story. I told it to some young men whom I knew and among them Dr. Freeman. I had great respect for him as a man who delighted to listen to truth. I had an appointment to go to the eastern part of the town, and I called at his house and told him my story. After hearing me he looked at me pitifully and said, 'Doctor, I should as soon have expected you to become an author.' 'Very like,' said I, 'nevertheless, I think you will do well to look at it,' and I left him. And the doctor did look at it and as you know, became a convert and went into it with all his heart." It was probably about the year 1839 that Dr. Freeman began to investigate the new system. He died of paralysis March 8, 1861.



J. A. McVickar, M. D.

It was through Freeman that Dr. Henry Gale Dunnell became convinced of the truth of homœopathy. He was born in Albany, New York, September 17, 1804, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1826, in the class with Drs. Gray, Hallock, Joslin and Palmer. While on friendly terms with the homœopathic physicians and in favor of the public and recorded examination and voting with them for it in the New York Medical Society, of which they were all members, he nevertheless opposed their peculiar beliefs. Dunnell thus tells his own story: "My eyes were opened, and it was in this manner: I had a case of puerperal convulsions which came on several hours after a hard labor with complete exhaustion. It was an unusual case; we bled and blistered the patient and went through all the usual

forms of treatment that we usually used, and still after forty-eight hours had elapsed no beneficial results occurred. Meanwhile I was called into the country, and just as I was going away the husband came running after me and wished me to go and see his wife, as she had a return of the convulsions and more violent than ever. I could not go and was obliged to say so. And when I returned in two or three days I met a woman I had seen at that house and asked her as to the result. She said to me, 'Mrs. S. is well, quite well. When you were unable to come they called in another doctor, Dr. Freeman, and he gave her something in some water and she never had another convulsion.' I immediately slipped away to my friend, Dr. Freeman. I knew him to be a man of truth. I had had frequent intercourse with him and could place dependence upon his word. I asked Freeman about the matter and he said, 'I tell you it is true and I advise you to look into it.' 'Do you see proofs of its truth?' said I. 'Yes,' he replied. He loaned me some books and I went to reading. I took the matter up very slowly. I had previously held some conversation with Dr. Channing, and I had seen him trying fearlessly to cure cholera in 1832 with his minute doses of camphor, and I was more inclined to trust my secret with Channing than with my friend, Dr. Gray, for fear he would laugh at me. It was some time after that before I became a convert. Dr. Freeman came to the city in 1835 and located on Hudson street. I was just opposite. As we had leisure and common sympathies, our circumstances brought us together. Soon after Dr. Freeman moved to the east side, and I was converted to homœopathy, and then I wanted to convert the whole profession." This cure of Dunnell's patient occurred in the early part of 1840. He continued to practice in New York city until his death, which occurred September 4, 1868. He was an original member of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Another of the members of this first union was George W. Cook, who was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, May 21, 1806. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Wingfield in Crawford and completed his term with Dr. Pomeroy White of Hudson. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1828, and commenced practice in Stockport. In 1836 he removed to Hudson and in 1838 began there the practice of homœopathy. In May, 1844, he went to New York and was in partnership with Dr. Channing one year. He then practiced alone until 1848, when he became partner with Dr. Jacob Beakley, but in the spring of 1849, on account of ill health, he returned to his brother, Dr. A. P. Cook, at Hudson, where he died October 1, 1850.

Samuel Bancroft Barlow adopted homœopathy in 1837. He was born in Granville, Massachusetts, April 10, 1798. After educating himself he taught school from 1814 to 1817, meanwhile studying history and botanic medicine. In 1819 he entered the office of Dr. Vincent Holcombe, and two years later became the student of Dr. Joseph P. Jewett of Granby, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale Medical School in 1822. He practiced medicine in New England until 1834 or 1835, when he went to Florida, Orange county, New York. As early as 1837 he was openly practicing homœopathy. While he was investigating, when there was doubt about a case, he was accustomed to write to Hull or Vanderburgh or Curtis for advice. He removed to New York in 1841. In 1863 he became professor of *materia medica* in the New York Homœopathic Medical College, retaining that position for eight years. In 1850 he imported some of the woorara poison from South

America, and was successful in using it in paralytic cases. In July, 1868, he was sunstruck, was sick for four years, and then retired from active practice. He died February 27, 1876.

Among the physicians belonging to the second epoch of homœopathy who were influential in its growth in New York, may be mentioned Dr. Benjamin Franklin Bowers, born in Billerica, Mass., in 1796; graduated at Yale in 1819; formed a partnership with Dr. B. F. Joslin in New York in 1837; was appointed physician to the New York Dispensary, but in 1839 was expelled for investigating homœopathy. In 1847 he became physician to the Half Orphan Asylum in New York, retaining the position for many years. A remarkable mental feat of this man was that when nearly eighty years old, at the time of the appointment of a state board of medical examiners by the regents of the university, he voluntarily entered upon a thorough review of all the departments of medical science, with a view of presenting himself as a candidate for a state degree. He passed a rigid examination, much to the great astonishment and admiration of the examiners, and was the first successful candidate for that distinction. His death occurred a few weeks afterwards, on February 7, 1875.

Dr. Zina Harris was born in Vermont in 1792. About 1840 he was practicing homœopathy in New York city. In 1842 he had an office in Canal street, near Laight street, and was then a homœopathist. He was eccentric and reticent, and little is known of his birth and education. He died in Brooklyn, April 30, 1859, of apoplexy, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery.

Dr. Richard M. Bolles was born September 16, 1797, at Hudson, New York. He studied with Dr. White of Hudson and was licensed to practice about 1818 by the medical society of Columbia county. He received a diploma from the medical college at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1832. He practiced for a time with his preceptor and then went to Delhi, New York. He returned to New York city in 1824 and in 1832 married a Miss Hodgkinson. Dr. Bolles formed an acquaintance with Channing prior to 1840. A personal observation of Channing's successful treatment led him to make experiments for himself with homœopathic medicines. In 1841 he declared his belief and ever afterward practiced homœopathy. He studied the *Materia Medica Pura* in the German, and used as a constant handbook *Jahr's Manual*, in French, for which he prepared a synoptical index. He also wrote a poetic description of chest pains and their remedies, and a tabulation of Boenninghausen's "Pocket Book." He died in New York, August 9, 1865.

Dr. Walter C. Palmer was born in New Jersey, February 9, 1804. In 1826 he graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. In 1827 he married Phoebe Werrall and located in New York city. Soon after Ball's conversion to homœopathy, he met Palmer at a religious meeting held at the house of the latter. After the meeting they were introduced, when Ball mentioned homœopathy, to which Palmer replied that when he adopted such a system his friends might consider him a fit subject for a lunatic asylum. In



B. F. Joslin, M. D.

1840 Palmer had a case of hip disease that baffled the skill of many physicians and was not improving. He then asked Ball for a homœopathic prescription for the patient, and was surprised and disappointed that the invalid began to improve after the first dose. Thinking the case really resulted from the effect of the previous medicine and not from the homœopathic prescription, he tried a homœopathic remedy in a case of diarrhœa, expecting to prove its fallacy, but the patient was cured and he was compelled to acknowledge the truth of the system of Hahnemann, and practiced it for eighteen years, until 1858, when he retired. He was an institute member of 1846. He died July 20, 1883.

Dr. John Augustus McVickar was born in Schenectady, New York, June 16, 1812, graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1833, and was the first professor of obstetrics in the medical department of the New York University. He became interested in homœopathy in 1841, through Dr. Zina Harris, and acknowledged that it was a principle in medicine, but not an exclusive medical system. He died January 29, 1892.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Joslin was born at Exeter, Rhode Island, November 25, 1796. When a boy he gave up his interest in his patrimony to be allowed to spend his time in study. For several years he taught and studied, and graduated at Union College in 1821; studied medicine in New York, graduating from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1826. He then took the professorship of chemistry and natural sciences in a polytechnic school at Chittenango, where he practiced and lectured one year. In January, 1827, he took the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in Union College, which he held ten years. In 1835 he removed to New York and gave up part of his college duties in order to devote himself to practice. For some years he gave lectures on anatomy and physiology with dissections. Dr. Bowers, who wrote an extended biography of Joslin, published in the "Transactions of the New York State Homœopathic Medical Society" for 1863, says: "In 1837 he resigned his professorship, formed a partnership with the writer and removed to New York. His scientific reputation had preceded him and led to his appointment in 1838 to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy in the University of the City of New York, which he held until 1844. In 1839 I was led to examine and adopt homœopathy. In 1840 our partnership was dissolved. Dr. Joslin was prejudiced against homœopathy, and was not convinced by my experience. I assured him that he could soon be convinced of its truth, and that the easiest way of testing it was to try it on himself. A physician of his acquaintance, having published an attack on homœopathy, wrote to Dr. Joslin for his opinion of the system, intending to publish it. Dr. Joslin was unwilling to publish an opinion which was not founded on a knowledge of the subject and determined to make practical experiment. 'I took,' he says, 'the third attenuation of a medicine and avoiding the study of its alleged symptoms as recorded in books, I made a record of all the new symptoms which I experienced. When this record was completed I examined a printed list of symptoms and was surprised to find a remarkable coincidence between them and those I had experienced.'" Dr. Joslin tried other experiments to convince himself of the scientific certainty of the homœopathic provings, and was finally obliged to admit their truth. This was in 1842, after sixteen years of allopathic practice. Joslin for thirty years made daily meteorological observations. He wrote many



important scientific and medical essays. He died of paralysis December 31, 1861.

Dr. George Elisha Belcher was born in Greenwich, Connecticut, February 7, 1818. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1839, and practiced with his father several years. Hearing casually of homœopathy, he decided to investigate its merits. He procured a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon* and the *Allentown Jahr*, which he read, and then experimented with homœopathic remedies. The result was that in 1844 he embraced homœopathy. He was a leading figure among the homœopathic physicians of New York for many years. He died of pleuro pneumonia complicated with chronic asthma, November 1, 1890.

Dr. Edward Bayard was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 6, 1806.



Lewis Hallock, M. D.

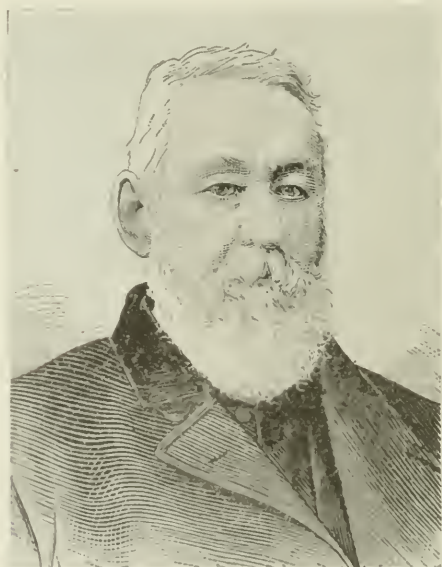
He studied law in Canandaigua, New York, and was admitted to the bar. He then studied medicine, graduating from the medical department of New York University in 1845. While studying law in Seneca Falls he practiced homœopathy as a layman, and introduced it in that vicinity. He died October 28, 1889. For many years he practiced in New York city.

Dr. Walter Stewart was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1848. He was a pupil of Gray and also of Carnochan and was a man of superior education, fine talents, and a surgeon of rare ability. He practiced in New York city. He died of consumption in Natchez, Mississippi, in August, 1863, aged about forty-one years.

Dr. Lewis Hallock was born in New York, June 30, 1803. He studied

at Clinton University, commenced the study of medicine with a relative, Dr. Lewis Hallock of Southhold, and a year after returned to New York and entered the office of Dr. John W. Francis, professor of obstetrics in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he graduated in 1826. In this class were four others who afterward became homœopathists: Gray, Joslin, Dunnell and Palmer. Hallock had practiced allopathy for fifteen years when he was induced to try homœopathic remedies in a case, with the result that he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and an avowed practitioner of it. He joined the institute in 1846. He died March 3, 1897, in New York city, where he had practiced seventy-five years, having reached the great age of ninety-four.

Dr. James M. Qum was born in New York in 1806. He graduated with



P. P. Wells, M. D.

honors from Columbia College, and afterwards was professor of Latin and Greek in that institution. He studied medicine with Hosack, but after practicing allopathy for several years embraced the method of Hahnemann. To thoroughly master its principles he studied German and French. He became well known as a specialist in diseases of the throat and chest. He also was an accomplished musician and instrumental in promoting musical progress. He died March 26, 1868.

Dr. John Taylor was born in Hallowell (or Augusta), Maine, in March, 1802, and graduated in New York. He was converted to homœopathy by Dr. Caleb Ticknor. He removed from New York to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and from there went to Rochester, New York, succeeding Dr. Biegler. He began to practice homœopathy in Ann Arbor, probably in 1844 or 1845. He finally located in New York, where he died, April 5, 1850.

Dr. Phineas Parkhurst Wells was born in Hopkinton, New Hampshire, in 1808, and was the son of Dr. Thomas G. Wells. In youth he worked as a printer, but decided to study medicine, working at his "case" during the daytime, rising at four in the morning and reading late at night at his medical studies. He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1833. He began practice in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he remained until 1839, when, impaired in health, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio. Afterward he located in Providence, Rhode Island, where he was first interested in homceopathy through Dr. A. H. Okie. He studied German in order to understand homceopathy. About this time he became acquainted with Dr. Wesselhoeft, who had recently removed to Boston from Philadelphia, and who gave him a letter of introduction to Hering. He visited him, and Hering turned the key of his office door, refusing to see any more patients that day, and they talked until the next morning at four o'clock. Wells found the knowledge he sought in the conversation of Hering. In December, 1843, he located in Brooklyn, where he practiced until his death, November 22, 1891. He was one of the stalwarts of Hahnemannian homceopathy.

## CHAPTER V

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW YORK (CONTINUED)

Outspreading of the Homœopathic Doctrine from New York City Into the Several Counties of the State—The Pioneers and Their Trials and Triumphs—Reminiscences and Sketches.

While the doctrine of Hahnemann was becoming adopted by so many of the best known physicians in New York city, the progress of the system was also rapid in other parts of the state, especially in Northern New York.

In 1833 Dr. Joseph Birnstill, who had been converted to homœopathy in Germany by Dr. Griesselich, came to America, reaching New York in May. He soon went to Dunkirk, Chautauqua county, and attempted to practice the new system. At that time the name of homœopathy was hardly known in the county. Dr. Birnstill could converse only in German and hardly a person in the county could speak that language, but notwithstanding these difficulties he made some cures in chronic cases. In about eight months he went to Westfield, in the same county. He gradually acquired a knowledge of English and an increase in practice, but meeting with little sympathy from other physicians he went to Buffalo. In a few months he returned to Westfield. When he applied for membership in the Chautauqua County Medical Society with authentic evidence of having received the degree of doctor of medicine, he was rejected solely on account of his medical practice. He was so embarrassed by his ignorance of English and by his foreign birth, and by the ridicule of the physicians, that he finally went to Erie, Pennsylvania, in 1839, thence to Massillon, Ohio, and from there to Worcester, Massachusetts. He practiced in Worcester three years and in 1847 went to Boston, and in 1849 to Newton Corners, where he died in 1867.

As early as November, 1837, Dr. Augustus Philip Biegler began practice in Albany. In 1838 he was admitted to membership in the medical society of the city and county of New York. In the spring of 1840 he went to Schenectady, being the pioneer there, and in the autumn of the same year located at Rochester. Later, in 1840, Dr. Biegler visited Hahnemann in Paris. He returned to Rochester, where he remained until his death in 1849. In 1838 Dr. Biegler was partner with Dr. Rosenstein in Albany.

Dr. Emanuel Sieze opened an office in Hudson, Columbia county, previous to 1839, and during that year went to Albany. It is said he was instrumental in persuading Dr. Biegler to leave Germany for America, and that they journeyed together. Dr. Charles Frederick Hoffendahl, coming to this country in 1837, after remaining three years in Philadelphia, located at Albany in 1840.

As early as 1835 or 1836 homœopathy was introduced into Dutchess county by a practitioner who went from Albany to Clinton to attend a case of chronic rheumatism. However, Dr. Federal Vanderburgh was the real pioneer in this county, locating at Rhinebeck in 1843. Soon after he settled there he



induced Dr. A. Hall of Fishkill to adopt the new method. About this period one Dr. Formes introduced homœopathy in Poughkeepsie.

Dr. Vanderburgh also converted the Rev. James Lillie to homœopathic belief. This was in 1840. Dr. Lillie had studied in the University of Edinburgh, a part of the time in the medical department, and as he had acquired a taste for medicine he was easily induced to investigate homœopathy and became convinced of its truth. Dr. Lillie in his pastoral visits was wont sometimes to prescribe, though reluctantly, for the temporal welfare of his flock. His custom was to take the *Materia Medica Pura* (Jourdan's French translation) with him to the bedside. In 1842 he went to New York and was regularly graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He afterward went to Toronto, Canada.

The pioneer in Chenango county was Dr. Caspar Bruchhausen, who located in Green in 1842. He was born August 25, 1806, in Frankfort-on-the-Main, received a classical education and became a literary man. In the spring of 1836 he came to America and was employed by George Wesselhoeft of Philadelphia, who imported and dealt in books and homœopathic medicines and also published a German newspaper. He thus became acquainted with Hering, Green, Humphrey, Matlack and other early homœopathic practitioners. Among them was Dr. Charles F. Hoffendahl, from Berlin, Prussia, who befriended Bruchhausen and under his encouragement and tuition the latter commenced the study of medicine. In 1839 he went with him to Albany, where Dr. Hoffendahl entered practice. He afterward studied in Hudson, New York, with Dr. George W. Cock. Ill health caused him to relinquish graduation and for a time he devoted himself to literature. In 1842, learning of an opening for a homœopathic physician in Chenango county, one of the then recently settled counties of New York, he located at Green. In May, 1843, he went to Oxford, remaining there five years, and in 1848 settled permanently in Norwich. He died December 28, 1891.

In 1836 Dr. Martin Freligh, of Saugerties, Ulster county, became interested in homœopathy. He visited Vanderburgh in New York and was sent to Channing, who gave him his first instructions in homœopathic medication. Dr. Freligh left Ulster county, going to Rhinebeck, Dutchess county. In 1841 Dr. Garrett D. Crispell investigated the subject. He had been an old school practitioner for eighteen years.

Homœopathy was introduced into Auburn, Cayuga county, by Horatio Robinson, who was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1804. He graduated at the Berkshire Medical School and commenced practice at the age of twenty-one. For the next twelve years he resided at Stonington, Connecticut, after which he went to Yates county, New York, where he remained four years and then settled in Auburn. While living in Yates county he became acquainted with Mr. Bayard of Seneca Falls, afterwards Dr. Bayard of New York, who was then testing the merits of the homœopathic system. This was Dr. Robinson's first introduction to homœopathy. He, like others, became convinced only after practical demonstration. When he located in Auburn in May, 1841, he formed a partnership with Dr. Humphrey, who was physician to the hospital of Auburn state prison, and who was ignorant of his partner's change of medical faith. The day after he arrived Dr. Humphrey took him to see a case and the next day went to New York, leaving Robinson to attend the business. The patient had been sick for seven weeks, and had been seen by two allopathic physicians in consultation. Dr. Robinson

treated this case secretly and successfully with homœopathic medicines, and the result caused the new system to be favorably received. Soon afterward cholera broke out in the prison, and Dr. Robinson at Dr. Humphrey's request treated certain cases with arsenic and veratrum, and with marked success. In July, 1841, Dr. Robinson was called to Throopsville to see a patient for Dr. McCarthy, who was anxious to observe the effect of the homœopathic remedies. The success in the case was so complete that he began to investigate, only to become convinced and soon to adopt the new system. Dr. McCarthy was the second convert to homœopathy in Cayuga county. He afterward went to Utica.

The old school opposition to homœopathy was malignant and even threatened prosecution, and in order to test the matter Mr. Peterson of Springport, a lawyer, supplied himself with homœopathic books and medicines and began practice, visiting patients and taking fees, without having a diploma. Suit was brought, trial followed, and the jury brought in a verdict of three-quarters of a cent for the plaintiff, and at the same time donated their fees to the defendant. Dr. Robinson practiced for many years and died July 28,

1889. It is said that his homœopathic outfit consisted of a small paper box, in which were eleven vials of homœopathic pellets, each vial about the diameter of a goose quill, and one and a half inches in length; also a copy of Epps' "Domestic Homœopathy." It is said that Auburn prison was the first public institution in which homœopathy was introduced.



Horatio Robinson, M. D.

Dr. W. W. Alley, contemporary with Robinson, lived to be the oldest homœopathic physician in the world, having practiced for sixty-five years. He was born in 1802 in Sullivan county, New York, and died at Moravia, New York, January 24, 1892.

Dr. Harvey Hull Cator introduced homœopathy into Onondaga county, locating in Syracuse in 1842. He was born in Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, July 12, 1815, and graduated from the Geneva Medical College in 1840. In 1841 he commenced the practice of allopathy at Moravia, Cayuga county. His attention was first called to homœopathy by Dr. Robinson of Auburn. His own wife was cured by homœopathic medicines after being given up by the allopathic physicians and he was led to adopt the new medical system. Syracuse seemed to be a favorable field in which to begin the new practice and he located there in 1842. He remained for several years. A notable circumstance of his sojourn was that he published there the "Homœopathic Pioneer," a scientific and practical journal of homœopathy. Twelve numbers were issued, July, 1845, to June, 1846. It was a small quarto of sixteen pages. Dr. L. M. Tracy was associated with Dr. Cator in this venture. The latter was compelled on account of his wife's health to leave Syracuse in 1846, at which time he went west, opening an office in Milwaukee with Dr. Tracy. He subsequently returned to New York and in 1874, after living in several places, opened an office in Camden, New Jersey, where he died February 21, 1882. In 1852 there were but five homœopathic physicians in Syra-

cure; in 1857, seven; in 1870, eleven; in 1880, seventeen; in 1890, twenty-one; in 1899, thirty, and in 1904, thirty-one.

The first practitioner of homœopathy in Rensselaer county was Dr. F. S. Field, a graduate of Kings College Hospital, London, an accomplished man, but being unknown and advocating a new doctrine, he was unable to support himself and left after two years. This was in 1839 or 1840. He was acquainted with Drs. Richard S. Bryan and Richard Bloss and furnished them with the translation of Jahr's Manual, then lately published. Bloss openly adopted homœopathy in 1841, being influenced by witnessing several remarkable cures. In 1852 there were in Troy but three homœopathists, Drs. Bryan, Bloss and Simeon A. Cook; in 1857 there were four; in 1870, eleven; in 1880, thirteen; in 1890, eleven; in 1899, ten.

In 1842 Dr. Daniel Starkweather Kimball, who had been for some years practicing allopathy at Sackett's Harbor, Jefferson county, declared his belief in homœopathy. He was born in Charlestown, Montgomery county, New York, January 7, 1806, and was in part educated at Auburn Theological Seminary. In 1824 he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. Joseph F. Pitney, of Auburn. He graduated at Fairfield Medical School in 1828, and settled at Sackett's Harbor. When Dr. Kimball adopted homœopathy he was the only practitioner of that school within an area of eighty miles. He died December 12, 1882.

Dr. George W. Cook introduced homœopathy into Columbia county in 1838. He was born at Hyde Park, Dutchess county, May 21, 1806, and studied medicine with Dr. Winfield of Crawford, Orange county, and with Dr. Pomeroy White, of Hudson. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1828, and settled in Stockport, Columbia county, remaining there until 1836, when he located at Hudson. He began practice in 1838, two years after he had located in the town. In 1844 he removed to New York. His health failed and after short partnerships with Channing and Beakley he returned to Hudson, where he died October 1, 1849.

Dr. Henry C. Hubbard was the pioneer of homœopathy in Cortland county, and practiced many years in the town of Scott. He was born in Berlin, Rensselaer county, March 24, 1810, and died in Scott, March 22, 1867. In 1842 Dr. Willis R. Browne, after practicing allopathy for five years, read the Organon, became convinced of its truth, and began the practice of homœopathy. In a letter written about that time he says: "For about five years previously I had practiced on the principles of the old school under a diploma from the professors of one of the colleges, but I can distinctly see that my knowledge of the art of healing commenced with my acquaintance with that invaluable book."

To Dr. Nash Hull Warner is due the honor of having introduced homœopathy into Erie county. Dr. Warner was born in Plymouth, Connecticut, January 14, 1808, graduated from Yale Medical School in 1831, and commenced practice in Van Dusenille, Mass., where he remained until 1836, when he went to Buffalo. Early in 1844 he became impressed with the truth



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of homœopathy, and in his diary under date of February 6, of that year, is the following note: "This day I have made my first purely homœopathic prescription." The next year he fully adopted the system. At that time there were but one or two homœopathic physicians in Western New York, and Dr. Warner was the victim of the most bitter opposition from his former colleagues. During the prevalence of cholera in 1849, he fully demonstrated the efficacy of the doctrine of Hahnemann. He practiced in Buffalo for many years, and died June 24, 1860.

Dr. Charles A. Stevens practiced homœopathy in Buffalo as early as 1844. In 1852 there were six homœopathic physicians in Buffalo; in 1857, ten; in 1870, fifteen; in 1880, twenty-six; in 1890, fifty-six; in 1899, forty-nine; and in 1904, forty-six.

In Herkimer county Dr. Nathan Spencer, born in Sangerfield, Oneida county, March 29, 1809, was the pioneer of homœopathy. He read medicine with Dr. Eli G. Bailey of Brookfield, Madison county, remaining with him until the spring of 1834. During this time he attended three full courses of lectures, one in Castleton, Vt., and two in Fairfield, Herkimer county, where he graduated. He began practice at Winfield a short time after becoming a member of the county society. Being of liberal mind, he began to investigate homœopathy about 1846, and was summoned before the bar of trial of the county society, expelled, and the records of the action were published in the county papers. But Dr. Spencer defended the system splendidly, and confessed to but one dereliction of duty, that, having by his agreement to the by-laws promised to make progress in the healing art, he had failed in not long before telling the society of his success with homœopathic medicines. He practiced in Winfield with excellent success, and died there December 7, 1874.

Dr. Erasmus Darwin Jones introduced homœopathy in Essex county in 1844. He was born in Upper Jay, Essex county, September 10, 1818; was graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1841, and at once began practice at Keeseville. In 1844 he adopted homœopathy in his practice. In 1846 he went to Albany, where he resided for many years.

Dr. Ira Adams, an old school physician of Lowville, became dissatisfied with allopathy and through the influence of friends adopted the homœopathic system. He had been practicing for thirty years and was the first homœopathic practitioner in Lewis county. He died in 1856.

In 1843 Dr. Chauncey M. Dake introduced homœopathy into Livingston county. He was the son of Dr. Jabez Dake, of Nunda, and was born December 1, 1816. He attended medical lectures at Geneva, but was obliged to discontinue his studies in 1836, and began to practice under a state license. He was converted to homœopathy by his brother-in-law, Dr. H. Hull Cator, in 1841. While at Rushville he suffered with inflammatory rheumatism, and becoming steadily worse called in Dr. Cator, who relieved and cured him with homœopathic treatment. When he recovered he procured homœopathic books and medicines and soon accepted the truth of the "little pills." In 1843 he located at Geneseo. He practiced for a time at Pittsburgh, Pa., but finally retired to a farm near Rochester, N. Y., where he died July 15, 1872.

In the spring of 1840 Dr. Robert Rossman removed from Hudson to Brooklyn, where he was the first to raise the standard of homœopathy. He remained alone there for three years when he formed a partnership with Dr. Aaron Cooke Hull, then of New York city. Four or five months after Dr.



Rossmann settled in the city, Dr. David Baker commenced practice there, and to their earnest efforts the great success of the system of Hahnemann in Brooklyn was largely due. Dr. Rossmann was born in Claverack, Columbia county, October 18, 1807. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and located at Hudson, Columbia county, where he became a convert to homœopathy in 1839. He lived in Brooklyn until his death, December 25, 1859.

The history of homœopathy in Kings county is practically included in that of Brooklyn. In 1852 there were the following practitioners of homœopathy in that city: George R. Beebe, Abraham C. Burke, Joel Bryant, Carroll Dunham, Samuel Smith Guy, Charles Julius Hempel, Aaron Cooke Hull, O. R. King, Edwin Albert Lodge, Reuben Curtis Moffatt, George V. Newcomb, J. R. Orton, Robert Rossmann, C. D. Rossiter, Phineas Parkhurst Wells,

In 1857 the homœopathic physicians there were D. Baker, J. Barker, J. B. Bennett, Joel Bryant, Abraham C. Burke, J. Pitman Dinsmore, S. B. Doty, J. Duffin, Carroll Dunham, Joseph Bailey Elliott, Bernhard Fincke, H. S. Gilbert, Samuel Smith Guy, S. H. Hanford, William H. Hanford, Aaron Cooke Hull, Edwin Albert Lodge, Benjamin Clasby Macy, H. May, Henry Minton, Reuben Curtis Moffatt, George V. Newcomb, William L. R. Perrine, Edward T. Richardson, M. A. Richter, Robert Rossmann, John Gaul Rossmann, Dr. Saltzweidel, Dr. Stamm, John Turner, James H. Ward, J. I. Watson, Phineas Parkhurst Wells, Albert Wright, William Wright, J. Young.

In 1870 there were sixty-seven practitioners in Brooklyn; in 1880, one hundred and twenty-nine; in 1892, two hundred and one; in 1904, one hundred and seventy-six. Dr. Charles Harvey Hadley practiced at Blythebourne, Dr. Robert Boocock at Flatbush and Dr. John C. Robert at New Utrecht.

In New York city in 1852 there were the following homœopathic practitioners: James H. Allen, Moses Anderson, H. D. Appleton, Alonzo S. Ball, Samuel Bancroft Barlow, E. H. Bartlett, Edward Bayard, George Beakley, Jacob Beakley, George Elisha Belcher, H. W. Bell, T. J. Blakeney, Richard Montgomery Bolles, Benjamin Franklin Bowers, Josiah Bowers, Edward V. Brown, William Channing, Eliza D. Cook, J. Croffut, Joseph Thomas Curtis, H. G. Doyle, Henry Gale Dunnell, Benjamin C. Dutcher, Joseph T. Evans, Alfred Freeman, Martin Freligh, John Franklin Gray, Egbert Guernsey, Lewis Hallock, Benjamin Franklin Joslin, Edwin Merritt Kellogg, C. Kiersted, Hudson Kinsley, Stephen Reynolds Kirby, J. F. Mahon, Erastus Edgerton Marcy, Dr. Morton, James Mairs, M. J. Mayer, H. G. McGonegal, Robert McMurray, John Augustus McVickar, James Whiting Metcalf, Walter C. Palmer, Miles Wesley Palmer, John C. Peters, James M. Quin, A. Reisig, S. E. Shepherd, Hunting Sherrill, Daniel E. Stearns, W. Stewart, John L. Sullivan, Federal Vanderburgh, Lewis T. Warner, J. Westcott, Edwin West, E. G. Wheeler, Ferdinand Little Wilsey, Abraham Durvea Wilson, J. D. Worrall, Clark Wright. In 1857 New York city contained ninety-three homœopathic practitioners; in 1870, one hundred and forty-eight; in 1880, two hundred and five; in 1890, four hundred and thirty-nine; in 1904, three hundred and twenty-two.

Homœopathy was introduced into Queens county by Dr. Spaulding, who settled in Flushing in 1825 as an allopathic physician, and who embraced homœopathy in 1839. He left Flushing in 1844.

The pioneer in Monroe county was Dr. Augustus Philip Biegler, who

went from Albany to Rochester in 1840. In 1852 there were ten homœopathic physicians in Rochester; in 1857 there were thirteen; in 1870, seventeen; in 1880, twenty-five; in 1890, fifty-two, and in 1899, sixty-three. In 1904 there are recorded seventy-one.

About 1845 Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy, then located at Owego, the county seat of Tioga county, introduced the new system to his patients. He had begun practice as an allopathic physician at Owego in 1828. While visiting a sister his attention was called to homœopathy. He met Dr. Granger in New York and tested its truth, and on his return home he adopted it in practice. He was born at Stratford, Conn., July 6, 1803, and died in 1871.

In the winter of 1843-44 Dr. Erastus Humphreys opened an office in Utica for the practice of homœopathy. He had been previously in practice in Auburn where, in 1840, through the instrumentality of Dr. Horatio Robinson, who had recently become his partner, he was converted to a belief in homœopathy. He was an important acquisition, being one of the prominent medical men of the vicinity, physician to the Auburn state prison, and having great social influence. In 1842 he went to Syracuse where he practiced for a year and a half, and where he was joined by Dr. H. Hull Cator, having been the first to open an office in Onondaga county. In the fall of 1843 he went to Utica, being the pioneer both in the city of Utica and of Oneida county. Dr. Humphreys remained in practice in Utica until 1847, when he went to New York, leaving his son, Dr. Frederick Humphreys, who later became the proprietor of "Humphreys' Specifics," and Dr. Samuel Stewart, to succeed him. In New York he endeavored to found a homœopathic hospital, but he was prostrated by a sunstroke, from which he never recovered. He died on March 14, 1848. He was born in Canton in 1784 and received his diploma from the State Medical Society of Connecticut at Hartford in 1808. He practiced with Dr. Everest for two years, when he went to Marcellus, Onondaga county, where he remained until 1823, when he went to Auburn.

Dr. Erastus A. Munger of Waterville, Oneida county, in the summer of 1843 went to New York for the purpose of learning something of the new system. While there he became acquainted with Drs. Gray, Freeman, Bayard and Kirby, purchased Jahr's New Manual and other homœopathic books and a supply of medicines, and on his return began the practice of homœopathy. At this time there was no other homœopathic physician in the county or nearer than Syracuse.

Dr. Leverett Bishop acquired an understanding of homœopathy from the Babcock brothers and Dr. Douglass of Hamilton, Madison county, in the winter of 1843-44. Dr. Erastus Humphreys furnished him with his first outfit of homœopathic medicines, and with Hull's Jahr and Organon.

The Central New York Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Utica in June, 1849, and was a means of union of the homœopathic physicians in the vicinity, and also the cause of rapid growth of the system. This was called the "Syracuse and Utica Convention of Homœopathic Physicians." The first informal meeting was held in Utica, September 13, 1849. The following persons signed their names to the constitution at a meeting held at Utica, January 16, 1850: Drs. A. L. Kellogg, Bridgewater; S. W. Stewart, Utica; Silas Bailey, Brookfield; Leverett Bishop, Sauquoit; N. Stebbins, Clinton; Erastus A. Munger, Waterville; Lucian B. Wells, Pompey; Daniel S. Kimball, Sackett's Harbor; Daniel Barker, Madison; Frederick Humphreys,

Utica; Jonas C. Raymond, Waterville; Jesse M. Peak, Cooperstown; Jeremiah Green, Hamilton; H. R. Foote, Utica.

It is probable that Dr. Louis A. Morgan was the pioneer homœopath in Cattaraugus county, as he was in Chautauqua county. He was born March 20, 1801, at West Springfield, Mass. He attended the Berkshire Medical College and studied with a number of distinguished physicians. When he married Cornelia Spellman in 1826, they took a wedding trip of fifteen hundred miles through New York and Pennsylvania, during which Dr. Morgan, the groom, gave lectures on the sciences. He had graduated from Williams College in 1828, and for a time was a teacher. In 1845 his attention was directed to homœopathy and he became convinced of its truth. Previous to that he had been ordained in the ministry and had labored in Western New York as missionary and physician to the poor. He was called to the church in Conewango, Chautauqua county, and practiced medicine there for six years, the only homœopathist in the region. About 1851 he removed to Gowanda, where he had to combat the opposition of three allopaths and three eclectics. He remained there six years, but a disastrous fire impoverished him. He then went to Buffalo, where his wife died. After a year spent in Illinois, he returned east and opened an office in Hornellsville, Steuben county, and remained there five years, after which he resided in Conewango. In Allegheny county the homœopathic pioneers were Drs. John H. Thorp, Washington Irving Wellman, Samuel Smith Allen, Llewellyn D. Farnham, Dr. Hayes, Sylvester Pelton and W. S. Todd, Sr.

In Niagara county the pioneer was Dr. Franklin L. Knapp, who was born in Penbroke, Genesee county, September 22, 1817; educated at Geneva Medical College and graduated in 1845. At a public debate between Dr. Williams, a homœopathic physician of Geneva, and Professor Thomas Spencer of the college, Dr. Knapp was so impressed with the arguments in favor of homœopathy that he decided to investigate its claims. He sought out Dr. Williams at his office and soon became convinced that there was indeed a specific law governing the remedial action of medicinal drugs. He at once commenced the study of homœopathy in the office of Dr. Matthews, of Rochester. He afterward was associated with Dr. C. M. Dake at Genesee. Called by his father's health to Gasport, he established himself there as a homœopathic physician in 1846. Dr. David Fowler Bishop commenced the practice of homœopathy in Lockport in 1850.

The pioneers in Broome county were Drs. Titus Lonson Brown, Dr. Brownson, Dr. Covert, E. Ely, T. Mather, Ira W. Peabody, Stephen D. Hand, A. A. Witherill. Dr. C. F. Harris introduced homœopathy into Binghamton in the spring of 1847. In 1853 there were four homœopathists practicing in that city.

The introduction of homœopathy into Schuyler county was due to Dr. Richard Huson, then living in the village of Dundee in the adjoining county of Yates. His professional duties frequently brought him into the northern and middle towns of the county, and where in connection with his practice he gave frequent lectures on homœopathy at school houses. Thus the knowledge spread rapidly through the neighboring towns. Dr. Edwin W. Lewis commenced to practice at Watkins in 1846, at which time there were but two families there who acknowledged their belief in homœopathy.

In Delaware county the first practitioner of homœopathy was Dr. Liverus B. Hawley, who was born in Delaware county, August 22, 1828. He served



in the Mexican war and was discharged and pensioned on account of a wound received in battle. In 1849 he commenced the study of medicine and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He at once located at Delhi, Delaware county, but in 1855 removed to Phoenixville, Pa., where he resided until his death, March 20, 1890.

Dr. Jesse Temple Hotchkiss introduced homœopathy into Orange county, beginning its practice in 1851 at Blooming Grove. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1842. He practiced in Monroe, Blooming Grove and Cornwall. He died at Cornwall, June 11, 1886.

In 1850 Dr. Reuben Curtis Moffat introduced homœopathy into Suffolk county, being called to see a case of consumption. In 1851 Dr. Burke of Brooklyn passed a few weeks at Greenport and advised a Mrs. Davis to study homœopathy in order to doctor her own family. In 1857 Dr. Samuel Bancroft Barlow visited Mrs. Davis and found her so successful in practice among her neighbors that he advised her to charge a fee for her services.

Dr. Jabez W. Dake located in Albion, Orleans county, in 1863. Several homœopathic physicians had previously tried to practice there, but were compelled to abandon the field, but Dr. Dake bought a house, moved into it, sent word to his allopathic friends that he had paid for his house and had enough to keep him for a year and that he had come to stay. He remained five years and then gave up the place because of his health. At that time Medina alone in the whole county could boast of a homœopathic physician.

In Madison county Dr. Robert S. Bishop was the pioneer homœopath, locating in 1863 at Chittenango. Previously he had been a partner with Dr. David Fowler Bishop at Lockport. In 1865 he removed to Medina, Orleans county. Dr. Bishop was born in Paris, N. Y., November 22, 1831.

The records of homœopathy in Washington county are meagre. It was first introduced by a clergyman. Dr. J. Savage, an allopathic physician, adopted it, and soon afterwards was followed by Dr. A. M. Savage. In 1852 there were about ten homœopathic practitioners in the county.

Great credit is due to one of the pioneers of homœopathy in Albany county for his painstaking labor of historical compilation in the first ten volumes of the transactions of the State Homœopathic Medical Society. These volumes contain a very complete history of the advance of homœopathy in New York state, and that this is so is due to Dr. Horace Marshfield Paine.

*Dispensaries in New York State:* Albany, 1868; Brooklyn, E. D. Association, 1872; Brooklyn, 1853; Buffalo Free, 1867; Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary, 1878; Central of Brooklyn, 1882; Gates Ave., Brooklyn, 1867; Poughkeepsie Medical and Surgical, 1865; Prospect Heights, Brooklyn, 1889; Rochester Free, 1874; Syracuse Free, 1890; Women's Hospital, Brooklyn, 1881; Avenue A, New York, 1883; Bayard Homœopathic, 1886; Bond St., 1855; Central Homœopathic, New York, 1854; Five Points House of Industry, 1861; Hamilton, 1891; Harlem Homœopathic, 1872; Heilenstadt, 1859; Holy Trinity, 1889; New York Homœopathic, 1890; Metropolitan, 1868; Morrisiana, 1869; New York Homœopathic, 1845 (the first established in the United States); New York Homœopathic, 1860; College for Women, 1863; New York Homœopathic College, 1859; Northeastern, 1869; Northern, 1857; Tompkins Square, 1874; Western, 1868; West Side, 1889; Yorkville, 1871.

*Pharmacies:* The first to deal in homœopathic books and medicines was J. G. Wesselhoef, a printer and publisher of Philadelphia. He was located in 1835 at 142 Fulton street, New York city. William Radde was his clerk



and had charge of the New York store. Mr. Radde afterward bought the business in both cities. In 1840 Radde had a store at 322 Broadway, and was the agent for the Central Homœopathic Pharmacy of Leipsic. In 1869 he sold out to the firm of Dr. F. E. Boericke and Mr. A. J. Tafel (Boericke & Tafel). This firm is still doing business and has several stores in New York city. In 1843 John T. S. Smith, who was a patient of Dr. A. Gerald Hull, began to prepare tinctures and triturations for him and Dr. J. F. Gray. As soon as other physicians learned this they called on him for supplies, and soon his time was entirely occupied in the manufacture of homœopathic medicines. In May, 1846, this pharmacy was located at 488 Broadway. In 1868 Dr. H. M. Smith and his brother were admitted to the firm and in 1869 the style became H. M. Smith & Bro. This pharmacy is still continued by the



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sons of Dr. Henry M. Smith. In December, 1849, one J. Edward Stohlmann opened a homœopathic pharmacy at 24 North William street. In July, 1852, J. T. P. Smith established a pharmacy at 50 Court street, Brooklyn, which he sold to Pierce Brothers in 1865, and they in 1874 to S. G. Clarke.

In 1852 Charles T. Hurlburt opened a pharmacy at 437 Broome street, New York. In 1874 he removed to 898 Broadway, and in 1879 to 3 East Nineteenth street, and in 1881 located at 61 West 125th street. He has a branch at Harlem. Dr. C. B. Currier for a time in 1876 conducted a pharmacy at 1005 Sixth avenue. Mr. J. B. Bell had one in Vesey street in 1884. In 1879 E. D. Clark Armstrong located at 276 Sixth avenue. J. O. Noxon opened a pharmacy March 1, 1869, at 323 Washington street, Brooklyn. Lewis H. Smith located at 59 Court street, in 1859. In 1875 W. Sommers was estab-

lished at 120 Fourth street, Brooklyn. F. P. Carter also conducted a pharmacy for a time in Brooklyn.

Dr. Samuel Swan prepared his "nosodes" for sale, but kept no pharmacy. They are now sold by Boericke & Tafel.

The first homœopathic pharmacy in Buffalo was opened by Dr. Dio Lewis in 1850. He also edited "The Homœopathist." He prepared his own attenuations, offering them for sale at ten cents per vial of 250 drops.

In 1864 Adolph J. Tafel opened a pharmacy at 6 Eagle street, Buffalo. In 1867 he sold to C. S. Halsey. H. T. Appleby, Mr. Halsey's manager, bought him out in 1870. It was afterward conducted by Dr. McCrea and C. F. Buck. In 1891 Halsey Brothers opened a pharmacy at 535 Washington street, Buffalo. About 1851 Dr. David A. Baldwin established the Rochester Homœopathic Pharmacy at 17 Arcade street.

In 1856 James Bryan, operative chemist and druggist at 68 State street, Rochester, conducted as an adjunct to his store a homœopathic pharmacy directed by Mr. L. D. Fleming. E. W. Farrington for a time had a pharmacy at 68 State street, Rochester. In 1877 Tuckes & Fitch established a pharmacy at 26 Warren street, Syracuse. Dr. H. R. Smith had a small pharmacy at his residence in Brockport, and in 1865 E. B. Sprague had a pharmacy in Owego.

List of physicians who practiced homœopathy in New York city previous to and including the year 1860. The character \* opposite a name indicates that the practitioner originally was of another school of medicine, and subsequently a convert to homœopathy; the year preceding the name indicates the time of beginning practice, except that the character x following a name indicates that practice was begun before that date:

1845 Allen, James Hart *	1852 Croffut, J.
1852 Anderson, Moses	1833 Curtis, Joseph Thomas
1852 Appleton, H. D.	1857 Doyle, J. R. x
1856 Alley, James T. *	1852 Doyle, G. H. x
1839 Ball, Alonzo Spafford *	1840 Dunnell, Henry Gale *
1853 Baldwin, Jared G.	1834 Dutcher, Benjamin C.
1857 Banks, H. M. x	1857 Eckhart, C. x
1857 Banks, W. x	1852 Evans, J. T. x
1857 Barker, Helen Cooke x	1857 Fowler, Almira L. x
1837 Barlow, Samuel Bancroft *	1855 Fowler, Edward Payson
1852 Bartlett, E. H.	1840 Freeman, Alfred *
1849 Bartlett, Rodman	1854 Freeman, Warren
1846 Baruch, Meyer	1848 Freligh, Martin
1844 Bayard, Edward *	1854 Fullgraff, Otto
1852 Beakley, George	1826 Folger, Robert B. *
1844 Beakley, Jacob *	1857 Geraud, F. x
1839 Belcher, George Elisha	1857 Gourlay, G. x
1849 Berghaus, Julius Martin *	1827 Gray, John Franklin *
1846 Bell, Henry W.	1825 Gram, Hans Burch *
1853 Bissell, A. F. x	1833 Granger, John
1852 Blakenev, J. T.	1848 Guernsey, Egbert *
1840 Bolles, Richard Montgomery *	1846 Guy, Samuel S.
1839 Bowers, Benjamin Franklin *	1841 Hallock, Lewis
1841 Bowers, Josiah *	1840 Harris, Zina H.
1857 Boskowitz, H. x	1852 Houghton, A. x
1857 Brainard, E. W. x	1833 Hull, Amos Gerald
1857 Brenna, D. x	1848 Jacobson, R. S.
1852 Brown, Edward V.	1842 Joslin, Benjamin Franklin *
1833 Channing, William *	1852 Joslin, Benjamin Franklin, Jr.
1852 Cook, Eliza D. x	1852 Kellogg, Edwin Merritt
1857 Crane, J. W. x	1857 Keuffner, F. A. x

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|------|---------------------------|------|------------------------------|
| 1852 | Kiersted, C. x            | 1850 | Reisig, Richard              |
| 1854 | King, O. R.               | 1856 | Richards, George Washington  |
| 1847 | Kinsley, Hudson *         | 1857 | Ring, T. L. x                |
| 1857 | Kip, R. B.                | 1852 | Shepard, S. E. x             |
| 1830 | Kirby, Stephen Reynolds   | 1857 | Saltonstall, G. D. x         |
| 1857 | Kirby, T. x               | 1839 | Schue, John                  |
| 1857 | Leach, George H. x        | 1840 | Sherrill, Hunting *          |
| 1844 | Leon, Alexis              | 1829 | Stearns, Daniel Edward *     |
| 1840 | Lovejoy, Ezekiel *        | 1852 | Stewart, Walter x            |
| 1852 | Mahon, J. F. x            | 1856 | Smith, Daniel Drowne x       |
| 1836 | Mairs, James *            | 1845 | Snow, Ralph Albert           |
| 1848 | Marcy, Erastus Edgerton * | 1844 | Sullivan, John L.            |
| 1857 | Morton x                  | 1844 | Taylor, John *               |
| 1852 | Mayer, Martin x           | 1857 | Tranchand, R. x              |
| 1857 | McDonald, William Ogden x | 1838 | Vanderburgh, Federal *       |
| 1852 | McGonegal, H. G. x        | 1832 | Van Beuren, Louis Folk       |
| 1844 | McMurray, Robert *        | 1857 | Wade, Joseph L. x            |
| 1841 | McVickar, John Augustus * | 1857 | Wallace, J. W. x             |
| 1857 | Miller, C. x              | 1847 | Warner, Lewis Tillman        |
| 1849 | Metcalf, James Whiting    | 1857 | Weisse, J. A. x              |
| 1857 | Muhr, H. x                | 1857 | Wellman, Washington Irving x |
| 1857 | Newcomb, O. x             | 1852 | Westcott, J. x               |
| 1840 | Palmer, Miles Wesley      | 1849 | West, Edwin                  |
| 1840 | Palmer, Walter C. *       | 1852 | Wheeler, E. G. x             |
| 1847 | Petherbridge, J. B. x     | 1826 | Wilsey, Ferdinand Little     |
| 1860 | Pardee, Walter            | 1829 | Wilson, Abraham Duryea *     |
| 1840 | Peters, John C.           | 1852 | Worrall, J. G. x             |
| 1858 | Peterson, Wilson          | 1852 | Wilder, Louis DeValois x     |
| 1857 | Perkins, Roger Griswold   | .... | Ward, A. B.                  |
| 1867 | Powell, Hans *            | 1854 | Ward, John Augustine         |
| 1842 | Quin, James M. *          | 1842 | Wright, Clark *              |
| 1832 | Reisig, Gottlob Adolph *  |      |                              |

Homœopathic physicians who have practiced in Brooklyn and Williamsburgh previous to and including the year 1860:

- |      |                      |      |                         |
|------|----------------------|------|-------------------------|
| 1858 | Ascoli, Achille *    | 1845 | Hempel, Charles J.      |
| 1840 | Baker, David *       | 1856 | Gilbert, H. S.          |
| 1853 | Barker, John *       | 1860 | Gilbert, H. O.          |
| 1855 | Bateman, H.          | 1848 | Guernsey, Egbert *      |
| 1859 | Bates, Charles E. *  | 1846 | Guy, Samuel S. *        |
| 1852 | Beebe, George R.     | 1852 | Johnson, F. G. *        |
| 1847 | Bennett, J. B.       | 1854 | King, O. R.             |
| 1857 | Bond, Frank          | 1860 | Keep, Lester *          |
| 1849 | Bryant, Joel         | 1860 | Keep, J. Lester         |
| 1847 | Burke, A. C. *       | 1853 | Lodge, Edwin A.         |
| 1841 | Cox, George *        | 1855 | Macy, Benjamin C.       |
| 1848 | Culbert, W. A. M. *  | 1852 | May, H. *               |
| 1859 | Cate, Hamilton J.    | 1853 | Minton, Henry           |
| 1859 | Dickinson, John      | 1848 | Moffat, R. C.           |
| 1853 | Dinsmore, J. P.      | 1856 | Morrill, H. E. *        |
| 1853 | Doty, S. B.          | 1852 | Newcomb, George V.      |
| 1853 | Duffin, J. P. *      | 1852 | Orton, J. R.            |
| 1849 | Dunham, Carroll      | 1854 | Palmer, A. J.           |
| 1854 | Elliott, J. B. *     | 1854 | Palmer, G. W. *         |
| 1854 | Fincke, Bernhard     | 1857 | Palmer, W. W.           |
| 1859 | Flanders, A. H.      | 1855 | Perrine, W. L. R. *     |
| 1858 | Hahne, Victor de     | 1855 | Richter, M. A.          |
| 1848 | Hanford, S. Cullen * | 1857 | Rockwell, John          |
| 1849 | Hanford, William H.  | 1855 | Richardson, Edward T. * |
| 1859 | Hawks, Jonathan *    | 1858 | Rossmann, J. Gaul       |
| 1843 | Hull, Aaron Cooke *  | 1840 | Rossmann, Robert *      |
| 1858 | Hunt, F. G.          | 1852 | Rossmann, C. D.         |

1856	Saltzwedel, H.	1853	Turner, John
1860	Samson, C. M.	1851	Ward, Isaac Moreau *
1832	Skiff, Charles H. *	1850	Ward, James H.
1860	Skiff, Charles W.	1856	Watson, James L.
1860	Smith, J. W., Jr.	1842	Wells, Phineas P. *
1853	Stamm, Frederick F.	1859	Wood, L.
1850	Stansbury, —	1850	Wright, Albert *
1856	Stiles, Henry R.	1852	Wright, William *
1859	Talmage, J. F.	1849	Young, John
1856	Thomas, Edward	1853	Zimmerman, —

List of physicians who were practicing homœopathy in New York state previous to and including 1860:

1846	Adams, Henry *	Coxsackie	1850	Bishop, David F.	Lockport
1860	Adams, Ira R.	Lowville	1844	Bishop, Leverett *	Sauquoit
1859	Adams, Henry F.	Canastota	1848	Blodgett, T. S.	Cooperstown
1849	Allen, Charles S.	Albany	1853	Bloss, Jabez P. *	Troy
1846	Allen, George	Auburn	1847	Boyce, Capt. Wm. *	Auburn
1858	Allen, Samuel S. *	Angelica	1852	Bradner, Ira S. *	Scotchtown
1852	Allen, Joseph H. x	Oswego	1853	Brewster, A. J.	Cato
1841	Alley, William W. *	Moravia	1830	Brooks, Paschal P. *	Albany
1853	Austin, Alexander G.	Williamson	1848	Brown, D. T.	Fredonia
1858	Armstrong, T. S. *	Speedsville	1853	Brown, Titus L.	Binghamton
1848	Ayres, Dr.	Havana	1842	Brown, Wm. R. *	Homer
1854	Ayres, Dr.	Brownsville	1852	Brownson, Dr. x	Windsor
1857	Bacon, W. H. x	Corning	1842	Bruchhausen, Caspar	Norwich
1845	Bailey, Silas *	Watertown	1841	Bryan, Richard S. *	Troy
1857	Bailey, E. S. x	Brookfield	1852	Bryant, Chas. G.	Albany
1850	Baldwin, David A.	Rochester	1848	Bucknell, Hanley N. *	Cape Vincent
1852	Baker, J. F. x	Albion	1857	Bucknell, Jr. x	Cape Vincent
1857	Baker, C. x	Clarksville	1848	Bull, Alexander T.	Buffalo
1852	Ball, A. R. x	Clarkson	1857	Bull, M. L. x	Granville
1852	Ball, Jay x	Virgil	1854	Burdick, Edwin	Whitesville
1857	Ball, W. L. x	Homer	1857	Burling, Dr.	Waverly
1852	Barr, D. T.	Ludlowville	1858	Butler, Charles F.	
1852	Barker, Daniel x	Madison	1857	Burritt, — x	Canandaigua
1857	Barnes, Dr. x	Spencertown	1857	Buckley, M. x	Easton
1852	Batty, B. A. x	Lockport	1857	Burroughs, G. W. x	Poughkeepsie
1857	Beers, A. H. x	Buffalo	1857	Burke, W. x	Rochester
1853	Blanchard, H. C.	Buffalo	1857	Bowers, J., Jr. x	Smithtown
1854	Blanchard, J. A.	Rochester	1852	Blakesly, J. M. x	Livonia
1857	Beakley, Henry	Peekskill	1860	Bullard, D. H. *	Glens Falls
1846	Bell, H. W.	Peekskill	1852	Brush, Henry N. x	Moirs
1849	Bartlett, Rodman	Rhinebeck	1853	Campbell, M. W.	Stillwater
1857	Bartlett, A. C. x	Cato	1856	Carpenter, Chas. H. *	Troy
1858	Bass, Edgar C.	Cazenovia	1844	Cass, O. D. *	Clinton
1857	Bartlett, L. x	Skanateles	1846	Case, Ephriam *	Clinton
1860	Belding, Dexter R.	Malone	1857	Cate, H. J. x	Poughkeepsie
1847	Benedict, H. S. *	Havana	1842	Cator, Harvey H. *	Kingston
1842	Bennet, Dr. *	Batavia	1857	Cator, John J. x	Roxbury
1858	Bennett, A. M.	Rochester	1852	Champlin, H. C. x	Owego
1840	Bennett, Hilem *	Rochester	1841	Chase, Durfee *	Palmyra
1845	Baxter, William *	Fishkill	1850	Chase, Edwin R. *	Keeseville
1840	Berry, James *	Gloversville	1857	Clark, I. x	Eaton
1853	Bigelow, Franklin	Syracuse	1845	Clary, Lyman *	
1851	Bigelow, Alfred G.	Mavsville	1841	Coburn, Edward *	Chatham Corners
1840	Bigelow, J. G.	Syracuse	1846	Childs, Amherst x	Waterloo
1853	Bigelow, Thomas *	Hartford	1852	Childs, G. C. x	Clyde
1837	Biegler, A. P.	Albany	1857	Chappell, A. W. x	Pompey
1857	Biegler, Jos. A.	Rochester	1857	Churchill, Dr. x	Peekskill
1857	Billings, Geo. H.	Cohoes	1857	Clements, D. F. x	Victoryville
1833	Birnstill, Joseph	Dunkirk	1857	Clements, Z. x	Victory Mills



- 1852 Clements, J. x Victoryville  
 1857 Comstock, A. L. \* Buffalo  
 1852 Coman, J. W. x Buffalo  
 1852 Cone, Dr. x Coventry  
 1857 Coon, Dr. x Weedsport  
 1857 Cander, W. H. x Speedsville  
 1850 Camp, Mr. H. W. (non-grad.) Owego  
 1852 Corbin, E. L. x Waverly  
 1850 Cowell, C. (layman) Spencer  
 1842 Coburn, E. L. \* Ghent  
 1841 Coburn, Stephen \* Ghent  
 1846 Cole, Edgar B. Easton  
 1856 Cole, Sam'l P. \* Henderson  
 1857 Collins, — x Spafford  
 1840 Cook, A. P. \* Kinderhook  
 1838 Cook, Geo. W. \* Hudson  
 1850 Cook, E. G. Fredonia  
 1849 Cook, Simeon A. \* Troy  
 1860 Cooke, S. G. Stanfordville  
 1852 Cornell, B. F. x Moreau Station  
 1855 Couch, Asa S. Fredonia  
 1857 Covert, I. x Deposit  
 1859 Cox, George A. Albany  
 1852 Cox, James W. Albany  
 1857 Crane, Dr. x Holland Patent  
 1857 Crittenden, J. x Morristown  
 1841 Crispell, Garret \* Kingston  
 1845 Crossfield, C. C. Attica  
 1852 Culbert, Wm. A. x Newburgh  
 1857 Dake, D. L. x Newark  
 1845 Dake, David M. \* Nunda  
 1852 Dake, Chas. A. \* Warsaw  
 1841 Dake, C. M. \* Genesee  
 1850 DeForest, S. H. Havana  
 1848 Dunham, Rufus C. \* Canton Canal  
 1845 Dunning, Dr. \* Watertown  
 1846 Doty, Hilem \* Baldwinsville  
 1850 Doane, Wm. C. Elmira  
 1848 Donovan, T. W. New Brighton  
 1850 Dykeman, H. II. x Cohoes  
 1845 Dodge, Lewis Buffalo  
 1857 DeWolf, — x Bath  
 1852 De LaMontagnie, J. x Fishkill Ldg.  
 1854 Dewey, Geo. A. x Plattsburgh  
 1852 Duane, James x Duane  
 1857 Ely, E. x Binghamton  
 1858 Evarts, Edgar S. Cato  
 1850 Everett, D. L. \* Modena  
 1851 Ely, W. A. \* Hempstead  
 1857 Fay, — x Fort Ann  
 1852 Farnam, L. D. \* Almond  
 1840 Field, F. S. \* Troy  
 1852 Foote, S. H. x Walton New Road  
 1848 Foote, E. T. \* Jamestown  
 1857 Foote, H. R. x Utica  
 1850 Foote, G. F. \*  
 1838 Formes, — \* Poughkeepsie  
 1843 Frelich, Martin \* Saugerties  
 1852 Freeman, G. W. Glencove  
 1852 Freeman, Geo. L. Glenhead  
 1857 Fuller, H. R. Lansingburgh  
 1851 Fulton, Samuel J. Norwich  
 1857 Fortune, J. x Canandaigua  
 1852 Fox, C. W. x Morris  
 1852 Gage, J. L. x Leroy  
 1852 Garner, James x Constable  
 1857 Garret, R. x Morris  
 1852 Gross, J. E. x Clinton  
 1852 Easton, D. J. x Saratoga Springs  
 1844 Eddy, H. L. Canoga Village  
 1857 Elwood, L. x Schenectady  
 1852 Ehrmann, Lewis x Buffalo  
 1848 Flagg, Levi W. \* Yonkers  
 1852 Fleming, L. D. x Rochester  
 1857 Flowers, B. F. x Utica  
 1857 Fisher, D. L. x Webster  
 1859 Gardner, M. M. \* Holland Patent  
 1855 Gaylord, Edward P. \* Syracuse  
 1854 Getman, Norman H. Richfield Spgs.  
 1856 Getman, Norman \* Pierpont Manor  
 1859 Gillett, M. H. \* Springfield  
 1852 Govan, William x North Haverstraw  
 1836 Graham, J. H. A. \* Berne  
 1852 Gray, Patrick W. x Buffalo  
 1844 Gray, Alfred W. Portland  
 1853 Gregg, R. R. Buffalo  
 1857 Gerow, Stephen W. New Paltz  
 1845 Gulick, William \* Watkins  
 1860 Guiwitz, Abram \* Salisbury Centre  
 1844 Guernsey, C. P. \* Clinton  
 1852 Gorton, Wm. R. x Skaneateles  
 1852 Gove, Geo. V. R. x Fort Covington  
 1852 Goodspeed, J. L. x Burke  
 1857 Graves, E. x Nelson  
 1844 Green, Jeremiah x Utica  
 1852 Green, H. x Peoria  
 1850 Hadley, Hiram \* Boonville  
 1838 Hall, A. \* Poughkeepsie  
 1846 Hall, L. B. Baldwinsville  
 1856 Hall, Geo. A. Westfield  
 1842 Haight, Charles \* Poughkeepsie  
 1852 Hand, S. D. x Binghamton  
 1848 Hannum, Dr. \* Hainesville  
 1858 Harter, Dr. \* Salisbury  
 1847 Harris, C. F. \* Binghamton  
 1846 Havens, S. F. x Cortlandville  
 1846 Haven, Simeon Z. \* Utica  
 1853 Hawley, L. B. Delhi  
 1853 Hawley, William A. \*  
 1851 Hawley, William H. Syracuse  
 1857 Hennery, — x Hallsville  
 1857 Holbrook, P. R. x Keeseville  
 1857 Herrick, S. x Hoosick  
 1844 Heath, H. H. x Seneca Falls  
 1852 Hosford, O. T. x Malone  
 1852 Hopkins, Dr. x Quincy  
 1852 Hayes, F. B. x Cuba  
 1852 Hewitt, Dr. x Farmersville  
 1852 Heming, L. D. x Canandaigua  
 1851 Hedenberg, James Troy  
 1846 Hedges, Wm. S. \* Jamestown  
 1850 Hill, Charles J. Utica  
 1850 Hindley, Monzo S. Buffalo  
 1832 Hoeffendahl, C. F. Albany

- 1852 Hoffman, Ernst F. \* Poughkeepsie  
 1857 Holden, A. W. \* Glens Falls  
 1854 Hornby, John \* Poughkeepsie  
 1858 Horton, Heman B. \* Eden  
 1851 Hotchkiss, J. T. \* Bloominggrove  
 1852 Houghton, H. A. Keeseville  
 1852 Houghton, A. x St. Andrew  
 1853 Howe, E. C. \* Troy  
 1844 Howe, Israel Rushville  
 1846 Hoyt, Wm. H. Salina  
 1830 Hubbard, Henry C. Scott  
 1852 Hull, Amos G. x Newburgh  
 1842 Humphreys, E. \* Auburn  
 1850 Humphreys, F. Auburn  
 1852 Hunt, W. W. Candor  
 1849 Hurd, Edwin H. \* Rochester  
 1846 Hurd, George \* Fayetteville  
 1852 Huntington, D. N. x Malone  
 1842 Huson, Richard \* Dundee  
 1857 Huson, S. K. x Dundee  
 1853 Ingham, Geo. W. Elmira  
 1842 Jayne, DeWitt C. \* Florida  
 1858 Jernigan, C. P. \* Saugerties  
 1852 Jolls, Augustus Albany  
 1844 Jones, Erasmus D. \* Keeseville  
 1856 Jones, Henry C. Mount Vernon  
 1852 Jones, Reuben x Keeseville  
 1846 Jones, C. D. \* Albany  
 1857 Johnson, H. x Mayfield  
 1858 Kellogg, George Troy  
 1847 Kellogg, John L. \* Bridgewater  
 1857 Kellogg, A. D. x Wolcott  
 1846 Kenyon, L. M. \* Westfield  
 1857 Keyes, Alvah E. Jamestown  
 1857 Keys, D. C. x Corning  
 1848 Kiersted, J. A. Saugerties  
 .... Kirk, Isaac E. Hudson  
 1853 Kinne, Theodore Y.  
 1844 Knapp, Franklin L. \* Gasport  
 1854 Knapp, Theodore P. \* Union  
 1852 Knapp, J. P. x St. Andrews  
 1857 Kornbach, — \* Poughkeepsie  
 1842 Kimball, D. S. \* Sackett's Harbor  
 1852 Kendrick, — x Granville  
 1857 Kingsley, W. J. C. x Rome  
 1843 Leman, E. H. \*  
 1859 Landon, Eliza T. Fredonia  
 1852 Lansing, G. C. \* Rhinebeck  
 1863 Lansing, B. \* Hyde Park  
 1858 Landt, William Mohawk  
 1855 Laurie, P. B. \* Rhinebeck  
 1847 Lilienthal, Samuel \* Haverstraw  
 1840 Lillie, James \* Rhinebeck  
 1858 Little, Edward \* Oneida  
 1857 Loomis, D. D. x Bridgewater  
 1844 Loomis, Isaac G. \* Westmoreland  
 1847 Lorillard, George  
 1840 Lovejoy, Ezekiel \* Owego  
 1857 Loucks, J. x Lyme  
 1857 Marien, L. J. x Northampton  
 1852 Manning, Warren L. x Ft. Covington  
 1852 Lathrop, E. x Syracuse  
 1857 Lakin, E. L. x Jamestown  
 1852 Lawrence, Dr. x Port Jervis  
 1852 Lackey, S. M. x Rochester  
 1852 Leggatt, C. J. x Flushing  
 1857 Levanway, W. A. x Lyons  
 1852 Lewis, Geo. W. x Buffalo  
 1852 Lewis, George x Rochester  
 1846 Lewis, Edwin W. Watkins  
 1850 Lewis, Dioclesian x Buffalo  
 1857 Loersch, P. x Buffalo  
 1858 Macy, Benj. C. Dobbs Ferry  
 1852 Mather, Thaddeus x Binghamton  
 1842 Matthews, Moses M. \* Rochester  
 1857 Maura, J. P. x Adams  
 1855 Merritt, J. F. \* Pleasant Plains  
 1842 McCarty, Lewis \* Throopville  
 1852 McGonegal, H. G. Marcellus  
 1850 Melvin, John Shortsville  
 .... Mitchell, G. H. Saratoga Springs  
 1857 Mitchell, John J. Newburgh  
 1852 Morgan, Alonzo R. Svracuse  
 1845 Morgan, Louis S. Gowanda  
 1848 Mosher, Charles \* Shaghticoke  
 1848 Mosher, James P. \* Shaghticoke  
 1860 Mosher, J. C. Pittstown  
 1847 Mott, Orville H. Fort Edward  
 1852 Moore, Samuel x Lyons  
 1852 Mower, John W. West Schuyler  
 1852 Mull, Philip W. Ghent  
 1857 Mull, G. H. x Ghent  
 1843 Munger, Erastus A. \* Waterville  
 1857 Minier, Wm. E. x Elmira  
 1852 McCall, S. H. x Batavia  
 1857 Manter, — x Corning  
 1852 Marvin, Harvey x Evans  
 1852 Mason, — x Galesville  
 1857 Morse, A. W. x Hamilton  
 1857 Morse, G. S. x Waterville  
 1852 Morgan, Edward J. x Ithaca  
 .... McLaren, P. M. Morristown  
 1840 Malin, George W. \* Naples  
 1845 Meacham, Isaac J. \* Nunda  
 1857 McClellan, C. H. x Poughkeepsie  
 1857 Miller, Frederick x Sing Sing  
 1852 Nelson, Thomas J. x Kingston  
 1857 Noble, O. E. x Penn Yan  
 1852 Norton, S. S. x Vernon  
 1846 Ormes, Cornelius \* Panama  
 1852 Ostrom, J. x Goshen  
 1852 Osborn, O. x Schoharie  
 1852 Owen, J. N. x Sherburne  
 1838 Paine, Henry D. Albany  
 1849 Paine, Horace M. Albany  
 1843 Paine, John Alsop \* Albany  
 1852 Parker, C. M. x De Ruyter  
 1847 Parker, Charles \* Fredonia  
 1853 Parson, Ovin C. Newark  
 1856 Palmer, Geo. B. East Hamilton  
 1852 Peabody, Ira W. x Vestal  
 1842 Peterson, P. H. Auburn  
 1858 Pearsall, S. J. Saratoga Springs  
 1852 Patrick, Abram x Cobleskill

- 1854 Pettit, Thos. J. Fort Plain  
 1858 Peck, Oliver J. \* North Chatham  
 1848 Peer, Geo. W. Rochester  
 1846 Peak, J. M. x \* Cooperstown  
 1852 Perkins, S. G. x Waterford  
 1853 Perrine, Geo. W. \* Pittsford  
 1852 Phillips, J. G. x Sherman  
 1841 Phillips, John \* Kinderhook  
 1857 Phillips, S. x Catskill  
 1852 Phelps, Elias P. x Fort Plain  
 1852 Phillips, J. S. x Ansterlitz  
 1841 Phillips, John \* Columbia  
 1857 Platt, J. H. x Albany  
 1845 Poole, A. \* Oswego  
 1845 Potter, E. A. \* Oswego  
 1852 Potter, E. T. V. x Moravia  
 1857 Potter, F. W. x Oswego  
 1857 Potter, Asaph LeRoy Dundee  
 1856 Pelton, S. \* Wellsville  
 1859 Peterson, Orton W. Waterloo  
 1852 Peterson, P. H. x Union Springs  
 1853 Pomeroy, T. F. Utica  
 1847 Potwine, Benjamin \* Corry  
 1854 Pratt, L. M. Albany  
 1851 Purdy, W. S. \* Corning  
 1857 Prime, A. x White Plains  
 1855 Quick, Theodore Milton  
 1857 Randall, W. W. x Mexico  
 1851 Randall, Wm. H. Albany  
 1851 Raymond, Jonas G. Utica  
 1857 Read, T. W. x \* Elmira  
 1844 Rice, F. \* Cazenovia  
 1857 Richardson, S. x Syracuse  
 1857 Roberts, M. P. x Gowanda  
 1852 Roberts, G. W. x Greene  
 1857 Reynolds, O. x Webster  
 1845 Richardson, E. T. \* Syracuse  
 1848 Ring, Tobias S. Yorkville  
 1845 Roberts, Elisha  
 1840 Robinson, Horatio \* Auburn  
 1858 Robinson, S. A. W. New Brighton  
 1847 Roe, L. S. Schenectady  
 1854 Rosa, W. V. \* Waterloo  
 1838 Rosenstein, I. G. Albany  
 1839 Rossman, Robert \* Hudson  
 1845 Rogers, E. W. Watkins  
 1857 Royston, T. P. x Seneca Falls  
 1857 Russell, A. W. x Albany  
 1857 Search, — x West Granville  
 1852 Searle, J. x Granville  
 1857 Scofield, E. x Poughkeepsie  
 1860 Scott, Fremont W. Modena  
 1849 Scudder, Samuel O. Rome  
 1852 Seward, W. x Liverpool  
 1859 Searle, Wm. S. Troy  
 1857 Seeley, Nathaniel R.  
 1846 Seward, Stephen \* Liverpool  
 1849 Seymour, S. \* Rome  
 1852 Sibley, S. Louis x Ithaca  
 1839 Sieze, Emanuel Albany  
 1845 Sloan, James D. \* Sing Sing  
 1855 Slocum, Mortimer  
 1832 Skiff, Charles H. \* Albany  
 1860 Sloan, Henry S. Binghamton  
 1858 Smith, R. G. Rochester  
 1860 Smith, Henry W. Rushville  
 1842 Smith, Ezra P. K. Moravia  
 1857 Smith, G. x Phoenix  
 1857 Southwick, David E. Ogdensburg.  
 1852 Smith, H. E. x Rochester  
 1839 Spaulding, Dr. \* Flushing  
 1846 Springstead, D. \* Bethlehem  
 1847 Sprague, Ezra B. \* Owego  
 1846 Spencer, Nathan \* Herkimer  
 1852 Spooner, Stillman x Wampsville  
 1857 Stebbins, N. x Clinton  
 1854 Stebbins, J. H. Geneva  
 1857 Stebbins, Wm. B. \* x Little Falls  
 1857 Stevens, C. D. x Cortlandville  
 1841 Stevens, Chas. A. Buffalo  
 1845 Stewart, Samuel W. \* Clinton  
 1848 Stockton, C. L. \* Ripley  
 1852 Stone, Joshua Randolph  
 1854 Stow, Timothy D. Mexico  
 1856 Strong, Walter D. O. K. \* Owasco.  
 1850 Stone, Henry E. \* Otego  
 1857 Steenburg, — x Dunning Street  
 1857 Stanton, J. B. x Ellicottville  
 1857 Sayles, H. x Elmira  
 1857 Schell, T. C. x Geneseo  
 1847 Stoddard, J. L. \* Ithaca Falls  
 1846 Swift, Charles E. Ithaca  
 1851 Schenck, Benj. B. \* Plainville  
 1852 Schuch, Chas. E. x Rochester  
 1852 Sherman, Stephen x Lyons  
 1858 Sullivan, N. B. \* Plainville  
 1857 Shuld, P. x Warren  
 1852 Sullings, Hervey x Batavia  
 1856 Sumner, Charles Rochester  
 . . . . Shattuck, A. Buffalo  
 1857 Sunderlin, — x Hammondsport  
 1848 Switz, Harman Schenectady  
 1852 Talmadge, Rufus x Enfield  
 1852 Throop, B. F. x Palmyra  
 1852 Thorp, John H. Whitesville  
 1858 Tisdale, T. P. Lowville  
 1859 Todd, W. S., Sr. \* Angelica  
 1856 Towner, Enoch, Jr. Turin  
 1844 Tracy, L. M. \* Fairfield  
 1846 Towner, Daniel A. \* Elmira  
 1857 Tuttle, Dr. x Oneida  
 1846 Van Buren, Roswell \* Frewsburg  
 1838 Vanderburgh, F. \* Poughkeepsie  
 1853 Van Rensselaer, D. S. Randolph  
 1852 Valk, W. W. x Flushing  
 1857 Von Wackerbarth, Dr. x Narrows-  
 burgh  
 1857 Warren, S. C. x Otego  
 1857 Washburn, G. x Utica  
 1852 Van Vleck, — x Valatia  
 1852 Wager, J. L. x Ithaca  
 1857 Wager, W. L. x Deposit  
 1832 Ward, Isaac M. \* Albany  
 1844 Warner, N. H. Buffalo

- |      |                      |                |      |                      |              |
|------|----------------------|----------------|------|----------------------|--------------|
| 1854 | Watson, Wm. H.       | Utica          | 1857 | West, Dr. x          | Warsaw       |
| 1857 | Ward, H. R. x        | Oriskany Falls | 1857 | Woodbury, Dr. x      | Pompey       |
| 1857 | Weed, Hiland A.      | Jordan         | 1851 | Wilbur, Charles A.   |              |
| 1857 | Wellman, W. I. x     | Friendship     | 1847 | Williams, E. D.      |              |
| 1846 | Wells, Lucien B. *   | Pompey         | 1852 | Wright, J. C. x      | Newtown      |
| 1852 | Weeks, Benj. x       | Fulton         | 1846 | Witherill, E. C. x   | Canandaigua  |
| 1855 | Wheeler, Jared P.    | Brighton       | 1850 | Witherill, A. A.     | Union        |
| 1856 | White, Joseph R.     | Butternuts     | 1852 | Woodward, J. W. x    | Dobbs Ferry  |
| 1854 | White, Joseph N.     | Amsterdam      | 1854 | Woodruff, Charles S. | Troy         |
| 1859 | White, Theodore C.   | Rochester      | 1843 | Wolcott, Wm. G. *    | Westfield    |
| 1852 | Whitney, J. I. x     | Bainbridge     | 1858 | Wright, Andrew R.    | Buffalo      |
| 1857 | Wilber, E. C. x      | Dundee         | 1844 | Wright, Noah H. *    | Buffalo      |
| 1857 | Wallrath, C. H. x    | Evans Mills    | 1847 | Wright, Ira *        | Watertown    |
| 1857 | Wisner, G. S. x      | Florida        | 1852 | Wright, Wm. *        | Fort Edward  |
| 1852 | White, Daniel x      | Geneva         | 1840 | Wright, Albert       | Williamsburg |
| 1852 | Wilder, Louis DeV. x | Geneva         |      |                      |              |



## CHAPTER VI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Introductory Remarks—Primacy of Pennsylvania in Homœopathic Institutions—Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania—Other State and Local Societies—Allentown Academy—Recollections of Early Practitioners—Detwiller, the Prescriber—Wesselhoeft and Freytag, the Founders—Becker and Helfrich, the Preacher Physicians—Ihm, the Pioneer in Philadelphia—Hering, the Prover, Philosopher, Scientist and Founder—Brief Allusion to other Early Practitioners—Lists of Pioneer Physicians—Homœopathic Dispensaries.

Homœopathy gained a foothold in Pennsylvania in much the same manner as the system was planted in New York, and within three years after Gram left the New England coast and settled permanently in the great metropolis of America. As was Gram to homœopathy in New York, so was Detwiller to the new system in Pennsylvania, yet in the latter commonwealth greater prominence seems to have been given to the introduction of Hahnemann's doctrine than in the former; and in Pennsylvania all chroniclers of contemporary history have dated its advent to the day when Detwiller administered the first homœopathic dose. And unlike Gram in New York, Detwiller in Pennsylvania from the time he began to investigate homœopathy was encouraged by the sympathy and assistance of zealous co-workers, Wesselhoeft and Freytag, and soon afterward by acquisitions from abroad and the converts they made among the German settlers in the locality in which the scene of their early experiences was laid.

Although the Hahnemannian doctrine was first planted in New York and afterward in Pennsylvania, the latter in some respects holds primacy in the establishment of institutions and the natural development of the homœopathic system. Indeed, there seems to have been less opposition to contend against and overcome in the Keystone state than in New York, which may in part be accounted for in the fact that in Pennsylvania homœopathy first found lodgment in a part of the state remote from its metropolis, and the practitioners had gained a strong foothold with the people when Ihm set himself up as a practitioner of the new school in the city of Philadelphia. Again, in less than eight years after Detwiller and Wesselhoeft had made their first practical demonstrations of homœopathy the number of converts had so increased that a medical society was formed, and just a little later these same determined pioneers had the courage to go beyond society organization and found a school of homœopathic medical instruction. The so-called Allentown Academy was the result of their enterprise, and while that institution was destined to a brief existence it always has figured in history as the first institution of its kind in the world; and after it had passed out of being some of its best elements were utilized in founding the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, which was organized in Philadelphia in 1848. The two

schools were quite unlike in many respects, yet the experiences of the first endeavor were of great value in laying the foundation of the latter institution.

#### THE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, while not the first organization of its character in the state, is nevertheless of first importance and is regarded as the conservator of the peace and dignity of the homœopathic profession and its other societies the extent of whose authority and jurisdiction is less than that of the mother organization. The State Society, as commonly known, was organized at a convention of physicians held June 5, 1866, in the Homœopathic Hospital of Pittsburgh in pursuance of a call emanating from the Allegheny County Homœopathic Medical Society. This informal meeting was called to order by Dr. J. C. Burgher of Pittsburgh, who stated briefly the object of assembling the homœopathic physicians of the state. Dr. J. P. H. Frost was chosen chairman and Dr. Bushrod W. James secretary pro tem. An informal organization was then perfected and a committee of one from each county was appointed to prepare a constitution and by-laws for the government of the society's affairs. These preliminaries being settled the convention proceeded to perfect a permanent organization by electing officers for the ensuing year, as follows: Dr. J. B. Wood of West Chester, president; Drs. J. H. P. Frost of Philadelphia and J. C. Burgher of Pittsburgh, vice-presidents; Bushrod W. James of Philadelphia, recording secretary; Robert J. McClatchey of Philadelphia, corresponding secretary; David Cowley of Pittsburgh, treasurer; Coates Preston of West Chester, Robert Faulkner of Erie, and H. H. Hoffman of Pittsburgh, censors.

Thus permanently organized and officered the society began its active career and history, and during the period of its existence in all later years it has been instrumental in promoting and safeguarding the interests of the homœopathic profession in the Keystone state, and through its members has exercised an influence for good in directing the affairs of that greater body, the American Institute of Homœopathy. There were thirty original members of the society, all of whom were subscribers to the constitution. In the course of the next year the membership increased to seventy-one, and in the third year to ninety-eight. In 1903 the society numbered three hundred and fifty-eight members, which represented about one-half the strength of the profession in the state.

The policy of the society ever has been to hold its annual meetings in different cities. Previous to 1873 these meetings were held in May or June, and since then in September or October; now they are held in the former month. Transactions have been published since the society was first organized. The first six volumes were issued in paper covers and later ones in substantial cloth binding. In 1889 the society published a repertory to Hering's "Condensed Materia Medica." Several important annual addresses by presidents of the society also have been published.

The Hahnemannian Society was the pioneer organization of homœopathy in Pennsylvania and indeed in the entire country, and dates its history to April 10, 1833, when Drs. Ihm, Bute, Matlack, Hering and Wesselhoeft, with a few laymen, associated themselves for the purpose of disseminating among the people some knowledge of the history and doctrines of homœopathy, and

its advantages over other methods of medical treatment. In pursuance of this design Dr. Hering prepared an interesting address, an English version of which, furnished by Dr. Matlack, was read before the society April 18, 1833, and was afterward published under the title of "A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine." This address and notices of it by the press were the means of promoting to a considerable extent the design contemplated by its publication. The society having issued this brochure, and having addressed a letter to Hahnemann, informing him of its formation on the anniversary of his birth, and bearing his name, was succeeded by another society, from membership in which laymen were excluded, and which was known as the Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, organized in 1838, with a membership of physicians only. This was the first regularly constituted homœopathic society in the city of "Brotherly Love."

Another notable organization of Hahnemann's disciples of which chroniclers of homœopathic history in Pennsylvania have given little account was that known as the Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Counties Adjacent, which was formed soon after the Hahnemannian Society, and of which Detwiler many years ago gave this description: "In 1834, 23d of August, the Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Adjoining Counties was formed by Drs. Wesselhoeft, Freytag, Romig, myself and Rev. Christian J. Becker, D. D. The object of the association was the advancement of homœopathy amongst its members—by interchange of experience and reciprocal encouragement to persevere in the study and spread of the doctrine and practice of *similia similibus curantur*." The meeting at which the society was organized was attended by several notable characters in early homœopathic history in Pennsylvania. They were Wesselhoeft, Freytag, Romig, Detwiler, Becker, the minister, Joseph H. Pulte, afterward founder of a homœopathic medical college in Cincinnati, Ohio, J. C. Gosewich, assistant to Wesselhoeft, Rev. R. Wohlfrath, Gustav Reichhelm the pioneer homœopath west of the Allegheny mountains, Rev. John Helfrich and Rev. Mr. Waage. The first officers of the society were E. Freytag, president; William Wesselhoeft, vice-president; Rev. C. Becker, recording secretary; Henry Detwiler, corresponding secretary and librarian.

For more than half a century Pennsylvania has been the home of many important medical societies and associations, some of them district organizations and others of a purely local character. The older of these are the Allegheny County Medical Society, organized November 25, 1864, and still existing; Allegheny County Anatomical Society, organized October 19, 1864, incorporated December 4, 1865; Allegheny County Materia Medica Club, May 3, 1875; American Provers' Union, organized at Philadelphia, August 15, 1853; Beaver County Homœopathic Medical Society, January 8, 1883; Berks and Schuylkill Counties Homœopathic Medical Society, November 9, 1869; Boenninghausen Club of Philadelphia, November, 1867; Chester County Homœopathic Medical Society, September 5, 1858; Chester Organon Club, 1887; Crawford County Homœopathic Medical Society, July 28, 1882; Cumberland Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, May 8, 1866; Dauphin County Homœopathic Medical Society, 1866; Erie County Homœopathic Medical Society, July 1, 1891; Farrington Materia Medica Club of Allegheny County, 1888; Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society, October, 1879; Germantown Homœopathic Medical Club, about 1889; Hahnemannian Association of Pennsylvania, organized in Philadelphia, October 11, 1887; Hahnemann

Club of Philadelphia, January, 1874; Hahnemannian Society, organized at Philadelphia, April 10, 1833, the first homœopathic society in America; Hahnemann Medical Society of Reading, November 23, 1882; Hahnemann Medical Institute, a students' society organized 1849-1850; Hering Club of Philadelphia, December 20, 1880; Homœopathic Medical Council of Pennsylvania, November 24, 1880; Lehigh Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, March 24, 1881; Lippe Society of Philadelphia, January 5, 1880; Luzerne County Homœopathic Medical Society, 1868; Northeastern Philadelphia Society of Homœopathic Physicians, February 9, 1883; Northwestern Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical Society, July 5, 1866; Northwestern Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical Society, January 13, 1874; Northern Pennsylvania Homœopathic Medical Society, June 20, 1882; Northampton and Adjacent Counties Homœopathic Medical Society, organized August 23, 1834; Organon and Materia Medica Society, November 6, 1888; Pennsylvania Homœopathic Pharmaceutical Association, April 9, 1881, incorporated October 3, 1881; Philadelphia Branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, organized at Philadelphia June 6, 1846; Philadelphia Homœopathic Clinical Society, 1877; Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society, 1838; Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Society, July 10, 1852; Philadelphia County Homœopathic Medical Society, April 13, 1850; Philadelphia Medical Club, 1882; Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania, 1883-1884; Women's Homœopathic Medical Club of Philadelphia, October 15, 1883; Ladies' Association of the Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia for Sick and Wounded Soldiers, September 8, 1862; Pittsburgh Microscopical Society, 1881; Doctors' Round Table Club of Allegheny County, 1891; Schuylkill County Homœopathic Medical Society, July 28, 1883; Scranton Homœopathic Clinical Club, March, 1892; Homœopathic Medical Society of the Twenty-Third Ward, Philadelphia, October 21, 1881; Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Pennsylvania, August 3, 1881; West Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical Association, 1882.

#### ALLENTOWN ACADEMY.

In reality there never was an institution in existence under the proper name of Allentown Academy, yet for convenient designation that name was assumed in preference to that adopted by the founders—The North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art; but under whatever name the institution was brought into existence it was the first school of homœopathic medical instruction in the world, and as such is worthy a place in Pennsylvania homœopathic history, although it is also made the subject of somewhat extended mention in the chapter devoted particularly to the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and its successor, the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia. It may be said, however, that the events narrated in this chapter relate to elements of history which are not specially treated in the college article, hence the double mention must not be regarded as a duplication of subject matter.

The so-called Allentown Academy had its inception in the Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Counties Adjacent, to which reference has been made, and also, although in a less degree, to that pioneer organization of homœopathy in this state known as the Hahnemannian Association. The establishment of this society, the circulation of Hering's pamphlet, and the other efforts of the friends of homœopathy at an early day excited considerable interest not only among the clergy and other laymen but among physicians,



and many of the latter were disposed to investigate the new doctrine; but it was soon found that there was need of some method by which the principles of homœopathy could be taught. Hering's plan was to devise a course of lectures on the subject, and to encourage students of medicine to learn the German language in order to understand and appreciate the value of the



Allentown Academy.

founder's teachings. At the same time the members of the Northampton society felt the need of a school for the teaching of homœopathy, and in writing on the subject Detwiller said that as early as December 30, 1833, Wesselhoef, Romig and himself waited on Hering in Philadelphia and adopted a plan which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the academy. The plans were matured on Hering's birthday, January 1, 1834, and provided for an

academy to be located in Allentown, with Hering as president and principal instructor, for which purpose he was to remove to that place from Philadelphia "as soon as they would guarantee him a salary equal to that of a first class Allentown clergyman."

The plans of the founders contemplated the procuring of a charter from the legislature through the influence of the homœopaths in Northampton and Lehigh counties, which being accomplished, Wesselhoft proposed to invite there medical students who attended the allopathic colleges for instruction during the summer months, there being no summer courses at that time, and that they should have the benefit of lectures devoted to the science and application of pure homœopathy. Such a thing as opposition from any source was not thought of, as there was to be no interference with the regular courses in other schools, but such violent opposition and bitterness of feeling as was soon aroused was as surprising as it was unwarranted.

The commendable purpose of the founders was to devote considerable time during the winter months to the preparation of text works with which to promulgate the doctrines of homœopathy; also to pledge all students to continue their courses in other schools, except those who came for the express purpose of perfecting themselves in homœopathy alone. All books previously published on the subject of homœopathy were to be translated into English.

Another original purpose of the founders was to organize a stock company for the purchase of land and the erection of an academy building. For this object about one hundred subscribers from Allentown, Bethlehem, Philadelphia and New York did create a fund sufficient to purchase a tract of land comprising one entire square in the very center of Allentown. The greater part of this fund was in fact raised in Philadelphia through the efforts of William Geisse, who is said to have been the real pioneer of homœopathy in that city.

According to the original plans, which as a matter of fact were not fully carried out, the academy building was to comprise a main structure with two wings, each forty by sixty feet in size, three stories high, and of brick construction, and another two story building for use as a chemical laboratory and also for anatomical and dissecting purposes; for these old patriarchs of homœopathy had in mind the establishment of a college curriculum which included both didactic and clinical teaching, and furnished instruction in surgery as well as medicine. But the elaborate plans of the founders never were consummated; discouragements and obstacles arose before them and confused their operations to a considerable extent. They did, however, succeed in opening the academy and carried forward its work for several years, though with not better than indifferent results so far as medical education was concerned and at some loss from a financial standpoint. The principal mistake was in giving medical instruction in German in an English speaking country, and rather than educate themselves in German the American students were inclined to enter other schools and thus quite naturally adopted some other system of medicine than homœopathy.

To receive an Allentown diploma was a medical distinction. The professors were graduates of German universities and subjected the candidate to the same rigorous examination as they had received. Many who sought to pass were rejected.

Several important books were issued under the auspices of the Allentown Academy. "Einige Wort ueber Nothwendigkeit"—the address at the dedica-

tion of the academy; the "Homœopathic Domestic Physician," by Hering, 1835-38, and Hahnemann's *Organon*, a reprint of the Stratton edition. This was published at the "Academical Bookstore," 1836, and contains a preface by Hering; the "Correspondenzblatt," 1835-37; "Wirkungen des Schlangengiftes" (Effects of Snake Poisons), by Hering, Allentown, 1837.

So much of the early history of Allentown Academy as is here narrated will suffice for the purposes of this chapter, which is devoted more particularly to the history of homœopathy in Pennsylvania than that of its schools of medical instruction. Again, the academy history is made the subject of sufficient mention in the chapter which relates especially to the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and its successor, Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia, the former of which was in a way the indirect outgrowth of the older institution at Allentown, although not immediately a part of it. It is proper to state, however, that this first school of homœopathic medical instruction in the world was founded in 1835, and that its cornerstone was laid with due ceremony on May 27 of that year, the contents of the box being as follows: Hahnemann's *Organon* and picture; the constitution of the academy corporation, printed in German and English; names of members of the academy household and the incorporators; Hering's address; Philadelphia newspapers containing an account of homœopathy in Ohio; a copy of "Freidensbote;" quantity of homœopathic medicine, names of state and city officers; programme of the celebration.

At a meeting of the founders and incorporators held on the same day these officers were elected: Constantine Hering, president; John Romig, vice-president; Adolphus Bauer, secretary; Solomon Keck, treasurer; William Wesselhoeft, Eberhard Freytag, Henry Detwiller, Rev. Christian Becker, John Rice, C. Pretz, Joseph Saeger and George Keck, directors; William Eckert, Rev. Philip H. Goep, Henry Ebner and J. V. R. Hunter, trustees.

On June 17, 1836, the legislature granted a charter to the North American Academy of the Homœopathic Healing Art, and the institution then incorporated by law entered upon its interesting and eventful career. The incorporators completed the organization of their body, and adopted a constitution which in its declarations showed the beneficent objects of its founders. The second article reads as follows: "The Academy shall consider every member of a Homœopathic Society in the United States as a member of its own body, and shall grant to all equal privileges in the use of what has been accomplished by means of its enterprise, according to conditions hereafter mentioned, without demanding therefor, generally, a stipulated contribution."

The constitution also provided for a thorough course of study, medical and otherwise, as will be seen by the following extract from one of the articles: "The Literary institution according to the express design of its foundation shall be as comprehensive in its operations as possible, and will embrace the following branches of study as indispensable to the complete education of the physician, viz.: clinical instruction, examination of the sick, and semeiotics; pharmacodynamics and materia medica; pharmaceutics and medical botany; dietetics; special therapeutics, surgery and obstetrics; medical jurisprudence; general therapeutics; symptomatology and human pathology; physiology and anatomy; comparative physiology and comparative anatomy; zoölogy, phytology and mineralogy; chemistry, physics, geology, astronomy and mathematics; history of medicine and natural sciences; the Greek, Latin and German languages as preparatory studies."

This curriculum was broad enough for the most advanced medical schools of the day in which the founders wrought, and theirs was hardly more than an experimental institution. Indeed the prescribed course would do justice to many modern colleges. Those old founders built better than they knew, and had the English language been spoken by the faculty as freely as twenty years later the academy undoubtedly would have endured to the present time. However, its downfall has been attributed, in part at least, to other causes than the mere fact of having been a school in which German only was spoken.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITALS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Homœopathic Hospital for the Insane at Allentown. In 1876 an effort was made to secure a homœopathic hospital for the insane in this state, but the attempt was not well organized hence nothing came of it; nor of a similar movement in 1888, although considerable interest was then awakened in legislative circles and also generally in the medical profession. However, another twelve years passed before any well organized effort was inaugurated in the direction of such an institution, and then the initial steps were taken by the Germantown Homœopathic Medical Society of Philadelphia, an organization of about two hundred influential homœopathic physicians of that city, who fathered the movement, raised the necessary preliminary funds, and aroused public interest in favor of the enterprise to such extent that the legislature in 1901 appropriated \$300,000 for the purchase of lands and the erection of hospital buildings, but the governor cut the appropriation to \$50,000, pleading in justification of his action economy in public expenditures.

The commission appointed under the act to select a site, purchase grounds and erect the buildings comprised Dr. William P. Snyder of Chester county, William F. Marshall and Dr. Louis H. Willard of Allegheny county, W. R. Stroh of Carbon county, and Dr. Isaac W. Heysinger of Philadelphia, the latter the representative of the homœopathic profession and chairman of the executive committee of the Germantown medical society which had taken such earnest interest in the enterprise from the beginning.

In 1903 the legislature appropriated \$300,000 (reduced to \$250,000 by the executive) for the erection of hospital buildings at East Allentown on

Main Group of Buildings  
of the Pennsylvania Homœo-  
pathic State Hospital for the  
Insane, East Allentown, Pa.





lands purchased by the state for that purpose, and on June 27, 1904, the cornerstone of the main structure was laid with formal ceremonies, the governor being present and taking part in the exercises.

The Cholera Hospital of Philadelphia was the first public charity of the homœopathic school of medicine in this country, and was established by the authorities of that city during the cholera epidemic of 1832. It was located in a building on Cherry street, and was placed in charge of Dr. George Bute, one of the homœopathic pioneers of the city and state. The hospital was established for a temporary purpose and when the period of the epidemic had passed the institution was closed.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia was chartered April 20, 1850. For its purposes a building at the southeast corner of Chestnut and Twenty-fourth streets was rented, a hospital staff was organized, and in 1852 the institution was opened for the reception of patients. This was the second institution of the kind in America. Indeed, it may be regarded as the first regularly organized homœopathic hospital in this country. It was continued only two years.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia for sick and wounded soldiers was the outgrowth of a meeting of patriotic women held September 9, 1862, at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania for the purpose of organizing a soldier's hospital. The board of managers of the college fitted up a building for the reception of patients, with the hope that the war department would allow such soldiers as preferred homœopathic treatment to become its temporary inmates. This, however, was refused, and only disabled soldiers who had been discharged were received there. Several reports were published by the managers, and the institution during its existence was the means of much good for the public welfare.

The Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children was established largely through the efforts of a number of charitable persons of both sexes who appreciated the advantages of homœopathic treatment of children, and who conceived the idea of an institution especially for them. A building in West Philadelphia was secured and fitted up for the purpose, and was opened April 24, 1877; a board of managers was created, of which Mrs. William H. Furness was president and Miss H. W. Hinckley secretary. The hospital staff comprised Dr. W. C. Goodno, attending surgeon; Dr. C. B. Knerr, attending physician; Dr. C. R. Norton, resident physician; Drs. Hering, Lippe, Raue, H. N. Guernsey and Thomas Moore, consultants; Dr. C. M. Thomas, surgeon. In 1880 a gift of \$15,000 from the estate of William Weld enabled the association to purchase the hospital property, and the institution was chartered June 19 of that year. The hospital occupied one-fourth of a city square, furnished accommodations for twenty-five patients, and was provided with a dispensary department. It was continued until after the death of Mrs. Furness, who had been its chief supporter, when (January, 1886) the hospital was merged in the Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia. In the latter a ward was established in honor of Mrs. Horace Howard Furness and Mrs. William H. Furness, which became known as the Mrs. Furness ward.

The Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia is one of the most completely appointed institutions of its kind in the world, and is known from one end of the country to the other. It was founded as a public charity, the result of an incident which was not uncommon to life in a great city, but in its immediate foundation was the result of the action of members of the

Hahnemann Club and their determination to establish an institution in which sick and injured children could receive proper care and attention. To this end a meeting of friends of the enterprise was held at the house of Dr. Bushrod W. James on January 16, 1877, and at that time a temporary organization was effected. On March 5 following the institution was incorporated, a charter was secured, and on April 14 a permanent organization was effected in the election of a board of directors and officers, as follows: Henry C. Carey, president; Enoch Turley, vice-president; William N. Shoemaker, treasurer; Thomas M. Montgomery, secretary.

In connection with the immediate management of the hospital a board of lady managers was formed, with these officers: Mrs. Joseph Elwell, president; Mrs. V. C. Haven and Mrs. Enoch Turley, vice-presidents; Mrs. William Shoemaker, treasurer; Miss Georgiana Sturges, secretary.

The medical staff of the hospital was composed of members of the Hahnemann Club, viz.: Drs. Robert J. McClatchey, A. H. Ashton, C. S. Middleton, E. A. Farrington, Pemberton Dudley, B. F. Betts, M. M. Walker, J. R. Earhart, W. H. H. Neville, M. S. Williamson, J. Frishmuth and R. C. Smith,



Children's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

attending physicians; Mrs. Beulah M. Townsend, matron; Dr. Thomas L. Bradford, resident physician.

The hospital was opened June 20, 1877, at the northwest corner of Eighth and Poplar streets (now 901 North Eighth street). A dispensary was established in the same building. The building in this location was occupied by the hospital association five years, and in 1883 the hospital was removed to North Board street, where a new site had been secured by purchase at an expense of \$24,000. The new building was formally opened March 14, 1883. The hospital had thirty-six beds; the dispensary was in a separate building in the rear; the nurse's school was opened in 1886.

The new quarters were much larger and better suited to the purposes of the hospital association than the former home on Eighth street, but within the brief space of ten years it became evident to the managers that still more commodious buildings must be provided in the near future, and to this end the directors began the work of determining upon a new location with lands of sufficient extent to meet the requirements of the institution for many years. Soon afterward the committee on site and buildings secured lands at

the corner of Franklin and Thompson streets, distant one square from Girard avenue.

The plans for the new hospital contemplated a large central building with extensions on both sides, and the latter have been built as occasion made necessary. On September 14, 1898, ground was broken for the main building and on November 19 following the cornerstone was laid. The structure was completed and formally opened during the week of June 5-12, 1889, and on the latter date the inmates of the old hospital on Broad street were transferred to the new building. The new south wing was begun August 26, 1903, and was finished and opened June 15, 1904. The north wing, now nearly completed, will cost \$30,000. The buildings previously erected cost \$55,000. The main building has fifty-four beds; the isolation building four beds; the south building seventy-two beds, a total of one hundred and twenty-six beds in the hospital. The institution is supported chiefly by the state, and in a less degree by endowments and voluntary contributions. In 1894, at the earnest suggestion of Dr. Bushrod W. James, free beds were set apart for sick and injured newsboys.



Hering Building, Medical and Surgical Department.

The Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospital of the Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania, in the city of Philadelphia, comprising one of the most worthy institutions in a city famous for noble charities, was founded in 1882, by seventeen women who previously had been members of the auxiliary board of managers of the Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania, and who from their experiences in that institution were in position to appreciate the necessity of a home in the city for the care of women in confinement. In carrying their resolution into effect a society was formed, and on December 13, 1882, the Women's Homœopathic Association of Pennsylvania was incorporated under the laws of the state. Various means were resorted to in order to arouse public interest in the proposed institution, and loyal friends soon provided the means to place the association on a safe and lasting basis. In June, 1883, through the generosity of Charles D. Reed, lands at the northeast corner of Susquehanna avenue and Twentieth street were purchased and paid for, Mr. Reed donating the entire purchase price (\$30,000) and also

contributing liberally to the general building fund. Another generous benefactor was Miss Mary Jeanes, who gave to the association the occupancy of two houses on Twentieth street, and at her death devised the same for the benefit of the institution. On March 20, 1884, the hospital was opened in these houses. On July 17 of the same year work was begun on the new building and was completed in October, 1887. The state appropriated \$20,000 for the construction fund of the association. The main structure when completed was called Hering building, in memory of the late Constantine Hering. It was opened October 13, 1887. The maternity pavilion was finished May 16, 1890, and was called Sargent building, in allusion to Dr. Rufus Sargent. The isolation building was begun in the latter part of 1890, was finished in the next year, and was named Lippe building, in honor of the late Dr. Adolph Lippe, whose admirers had contributed generously to its construction fund. The nurse's school was opened soon after the completion of the hospital. The entire institution is maintained strictly in accordance with the principles of pure homœopathy and temperance, and its staff includes nearly all the Hahnemannian homœopaths in Philadelphia.



Lippe Isolated Pavilion.

The Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh, one of the best institutions of its kind in the country, was the result purely of homœopathic initiative born of the old-time prejudice on the part of the allopathic school and its disposition to deny homœopathic access to the hospitals of the city. The homœopathic practitioners of Allegheny county having failed to secure accommodations in the then existing hospitals of the city for patients who desired their treatment, determined to establish a hospital of their own, and for their exclusive use and benefit. For this purpose an informal organization was effected and grounds and buildings on Second avenue near Smithfield street were secured and held, through the influence and good offices of Drs. Burgher, Cote and Hoffman, until a more permanent organization could be accomplished. On April 4, 1866, a charter was obtained, trustees and officers were chosen and the work of the corporation was begun in earnest. Buildings were arranged for the occupancy of the hospital, and the institution was opened for patients on August 1, 1866.



The hospital was continued in its original building until April, 1882, when the trustees determined to erect new buildings and extend the area of the surrounding grounds. A considerable fund was required to carry out the plans of the corporation, but friends were found in the time of need. William Thaw gave the trustees \$50,000; the legislature appropriated for the hospital in 1882 the sum of \$50,000, and a like sum in 1884. The Ladies' Association "house warming" netted more than \$17,000; Miss Jane Holmes gave \$15,000, and many smaller contributions were received from various other sources. With the splendid fund thus created the trustees erected the present hospital structure, comprising two main buildings, one on First avenue and one on Second avenue, the total cost of which was nearly \$234,000. From 1882 to 1884 hospital work was suspended on account of the improvements, but the completed structure was opened for patients on April 1, 1884; the formal opening was held April 15. On that occasion Dr. Cooper on be-



Sargent or Maternity Building.

half of the building committee handed the key to Dr. McClelland of the executive committee, who accepted the same with the responsibilities of the trust implied by it. From that time the hospital has been recognized as one of the most worthy institutions of the great city in which it is located, and through the good works there accomplished has been the means of elevating the standard of the homœopathic profession both in Pennsylvania and in America. In connection with its general work an excellent nurses' school is maintained. The institution is supported by the interest on its invested funds, the pay of patients, and contributions from benevolent persons. The "Hospital News" is a publication issued monthly by an editorial staff chosen by the officers of the hospital corporation.

The Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading is the outgrowth of the still older Reading Homœopathic Dispensary Association, which was organized in 1887 and located on Franklin street. A ladies auxiliary association was formed in November, 1888. After active measures for organization and the creation of a necessary fund, a charter was obtained in 1890. Soon afterward the trustees purchased the Dr. Luther Diller property on



Homeopathic Hospital, Pittsburgh.

Sixth street, which was equipped for its intended occupancy through the generosity of the ladies auxiliary. The formal opening was held July 1, 1891, and since that time the hospital has taken rank with the best of the city's charities. The hospital staff is chosen from the homœopathic physicians of the city. In 1897 the institution received a bequest of \$12,000 from the estate of Maria Von Neida.

The Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia dates its history from the year 1895, and is the outgrowth of a dispensary opened in September, 1893, by Dr. Amelia L. Hess and Miss Annie M. Miller in a small first floor room in what now is Rodman street. The dispensary accomplished much good work and the constantly increasing demands upon it necessitated frequent removals to more commodious quarters. In 1894 Dr. Hannah R. Mulford became a part of the life of the dispensary, and soon afterward it was resolved into a private hospital, and was located on South Seventh street. In 1895 the Woman's Homœopathic Club began taking an interest in the work, and the outcome of its efforts was a charter (October 31, 1896) for a hospital corporation and the conduct of a hospital, dispensary and maternity home under the name of the Woman's Southern Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia. In 1897 the premises on the south side of Spruce street, near Eighth, was purchased and arranged for hospital occupancy. The dispensary is an important department of the work of the hospital. The Ann May memorial home became a department of the greater institution in 1904. It is the gift of Mrs. Albionia Whartenbury of Philadelphia as a memorial of her daughter, Ann May Whartenbury Robinson, and was formally opened at Spring Lake, New Jersey, June 10, 1904.

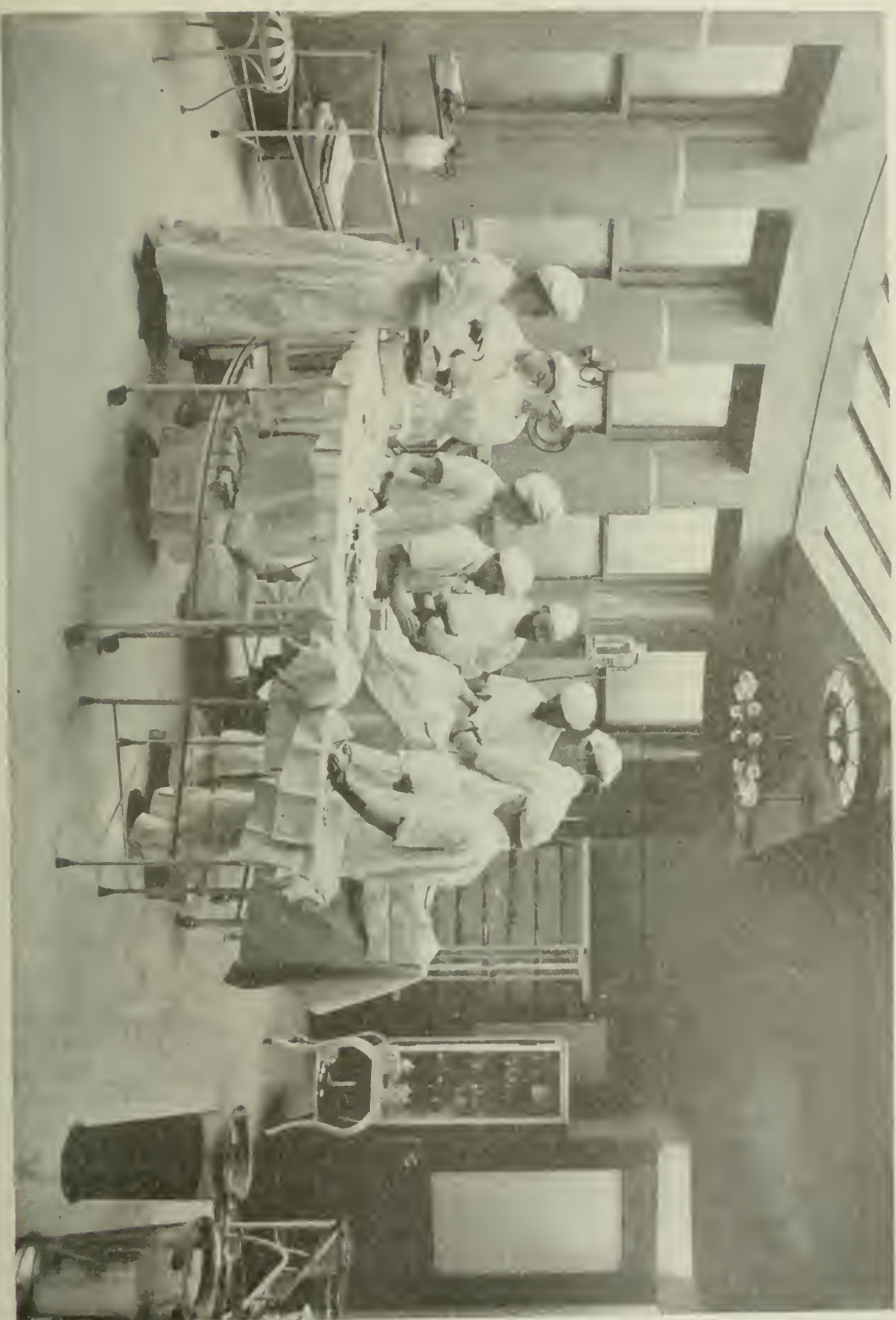
St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia had its origin in a meeting of physicians and laymen held in November, 1895, to discuss the need of a hospital in the north part of the city. An association was formed and a house on North Broad street was secured and equipped for its intended occupancy. The formal opening was accompanied with a three days' public reception, January 7-9, 1896. In October following a training school for nurses was established in connection with the hospital. The trustees incorporation was effected January 30, 1896. On September 14, 1899, the trustees, comprising men only, resigned and their places were filled with women, under whose management the institution has since been conducted. However, the constantly crowded quarters of the hospital made it necessary for the management to secure more commodious quarters in another location, and to that end a building committee was chosen to accomplish the work. In May, 1904, the trustees purchased, at a cost of \$75,000, the property formerly owned by Dr. Meyer at the southwest corner of Broad and Wingohocking streets. The stone buildings on this site are now being arranged for hospital uses. The site is most desirable for the purpose for which the property is intended. According to the plans, a dispensary will be provided, and located in a separate building, fronting on Fifteenth street. The main building when fully arranged will contain rooms for fifty beds, and a separate building will be provided for servants' quarters.

The J. Lewis Crozer Home and Hospital for Incurables, near Chester, was founded through the benevolence of the late Mr. Crozer, for whom the institution is named. He died in April, 1897, and in his will made provision for founding a home for incurables and also a homœopathic hospital, for which purpose the sum of \$50,000 was set apart from his estate. After his



McClelland in the Operating Room—Pittsburgh Homoeopathic Hospital.





Willard in the Operating Room—Pittsburgh Homoeopathic Hospital.

death his widow immediately set out to carry the provisions of the bequest into effect, and in October of that year the work of erecting the home was begun. The buildings are located at Upland, near Chester, and within its comfortable walls are 100 rooms, and 40 beds. The medical staff is selected from the members of the Organon Medical Club of Chester, who have management of the home and hospital. In 1902 a hospital building was erected, and opened July 17, 1903. The grounds of the institution include 36 acres, the gift of Mrs. Crozer independent of her husband's original bequest.

The Hahnemann Hospital at Scranton became one of the incorporated institutions of the city December 13, 1897, and since that time has been numbered among the worthy charities of northern and northeastern Pennsylvania. It is a public institution in a sense, in that it is in part supported by the state and in return receives within its hospitable walls patients who are public charges; otherwise its support is derived from pay patients and voluntary contributions. In the early part of the year mentioned the homœopathic physicians of Scranton and interested friends of that school of medicine determined to establish in the city a homœopathic hospital, and for that purpose associated together and became a body corporate. This accomplished, the trustees secured the James Blair homestead at the corner of Washington and Mulberry streets, which was the first home of the hospital, but later on more permanent quarters were found through the generosity of W. W. Scranton, who equipped for the trustees a comfortable building at the corner of Linden and Monroe streets. A nurses' school was opened in 1898; the home for nurses was provided in 1902. The trustees and hospital association are now taking steps toward the erection of a new and modern hospital building.

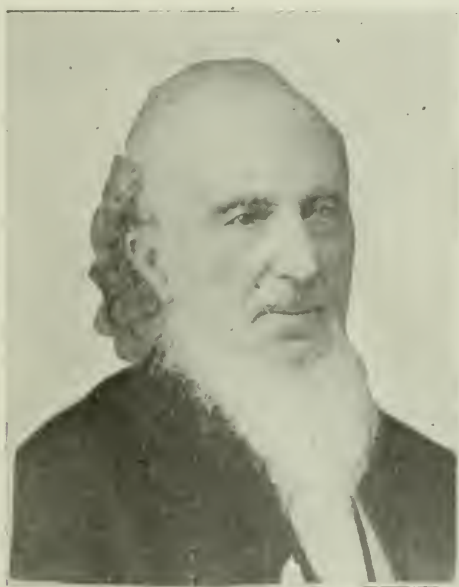
The West Philadelphia Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary was founded in June, 1903, and permanently organized in 1904, when the property at the corner of Girard avenue and Fifty-fifth street was secured as the home of the institution.

#### REMINISCENCES.

The first epoch in the history of homœopathy in Pennsylvania extends to 1835, when the first college of homœopathy in the world—Allentown Academy—was established. During this first epoch the system of Hahnemann had been introduced into two states at nearly the same time and without concert of action.

To Dr. Henry Detwiller, then of Hellertown, is due the honor of having given the first homœopathic prescription in Pennsylvania, and the time, July 23, 1828. He was born in Langenbruch, Canton Basil, Landschaft, Switzerland, December 13, 1795. At the village school he showed such aptitude for learning that when he was thirteen he was sent to a French institute at St. Immier, where he remained until he was fifteen, when he became a private pupil of Laurentins Senor, M. D., a graduate of Wurzburg, under whose tuition he prepared for matriculation in the medical department of the University of Freiburg, in the grand duchy of Baden. He was admitted in this institution in the spring of 1814, and studied there for five consecutive semesters. After leaving the university, having barely reached his majority, and being fond of the natural sciences, he felt a strong desire to investigate and to explore the regions of America. So he left Basil in the spring of 1817. Several hundred emigrants accompanied him to Amsterdam, and on the passage he acted as physician to the company. When he arrived at Muiden, near Amster-

dam, he was asked to present himself to a medical board for examination, which he did, and passing successfully, was appointed physician on the ship "John of Baltimore," an American vessel from Boston. It was an old three-master, on its farewell trip, almost worn out and unseaworthy, but it took on board over four hundred men, women and children. The captain taking a southerly course, going south of Bermuda in the middle of July, the oppressive heat produced dysentery, cholera morbus and a prostrating diarrhœa. The ship's medicine chest was not properly supplied and Dr. Detwiller and General Vandame were obliged to furnish medicines from their own private stores. The vessel reached Philadelphia the last of July. The passengers were largely redemptioners and were obliged to remain on board until properly disposed of. Many were sick and they with those similarly afflicted from



Henry Detwiller, M. D.

another vessel in port were entrusted to Dr. Detwiller by the port physician, and the official physician at quarantine placed the same trust in him.

While thus detained in Philadelphia Dr. Detwiller through General Vandame became acquainted with Dr. Monges, a French physician who often called him in consultation in the family of General Vandame and other French refugees then in Philadelphia. At the suggestion of Joseph Bonaparte, General Vandame and Dr. Monges, Detwiller abandoned his original purpose of going into the Indian country, and decided to establish himself in a locality where the German language was chiefly spoken. Being well provided with letters of introduction, he went to Allentown, Pa., and on September 2, 1817, entered the office of Dr. Charles H. Martin as an assistant. Here he remained for seven months. During the fall and winter of 1817-18 there appeared in

many parts of Lehigh and the adjoining counties a disease attacking whole families with more or less severity, and attended in convalescence with frequent relapses, the patients being sick for months and then often dying from phthisis or dropsy. This disease was diagnosed by the physicians as bilious colic, as one of the most prominent symptoms was abdominal or intestinal pain, with very obstinate costiveness and vomiting. The treatment had been with opium and calomel in very large doses, powerful laxatives, tobacco smoke even being forced into the rectum, while salivation was indulged in extensively. Detwiller was able to discover that the real cause of the prevalent epidemic was lead poisoning produced from the glazing with litharge of earthen pots in which apple butter, often rather sour, had been kept. This discovery and his successful antidotal treatment gained for the young doctor a great reputation, and he was urged to settle in many different localities. He finally selected Hellertown, and in April, 1818, opened an office there. In December he married Elizabeth Appel, a native of the vicinity, and who died seventeen years later, leaving three sons and four daughters.

Dr. Detwiller writes of himself: "I began to practice homœopathy in the year 1828, July 23, at Hellertown, Pa. Dr. W. Wesselhoeft at that time practicing in Bath, Dr. E. Freytag in Bethlehem, Dr. Becker in Kreidersville, myself at Hellertown, all in Northampton county, met frequently at the house of Dr. Freytag, interchanged our experiences in the then to us, new practice, prepared a kind of repertory for our own use. Homœopathic treatment in an epidemic of dysentery in the fall of 1829 (where out of 86 only two proved fatal) urged us to closer studies. Dr. Wesselhoeft furnished books and medicines which he received from his friend Dr. Stapf as a present. In 1831 I received the then extant whole library of works on homœopathy, together with the medicines, from my friend Dr. Siegrist in Basil."

Dr. Wesselhoeft in Bath was twelve miles north of Hellertown, but he often met Detwiller socially and in consultation. At one of these meetings Wesselhoeft said that he had received from his father and Dr. Stapf in Germany some books on homœopathy and a box of homœopathic medicines. They commenced to investigate the new system. Detwiller studied up a case he then had on hand and decided that *pulsatilla* was the proper remedy. He gave it, the first dose of homœopathic medicine given in Pennsylvania, on July 23, 1828. The result was a speedy cure. From this time he was a steady practitioner and champion of the principles of homœopathy.

Dr. Wesselhoeft soon began to give homœopathic medicines, and Dr. Eberhard Freytag also. The Rev. Christian J. Becker of Kreidersville, of whom Detwiller speaks, was a clergyman who had been partially educated in medicine and became greatly interested in the new method. The result of the investigations convinced him of its truth and he practiced with considerable success among the poor of his neighborhood. In 1830 Dr. John Romig joined this band of workers.

In 1836 Dr. Detwiller visited Europe in company with his eldest son, whom he placed at school where he was to remain for four years. While in Europe he visited Professors Schcenlein, Oken and Schintz at Zurich to converse upon scientific subjects. He also had several interviews with Hahne-mann in Paris in the interests of homœopathy in the United States, and especially of the Allentown Academy, then just started. He also visited his alma mater, presenting his certificates of examination (*absolutorium*) executed in the fall of 1816, when he was unable because of youth to receive his diploma.



Thus, after an absence of twenty years, he applied to the medical faculty for a re-examination. After a most thorough examination on the different branches including operations on the cadaver, he was granted a diploma.

He returned to the United States and resumed practice at Hellertown, remaining there until 1852, when he removed to Easton. He introduced homœopathy into Easton and had much opposition at first to contend against. During his long residence at Hellertown, Detwiller, notwithstanding his very extensive and arduous practice, always found time to follow his favorite study of natural science. He collected his "Flora Sauconensis," his specimens having been gathered largely in upper and lower Saucon. He made many botanical excursions with his friends De Schweinetz and Huebner. His ornithological specimens, the mammals, reptiliæ, chelonix, etc., represent nearly the whole fauna of Pennsylvania. The greater part of this collection was



Samuel R. Dubs, M. D.

donated to public institutions and museums in Europe, especially to the University of Basil, he being corresponding member of the Natural History Society there.

In 1836 he became a member of the faculty of the Allentown Academy. He was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844. In 1866 he assisted in the formation of the Pennsylvania State Homœopathic Society. In 1886 at the dedication of the Hahnemann Medical College building on Broad street, Philadelphia, he was present, bowed with the weight of years, and with long whitened hair, but with eyes still bright and skin clear.

Dr. Detwiller died at Easton April 21, 1887. He had been seventy-two years in practice and was ninety-two years of age. About three weeks before

his death he arose at an early hour, as had been his habit from childhood, took his regular morning walk, and near the corner of Fourth and Northampton streets fell, striking his forehead on the pavement. He was assisted to his feet, returned to his office, partook of his customary lunch and went to Bethlehem to attend several patients. The next day he made professional calls at Frenchtown, N. J., and in the evening of the third day began to feel the effects of his fall. He was then confined to his room but almost to the last gave directions for the treatment of his patients. He was interested in educational matters and in many business enterprises. His family consisted of three sons and four daughters. He left twenty-seven grandchildren, twenty-one great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

As has been stated, the companion of Dr. Detwiler in the first investigation in Pennsylvania of the truth of homœopathy was Dr. William Wesselhoeft\* of Bath in Northampton county. He was the second son of Karl Wesselhoeft, who, with his brother-in-law, Friedrich Frommann, owned the largest publishing house in the university town of Jena during the palmy days of Saxe-Weimar. William was born in 1794 and when he was four years old his father moved from Chemnitz. When he was ten years of age Goethe took a kindly interest in his education and gave him pencils and paper and friendly advice, in order to foster a love for drawing, for he believed that art was an essential to early education, and he himself excelled in it. Nor did Karl, the father, stint these educational advantages, though impoverished by the wars with Napoleon. He had residing in his family as private tutor to his children the celebrated De Wette, afterward professor of theology at Berlin and later at Basle; and after De Wette, Grossman, who became superintendent of the Lutheran churches at Leipsic. This family school consisted of William, his brothers Edward and Robert, his sister Wilhelmina, and a ward of his uncle Frommann, Minna Herzlied, celebrated in the "Memoirs of Goethe" as one of the ladies who for a time held the sentimental poet's heart.

In 1809 Wesselhoeft became a pupil at the Real-Schule of Nuremburg, then under the direction of G. H. von Schubert, the great natural philosopher and psychologist, in whose autobiography may be found frequent mention of young Wesselhoeft. Here, besides studying Latin and Greek, he began his profound studies in the natural sciences, including anatomy, of which he was very fond, becoming very expert in anatomical drawings. His botanical studies also were extensive, and he prepared a valuable hortus siccus. During his student life, he was in the habit of making extensive tours for the purpose of explorations in botany, mineralogy and geology, and his collections of mineral and geological specimens were given to Dr. Adolph Douai for the benefit of the students in the Perkins Institution for the Blind.

Our young savant also studied transcendental physics with the celebrated Oken. In 1813, being nineteen years old, he entered the University of Jena, graduating there seven years afterward as doctor of medicine, having perfected his general and medical education at the universities of Berlin and Wurzburg, at each of which he resided for a season, and at which he passed the second and third examinations necessary in Germany to obtain a license to practice medicine.

Wesselhoeft was not only a scholar of parts but also an attractive man of the world. At this time Goethe was much interested in meteorology, and

\*Memorial of Dr. William Wesselhoeft, by Elizabeth P. Peabody, Boston, 1859.

Wesselhoeft enjoyed making observations of the clouds for him at the observatory at Jena.

Wesselhoeft was in sympathy with the young patriots who had returned from German army service, in which struggle Koerner fell in 1806. When in Berlin in 1819 he became intimate with "Old Jahn," who invented the modern system of gymnastics and had in Berlin a gymnasium as early as 1811. It was the time of the Burschenschaften in Germany, or secret political societies to promote nationality; and William and Robert Wesselhoeft, who were students at Jena, were very active in promoting these organizations. These Burschenschaften were betrayed by a traitor and many were arrested, among them William and Robert Wesselhoeft. William, who was at the time pursuing his studies at Berlin, was thrown into the political prison, and Robert was confined in the fortress at Magdeburg. William escaped after a two months' imprisonment and was for a long time concealed in his father's house at Jena. Then young Dr. William wished to go to the assistance of the Greeks, who were struggling for freedom. He became surgeon to the German Philhellenen and started well equipped with surgical appliances. Indeed so ample was the quantity of lint and of bandages prepared by his sister Wilhelmina, his friend Ferdinanda, and others in the secret, that it is said to have served him all his life. When he arrived at Marseilles an injunction was laid on the vessel, and no more volunteers could go to Greece. From Marseilles he went to Switzerland, where were his friends Follen and Beck and De Wette, who had found positions at the University of Basle. In this university Wesselhoeft also found employment as demonstrator of anatomy and assistant oculist. He remained there two years, and spent his vacations in tours among the lofty mountains not only for love of natural science but for the picturesque. During the later years of his life he often talked of revisiting Switzerland, and the last picture he purchased was a painting of the Alps reminding him, as he said, of his own youth.

But there was interference by the allied powers with the German refugees, driving Drs. Follen and Beck from Switzerland, and compelling Wesselhoeft to leave for America at the same time. Some letters showing his sympathy with Follen had fallen into the hands of the despots. He sailed from Antwerp and was four months on the voyage. On his arrival he went to Lehigh county, Pa., where lived a German family he had known at home. From there he went to Northampton county, seeking a place to practice, and finally settled at Bath, where the population was largely German. Follen and Beck, who also came to America, made efforts to induce him to go to Massachusetts. In 1825 Ticknor wrote asking him to take charge of the gymnasium at Cambridge and Boston, but already a large practice occupied him at Bath and he refused. Here he married Sarah Palmer, in whose family he had become known by his professional calls as an allopathic physician. Even then he was meditating a change, and studying the system of Hahnemann. He frankly told his fiancée his plans, of the unsatisfactory methods of the prevailing therapeutics, and of the possibility that his change in medical practice would for a time hurt his income.

Soon after Wesselhoeft had come to America certain of his old classmates had become interested in homœopathy and wrote to him to test the medicines. His old friend Stapf sent him the *Organon* provings, together with homœopathic medicines. At first it seemed absurd to him, but a love of fair play to the man who had devoted so much time to this new materia

medica induced him to test its virtues. Infinitesimal doses were hardest to accept. His first experiment was in a case of ozaena whose symptoms indicated Hahnemann's thirtieth dilution of some medicine. He said: "I was really ashamed to give the thirtieth dilution and substituted the sixth." When he went the next day his patient was sitting up in bed, the symptoms much worse and she very angry. The disease was cured, however, without another dose. Among his first successes was his treatment of croup with *pongia* and *hepar*. He communicated these cases to Freytag, Detwiller and to others, and they engaged in personal investigation. So great was the confidence in him that his patients were willing to take the small doses that he soon began to prescribe. The story of the first provers' union, the first society, the Allentown Academy, with all which Wesselhoeft was identified, will appear in proper sequence. When the success of the academy became doubtful, Hering went to Philadelphia and Wesselhoeft to Allentown to try to support the institution.

In 1842 Wesselhoeft decided to remove to Boston. His brother Robert, who had been a lawyer in Weimar and an officer of the government, was arrested with other members of the *Burschenschaften*, and for seven years was kept in mild imprisonment, but on the accession of Frederick William IV of Prussia, he was released, returned to Jena, married, and was given his old government position. But his principles were too liberal, and he was requested by the authorities to leave Europe and take up his abode in America. With his family he came to Allentown and made his home with his brother. Robert was taught the *materia medica* during the year they resided at Allentown. He afterward removed to Cambridge, Mass., and William to Boston, and it was not long before they together founded the Brattleboro (Vt.) water cure. This was established in 1846, and was continued until 1851. Dr. William expected in removing from the interior of Pennsylvania to Boston to find again that cultured companionship he had known in Germany, and doubtless believed the physicians of Boston would be liberal enough to investigate the new medical system; but he was met by ridicule and contempt. He passed his sons and nephews through Harvard Medical School, however, and set himself quietly to practice. At that time there were four or five homœopathic physicians in Boston, among whom Wesselhoeft's greater experience gave him the lead. He was soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice. During the last year of his life he became aware that he was overtaxing his constitution. He went for a vacation to the country, but a cold brought him back to the city. He sent to Philadelphia for Hering, his old friend, refusing to see all others that he might have strength to talk to him. About twelve hours before he could expect him to arrive he was sitting near his wife, her hand in his, when suddenly he brought his other hand upon it, pressed it tenderly several times and said "Will you go with me?" Then he arose, made two or three firm steps towards the bed and fell. On being raised up it was seen that he "was beyond and above"—September 1, 1858.

Another of this little medical fraternity in Pennsylvania was Eberhard Freytag, then practicing in Bethlehem. At that time he was sixty years old. He was associated with all the advancements of the new system in Northampton county, in the first society and the academy. Until the time of his death, March 14, 1846, he was an enthusiastic believer in the new medical law. He was one of the charter members of the institute, and his was the first death presented to that society. He was 82 years when he died. The records



of his life are meagre. The Northampton County Homœopathic Medical Society passed resolutions of regret and resolved to report the death at the meeting of homœopathic physicians about to assemble in convention at Philadelphia in May. These resolutions appear in the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1846.

Rev. Christian J. Becker was an original director of Allentown Academy. He became a successful practitioner among his parishioners and was a member of the first homœopathic medical society. About 1838 he practiced homœopathy at Harrisburg.

Dr. John Romig was born in Lehigh county, January 3, 1804, and was of German ancestry. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1825, and located at Fogelsville, Lehigh county. In the spring of 1829 he



H. H. Hoffman, M. D.

removed to Allentown, forming a partnership with Dr. Charles H. Martin. About 1832 or 1833 he commenced to practice homœopathy and was associated in all the homœopathic enterprises of that time. He was professor of obstetrics in the Allentown Academy. In 1838 he removed to Baltimore with others to introduce homœopathy. Drs. Haynel and McManus were then in homœopathic practice there. He remained but two years, returning to Allentown, where he passed the rest of his life. He had two sons, William H. and George M. Romig, both graduates of the University of Pennsylvania and of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, George in 1870 and William in 1871.

One of the important members of this homœopathic brotherhood and

one whose influence was extensive, was Rev. Johannes Helfrich. He was the son of Rev. John Henry Helfrich of Mosbach in Germany, who was sent to America by the Moravian synod of Holland in 1771. He was placed at Weisenberg in Lehigh county (then called Northampton) and at this place Johannes was born January 17, 1795. He was educated for the ministry at Philadelphia and while yet there pursuing his studies he was called to the charge left vacant by his father's recent death. This was in the spring of 1816. He was licensed and accepted the call, and three years later he received ordination at the synod of Lancaster. He served this charge all his life. On April 19, 1818, he married Salome Schantz. Three years after marriage he purchased a home within a mile from that in which his father had resided. He was a warm friend of the Germans and his house became a hospitable home for many immigrants. Until his two sons were grown to manhood he kept, at different times, six very able German teachers who were well versed in the sciences. At this time his home was known all about the country as the "Weisenberg Academy." He was the means of educating many who afterwards became professional and influential men. Among the German professors at his academy was Dr. William Wesselhoeft. It was through Wesselhoeft that Mr. Helfrich became interested in homœopathy. He read his medical books, listened to his discussions on the new medical law, and with him made many botanical expeditions in order to find new remedies. Mr. Helfrich also became intimate with Hering and was greatly influenced by his enthusiasm. For a number of years Mr. Helfrich in connection with his pastoral labors was accustomed to prescribe homœopathic remedies for the ailments of his parishioners, but this so overtaxed his strength that he required all patients to call at his home. It was soon filled with invalids and took the form of a hospital, rather than a school. In the fall of 1830 Mr. Helfrich arranged his work to devote two days weekly to medical treatment. On these days as many as twenty or thirty patients were regularly present and homœopathy was given a practical test. Dr. Wesselhoeft, at that time settled at Bath, made weekly visits to the Weisenberg hospital to assist in the treatment and to further instruct Helfrich. The results of this clinic and dispensary were very encouraging. These meetings were continued until the establishment of the Northampton society in 1834. Then came the establishment of the Allentown Academy, of which Mr. Helfrich was a founder. From this institution Mr. Helfrich received one of the first diplomas granted. He was now fully established as a physician and the demands upon his medical skill constantly increased. His eldest son, John Henry Helfrich, graduated in Philadelphia as a physician in 1846 and established himself in his father's home in Weisenberg. In 1849 Mr. Helfrich published a German book on homœopathic veterinary practice, the first book on the subject published in this country. Dr. J. H. Helfrich, the son, practiced in Allentown until his death. The elder Helfrich died April 8, 1852.

The weekly reunions of these earnest physicians, Wesselhoeft, Detwiller, Freytag and Becker, were begun in 1828, and were held for convenience at the house of Dr. Freytag in Bethlehem. In 1829 an epidemic of dysentery occurred in Northampton county, and at that time Dr. Wesselhoeft gave up the old practice and devoted himself entirely to the practice of homœopathy. For a year he treated free all cases that came to him, wishing to learn more thoroughly the new materia medica. He established offices in Bath and surrounding places, where he invited the sick to come for treatment, and he

devoted a part of each day to these clinics. Previous to 1830 he furnished all the medicines and books, but in that year Dr. Detwiller received the complete publications of homœopathy and also its medicines from Dr. Siegrist of Basel (Basle), who had been practicing homœopathy in Switzerland for several years. But there was need of a more extended organization, and on August 23, 1834, was formed the Homœopathic Society of Northampton and Counties Adjacent, of which mention is made elsewhere in this chapter. In the meantime, however, homœopathy had been introduced into Philadelphia by Dr. Carl Ihm, a native of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and a graduate of the University of Wurzburg, in Bavaria. It is supposed that his coming to Philadelphia was induced by William Geisse, a wealthy German merchant of that city, and a personal friend of Hahnemann, with the purpose of investigating the truth of homœopathy. Dr. Ihm studied the doctrine, adopted its tenets and began practice. He was the first homœopathic physician in the city. In the latter part of 1833 he went to Tioga county, practiced there with Dr. Lewis Saynich, and afterward went to Cuba.

The question of precedence in next prescribing homœopathic medicines in Philadelphia seems to lie between Dr. Charles F. Matlack and Dr. George H. Bute. Matlack graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1820. In an autograph letter he writes: "I may here remark that I believe I was the first American physician in chronological order who practiced in Philadelphia according to the homœopathic method. I employed it by way of experiment as early as the winter of 1832-33." He practiced homœopathy in the city for many years, removing thence to Germantown in 1851. In 1833 he translated Hering's address before the Hahnemannian Society—*Kurze Uebersicht der Homœopathischen Heilkunst* (A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine). He died in 1874. Dr. Matlack was a member of the Society of Friends and his early stand for homœopathy probably influenced the course taken by so many of that sect, both in the United States and in England, in relation to the adoption of homœopathy.

George Henry Bute was born in the duchy of Schaumburg Lippe Bueckeburg, May 20, 1792. During the French dominion in Germany he left home to escape military conscription. He led a roving life for several years, serving on a Dutch man-of-war. He visited the southern parts of Europe, even Constantinople, but deserted at Genoa, traversed Germany on foot and came to the United States, reaching Philadelphia in August, 1810. He became acquainted with the Moravians through their bishop, and in 1822



J. C. Burgher, M. D.

entered Nazareth Hall, the Moravian boarding school at Nazareth, Pa., as teacher. He married at Nazareth Mary Bardill, daughter of a Moravian missionary, in April, 1825, and returned to Philadelphia, where he was employed in a store until after the arrival from Germany of his younger brother Charles, when the two started a sugar refinery. In 1828 he received a special commission to go to Surinam (Dutch Guiana) as a Moravian missionary. Being stationed in the city of Paramaribo, he became acquainted with Dr. Constantine Hering, who was there as a botanist and geologist for the Saxon government, and who was also practicing homœopathy. Bute became a student of Hering, but returned to the United States in 1831. He landed in Boston and later went to Nazareth to perfect himself in medicine. The cholera epidemic of 1832 broke out in Philadelphia and he went there, devoting his time to the care of the victims and the custody of the hospital on Cherry street. He was a partner with Hering in Philadelphia and practiced there for six years, when ill health compelled his return to Nazareth, where he passed the rest of his life. He died there February 13, 1876, aged eighty-three years. He was the prover of several important remedies and all his life was enthusiastic in the advancement of homœopathy.

Constantine Hering was the most powerful factor in the growth of early American homœopathy. He was a physician, poet, scientist, naturalist, psychologist, scholar and author. Reaching America just at a time when there was need of some one to organize the few men who were practicing homœopathy and to find methods to spread the new medical doctrine, Hering was able to accomplish all these things. When he had been in this country only a few months we find him addressing the little Philadelphia Homœopathic Society on the subject of homœopathy, in which address he gave a complete account of Hahnemann and his discoveries and practice. He was the principal mover in the establishment of that first college of homœopathy, the Allentown Academy, whose graduates spread the truths of the new doctrine all over the country, although in 1835, when the academy was opened, there were no practitioners of the system in any state except New York and Pennsylvania; in 1840 there were practitioners in sixteen different states, and the pupils of the Allentown Academy had carried the new medical system into all of them.

Constantine Hering was born in Oschatz, a small town between Dresden and Leipsic, January 1, 1800. The family originally was from Moravia and the family name was Hrinika. His father was devoted to teaching and music, and published several works on musical instruction. In 1795 he was given the position of conrector and organist of the church of Oschatz, with the title of magister. His family consisted of three daughters and four sons. When Constantine Hering was born his father was seated at the organ, and when the news was brought to him, answered with that grand old anthem of praise, "Nun Danket Alle Gott." The diligence passed through the town of Oschatz and often a traveller of note stopped over night and spent the evening with Magister Hering. Hering listened to their talk. Seume, a literary man, inspired him with his talk about America and democracy and love of freedom and hatred of the privileged classes. His teachers were cultured men; August Rudolph was an excellent mathematician and taught him to love mathematics. History young Hering called "a collection of foolish and horrible things." He preferred the study of plants, insects and stones. He earned reproof from Herr Rudolph by refusing to call Peter of Russia, Peter



the Great, but wrote in his composition, "Peter, whom fools call great." Hering in his boyhood saw the march to Russia of the French army, and its terrible retreat. A part of the army passed by his father's door, and one day a company halted and demanded food. Constantine, then twelve, ran out with a loaf of black (rye) bread, which an officer took only to fling it on the ground where it was kicked about by the soldiers. "It's good bread," said the boy, "my mother made it; don't you know God will punish you for throwing bread away?" On the retreat the same squad stopped again at the door and again young Hering took out bread, this time white bread, to them. The same officer, wasted and in rags, his arm in a sling, met the boy. "Ah! my boy," he explained, "the curse you told us of has fallen upon us."

Hering found his first stimulus to natural history on a grapevine, the caterpillar called sphynx atropos. This atropos, followed in later years by the lachesis (the poisonous snake), reminded him of the "Three Fates." He once said: "The destinies have come to me in reverse order." First came atropos, the inflexible, who cuts the thread of life, next lachesis, who spins it, and finally clotho, holding the distaff. He likened his work in writing the materia medica to the spinning of threads in a fabric, and when the web was well done, he said, "When I shall be called hence the work will be left on the loom for other hands to weave." He now became enthusiastic in collecting insects, stones and plants. He made long excursions to the neighboring hills and valleys and returned laden with specimens. He would stop at some inn to arrange them, and it was there he learned the plain simple language he so much loved.

In 1817 the young naturalist was sent to an academy in Dresden, where he studied surgery. A year later a copy of Euclid fell into his hands at an old book stall. He resolved to go home and give himself to Greek and mathematics, which he did until 1820, when he went to Leipsic, where he studied seven courses in medicine. He then went to Wurzburg, attracted by the fame of Schoenlein, the pathologist, with whom he formed a friendship which his conversion to homœopathy never disturbed. He graduated at Wurzburg with the highest honors, in 1826. As was the custom, he presented at graduation a thesis which he was obliged to defend in public disputation with members of the faculty and students. The following preamble in Latin was printed on the cover of his dissertation:

"Johann Lucas Schoenlein, Dean pro tempore of the gracious order of physicians, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., with all due courtesy, invites the noble vice-rector of the Academy, the senate fathers, the professors of all grades, the academic citizens, finally men of letters and the patrons of letters, to public disputation, to be held March 22d, 1826, at 9 A. M., by the very noble, illustrious and learned man, Mr. Constantine Hering, Saxon, under the presidency of Caritanus Textor, Doctor of Philosophy, Medicine and Surgery, Aulic Councillor to the August King of Bavaria, and public professor in ordinary, etc., etc., for the purpose of duly obtaining the highest honors in Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics."

This printed invitation which young Hering had to extend for his *disputatio inauguralis* contained a number of short propositions or theses in Latin, each one of which he stood ready to defend in argument. A translation of the "*Questiones inaugurales* and *Theses*" is here given:

1. Springs are living fossils.
2. I hold that there are nerves in the placenta.
3. The "ganglion petrosum" is to the ear what the "ganglion ophthalmicum" is to the eye.

4. The olfactory, optic and acoustic nerves are apophyses of the cerebrum and cerebellum, not nerves.
5. The old man is the perfect man.
6. *Materia Medica* is to Hahnemann what *Pathology* was to Hippocrates.
7. Such as life is, is disease.
8. The rational system is not merely the better, but the only one in pathology.
9. I deny psychical diseases.
10. Any disease may be removed at any stage.

Hering received his degree of doctor of medicine, surgery and obstetrics, March 22, 1826. His medical examination was severe, doubly so because of his known devotion to homœopathy. From 1817 to 1826, the nine years previous to graduation, Hering's life was that of a student. By his fellows he was nicknamed "Wisent," from his studious habits. He was poor and his privations were many. He first became interested in homœopathy by promising to write against it. His preceptor in the University of Leipsic, Dr. J. Henry Robbi, who had been surgeon in the army of Napoleon and had served in Larrey's ambulance, introduced Hering into practical surgery and in 1820 made him one of his assistants. Baumgartner, the founder of a publishing house, wanted a book written against homœopathy, for after Hahnemann was obliged to leave Leipsic to escape persecution it was thought that homœopathy would die out, but as this death seemed too slow this book was intended to hasten the end. Robbi was offered the work but refused and recommended his assistant. It was nearly completed when, in order to make quotations, Hering was provided with Hahnemann's books. In the third volume of the "*Materia Medica*" he found the "nota bene for my critics." This induced him to make experiments, and ended in convincing him of the truth of homœopathy. The book was never finished. An old friend, an apothecary, was delighted that he was writing against homœopathy, but when Hering went to him one day for some peruvian bark, telling him he wished it for a homœopathic proving, his friend said, "My young friend, don't you know there is danger in that?" Hering replied that as he was a mathematician he believed he could distinguish the true from the false. His old friends and others now shunned him and said he was going crazy.

In making an autopsy Hering poisoned a finger, which soon became gangrenous. Leeches, calomel and caustics were of no avail and amputation was advised and rejected. He did not yet believe that external diseases could be benefited by internal remedies and when an older practitioner of homœopathy proposed to treat the hand with homœopathic pellets, he ridiculed the suggestion, but permitted him to give him some small doses of arsenic. The wound soon began to heal. Hering said of this: "I owed to it far more than the preservation of a finger. To Hahnemann, who had saved my finger, I gave my whole hand, and to the promulgation of his teaching, not only my hand, but the entire man, body and soul."

After graduation Hering became a teacher of natural sciences and mathematics in the Blochmann Institute, an academy in Dresden for educating young noblemen. On recommendation of Blochmann, he was sent by the king of Saxony on a botanical and zoological expedition to Surinam and Cayenne. An old friend, Christophe Weigel, was appointed botanist to the expedition. He remained in Surinam six years. While he pursued his naturalist work he also practiced homœopathy. He resided in the Moravian colony of Surinam and had every opportunity to practice his profession. During his stay he wrote letters and papers on homœopathy for his friend Stapf, editor of the

"Archiv für die homöopathische Heilkunst," a homœopathic journal of that period. This offended the physician of the king, and orders were sent from the government to abandon his homœopathy and to attend to his zoological duties alone, and in future to avoid publishing such offensive articles. The day after he received this letter Hering made up his accounts and sent them with a letter resigning further connection with the governmental mission. He then commenced the practice of homœopathy in Paramaribo, at the same time continued collecting specimens. This double pursuit he soon found too much, and learning through a friend, George Bute, that an academy of natural sciences had been founded in Philadelphia, and that Rev. Mr. Schweinitz, a well known mycologist, was a prominent member, he decided in 1830 to send all his botanical collections, mostly cryptogamic, and zoological collections



Hering's Lachesis Snake.

to this academy. He did so and became a corresponding member. The life of Constantine Hering in Guiana was interesting. He was a visitor to the leper colony of Surinam, seeking to alleviate the terrible suffering, and his observations there greatly enriched the therapeutics of leprosy. He studied the habits and customs of the creoles, mulattoes, negroes and Arrowackian Indians. He penetrated deep into the trackless forest to meet this tribe, and it was there he found the surukuku snake—the lachesis—whose attenuated venom has relieved many sick people since that time. While he was in South America in July, 1828, Hering and his wife were living in a little camp on the upper Amazon river, on the edge of the great tropical forests. The natives were his assistants and had told him much of a deadly serpent living there and

he had offered them a reward for a live specimen. One day they brought in a bamboo box, and then fled from the place. They had brought him a living ghurukuku, the most venomous of their snakes. It was the lachesis trigonacephalus, or lance-headed viper. He and his wife were alone, and he was about to risk life itself in order to obtain its venom. As the box was opened he struck the snake a blow on the head, and then placed the head under a forked stick and pressed out the poison on sugar of milk. The poison thus obtained was for many years the only supply used in preparing the attenuations of our lachesis. He brought the dead snake with him to the United States and it is now preserved in the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia.

The ship in which Hering sailed from South America was old and badly handled. She was bound for Salem, Mass., but went ashore on the Rhode Island coast, and finally put in at Martha's Vineyard. Hering stepped ashore on a Sunday morning in January, 1833. On the ground lay snow, the first he had seen in seven years. "I took it up," he said, "and was happy." He soon went to Philadelphia, and there passed the rest of his life. Dr. Hering always retained pleasant recollections of his life in South America. He kept the golden piece, his first fee there, as a keep-sake and his son-in-law, Dr. Knerr, still has it.

In Pennsylvania in 1833 there were ten physicians practicing homœopathy, and of these, Drs. Bute, Ihm and Matlack were in Philadelphia. Bute at once welcomed Hering, who became associated with him in practice. Although he had to fight bitter prejudice, it was not long before his skill gained for him a large clientage. In the first year of his residence in the city he married Marianne Hussman, daughter of George Hussman. Dr. Hering's influence was at once felt. There was the faithful coterie in Northampton county, Louis Saynich was at Blossburg and Edward Mansa in Buffalo township. Hering was welcomed, and in that same year of 1833 there was formed in Philadelphia the Hahnemannian Society. It was organized on Hahnemann's birthday, April 10, 1833, but three months after Hering reached the city, and was composed of both physicians and laymen. On April 18, 1833, Hering delivered a scholarly address "A Concise View of the Rise and Progress of Homœopathic Medicine," in which he gave an account of the life of Hahnemann, his progressive discoveries in medicine and a lucid explanation of the real principles underlying homœopathy. He said: "May our beneficent Society largely contribute to the wider prevalence and reception of the Hahnemannian doctrines; may that which single individuals can of themselves scarcely achieve be effectuated by united efforts; then in this blessed country, may the miseries of disease be diminished, future generations be rescued from its leaden fetters, the bitterest human misery—disease bearing down all earthly joy become less from year to year and the sweetest boon on earth—health and domestic felicity, become the portion of growing thousands. \* \* \* It will succeed here sooner than in Europe, for, among a free people, who with practiced eyes, soon discern the truly useful, a treasure like this new art must quickly be estimated in a degree commensurate with its real value. \* \* \* The American people demand facts and upon these we can confidently and securely rest for our support. The language of opposition may be employed against it, but truth is not long obscured here by forms of speech. The victory will be ours, and in a century to come the anniversary of our society, this first step on the way which must lead to the public and



general acknowledgment of the new doctrines will be solemnized with grateful remembrance. So great an aim cannot be attained without labor, but we are prepared to undertake it: we shall not arrive at it without conflict, but we stand equipped for conflict; we shall not reach it without defamation, but we will suffer ridicule and defamation with composure."

Hering's address was published in German by Wesselhoeft, and was translated into English by Matlack and published by the Hahnemannian Society in 1833. It made a small octavo pamphlet of thirty pages, and was the second homœopathic publication printed in the United States. Having been printed in German and English, and being largely circulated and extensively



John Henry Floto, M. D.

noted and quoted by the public press, the address brought homœopathy to the notice of the people. Dr. Hering died in Philadelphia, July 23, 1880.

Dr. P. Scheurer was of the Allentown coterie. He was born in Lehigh county, August 18, 1799, and labored in the ministry for fifty years. Ill health induced him to read medical books and he acquired a knowledge regarding the practice of medicine. In 1839 he became interested in homœopathy and afterward practiced successfully, devoting nearly all his time to it. He died at Hanover, April 20, 1875.

In the list of directors of Allentown Academy appears the name John Henry Floto. He also was a student and received a diploma. He went to California and lived to enjoy the distinction of being the oldest homœopathic physician in the world. In January, 1896, the "Pacific Coast Journal of Homœo-

opathy" published his picture with the legend: "John H. Floto, the oldest practicing homœopathist in the world."

Christian Frederic Geist was a member of the Allentown Academy in 1836. He afterward practiced in Boston.

Another of the students of Allentown Academy was Charles Haeseler. After graduation in 1836 he went to Lewistown in Lebanon county, where he remained two years. He afterward settled in Pottsville.

Jacob Schmidt was a student at Allentown. He was born at Kreuznach, Germany, June 29, 1813, came to the United States in 1836 and found employment in his profession as civil engineer. He was received by Hering as a student in his office and member in his family. He remained three years, having meanwhile attended lectures at the Pennsylvania College (allopathic), and received a degree from the Allentown Academy. Dr. Schmidt located in Baltimore.

#### GROWTH OF HOMŒOPATHY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

While homœopathy in New York was establishing itself through its circle of enthusiastic investigators, the band of earnest physicians at the new homœopathic school at Allentown were busily engaged in teaching the doctrines of similia, and it was gaining a strong foothold in Philadelphia and certain towns throughout the state. The second epoch includes the period between the establishment of Allentown Academy and the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy, in 1844.

In January, 1833, when Hering reached Philadelphia, there were but the two homœopaths, Ihm and Bute, in practice there. During the year 1833 several physicians had begun to investigate. Dr. Matlack began practice about the same time as Bute. In 1833 William Schmoele, a native of Germany, came to Philadelphia and became a student and assistant of Bute's. He graduated at the Allentown Academy and established a large practice in the city, where he remained until 1844, when he returned to Germany and spent four years in studying special branches of medicine, especially pathology and morbid anatomy, under Rokitansky and other pathologists. Returning to Philadelphia, he assisted in organizing Penn Medical University in 1854. Schmoele is said to have been one of the first men in this country to advocate the germ theory of disease. After 1857 his time was in part devoted to business operations. The date of his death is unknown. In 1835 Drs. Jacob Jeanes, Gideon Humphrey and Jonas Green, three allopathic physicians, joined the homœopathic ranks. Each began the investigation of homœopathy on the same day.

Dr. Jeanes was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1800, and died December 18, 1877. As one of the founders and faculty of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania his professional life is made the subject of extended mention in that connection, hence need not be repeated here.

Gideon Humphrey, the next of the three who embraced homœopathy in 1835, was born at Simsbury, Conn., in the year 1776 or 1778. His parents were of the ancient family of Homfray of Normandy. At an early age he lost his father and at fourteen he left home and made his way on foot to Fort Niagara to join his brother, Major Enoch Humphrey of the army, who was stationed there, and who in later years highly distinguished himself at the battle of New Orleans. The country about the fort was almost a wilderness and the boy arrived there shoeless and with bleeding feet. He was too

young to be of service and spent the most of his time with the Indians, joining them in hunting excursions and often sleeping in the snow wrapped in his blanket. After some years of wandering life he devoted himself to the study of medicine in New York city, and graduated at Columbia College. He afterward received appointments as surgeon on board various vessels, sailing to almost every part of the world; was once captured at Havre, France, and tried as a spy, but was acquitted. He visited the West Indies and was present during the revolution of Santo Domingo, and was instrumental in saving many of the planters from massacre. He joined the Miranda expedition in 1806, which was intended to revolutionize a portion of South America, and was appointed surgeon on the ship "Emperor." They were attacked by a Spanish fleet and captured, with the exception of one or two small vessels, on one of which he escaped and returned to New York, where he commenced the practice of his profession; but inducements were offered him to move further south and he located in Delaware county, Pa. After residing many years in Delaware county he went to Philadelphia. He soon became well known and was celebrated for his great skill and success. As age began to tax his powers, he wearied of city life and purchased a home on the confines of Burlington, N. J., where he lived in almost total seclusion. Subsequently he went to Beverly, N. J., where he passed the rest of his life, devoting his time to reading, meditation and the cultivation of his grounds, for he was a lover of nature. He gradually became blind. He continued the practice of allopathy until 1834, when he became acquainted with Hering and was induced to investigate homœopathy. He resisted for some time, but being broad and progressive in his views and an earnest seeker after truth, he was honest in his trials and at last became a convert to Hahnemann's law and adopted it in his extensive practice. He published an "Address to the Public on the Regular Practice of Medicine" (Burlington, 1848), and edited "Ruoff's Repertory," "Broackes on Constipation," and Curie's "Domestic Homœopathy." He died at Beverly, August 3, 1872, aged 94 years.

Of Jonas Green there is but little record. He practiced allopathy in Philadelphia, and became interested in homœopathy in 1835. In 1836 he published a pamphlet of 24 pages, "A Familiar Exposition of Homœopathia, or a New Mode of Curing Diseases." After explaining the new doctrine he says: "For years after I first heard of homœopathia, I had no knowledge of its doctrines, except that which I obtained through the distorted medium of the English medical journals. The ridicule there cast upon it by ignorant and interested writers at that time produced upon my mind, warped as it was by prejudice, a conviction of its utter worthlessness and folly. Time rolled on and the subject was forgotten only when my attention was called to it by relations of alleged cures performed by homœopathic practitioners; the cause of which I was willing to attribute to chance, to nature, to any thing rather than to homœopathia. At length, however, some of my personal friends, who, I knew had long labored under severe indisposition and who had sought the aid of the most distinguished members of the faculty, not only in vain, but whose disease had been aggravated when under their treatment, had recourse to homœopathia, and with benefit. An accumulation of similar facts which could be solved only by an admission of the efficacy of the new treatment left me no alternative and I determined to investigate the principles of this wonder working power. I accordingly experimented upon my own person, being then in a state of health, and found to my surprise that I was very

sensibly affected by the small doses. Still doubting, however, the issue of the first experiment, I repeated it again and again with similar results. Two or three of my friends about the same time took the same article and acknowledged that they were also affected, some slightly, others more severely according to their different susceptibilities. The evidence of such facts I could no longer resist, though I had cherished in advance a strong desire to disprove the truth of the doctrine. My next step was to try the medicines upon the sick; an opportunity soon offered, I studied the symptoms carefully, selected the remedy according to the directions of the system, and had the pleasure of witnessing a complete recovery. This was the case of a young lady who had suffered from repeated attacks of Fever and Ague, which from time to time I



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had removed by the use of sulphate of quinine. On this occasion, however, being the third time she had relapsed, I administered two or three doses of China, which effected a permanent cure, as more than a year has elapsed and she has had no return of the disease. The cure could not be attributed to the force of the imagination as the patient knew nothing of my plan of treatment. An equally wonderful instance of the power possessed by aconite in reducing arterial action and febrile excitement, occurred in the case of a young man of very full habit to whom I was called one evening and was informed that during the preceding night he had been restless and delirious, getting no sleep, during the day he had much heat and fever, and was becoming every moment worse, pain in the head violent, pulse full and quick with great force, thirst intolerable, face flushed and much heat in the head. To this patient I furnished a dose of aconite, ordering it to be dissolved in three or four table-spoonfuls of water, one to be given every two or three hours until relieved; after the second dose the fever subsided, the heat abated, he fell into a gentle



sleep which continued till late in the morning. When I visited him next day all the unfavorable symptoms had subsided and he was about to walk out, nor did they ever return." Dr. Green was an original member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He practiced in Philadelphia, where he died December 25, 1868.

In 1836 Dr. Charles Neidhard came to Philadelphia and Dr. G. S. F. Pfeiffer settled in Germantown. Drs. Jacob Lentz, Caleb B. Matthews, George Lingen and Richard Gardiner were added to the homœopathic profession in Philadelphia in the same year. Reminiscences of the professional life of Dr. Neidhard may be found in the history of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in which he was a conspicuous factor.

Of Dr. G. S. F. Pfeiffer little is known. He removed to Philadelphia in 1837 and in 1846 was still living in that city.

There is but meagre record of Dr. George Lingen. He embraced homœopathy in 1836, and about that time engaged in the sale of homœopathic medicines. In 1848 he was located at Yellow Springs, Pa. Later he went south. Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan says that Dr. Lingen was practicing homœopathy at Mobile in 1862-63. He was a German of fine education with a taste for the arts. He died in 1868 at the age of fifty years.

Of Dr. Jacob Lentz there is no record. He embraced homœopathy in 1836, practiced in Philadelphia, and died in 1841. He was a member of the Homœopathic Society in 1838.

Dr. James Kitchen, of Welsh descent, was born in Philadelphia March 8, 1800. His early education was acquired in a private school kept by a Mr. Robinson. Later he prepared for college at a boarding school at Newtown, Pa. While there he became acquainted with Dr. William S. Helmuth. He entered the academic department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1817, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1819. He at once entered the medical department under the preceptorship of Dr. Thomas A. Hewson, and graduated in 1822. Soon after he went abroad, spending two years in travel and study in England, Scotland, Holland and France. In Paris he listened to Laennec as he demonstrated the use of the stethoscope, then just invented by him; walked the wards of the hospital with Dupuytren, who made his visits before breakfast in dressing gown and slippers; and attended the lectures of Larray, army surgeon to Napoleon, of Broussais and other eminent medical men. He returned to Philadelphia in 1824 and opened an office next door to his father's house. His first year of practice yielded \$40.00; the next year, \$80.00. Finding little encouragement in Philadelphia, Dr. Kitchen determined to settle in New Orleans. His trunks were packed and the day fixed for departure, when his father was taken suddenly sick, and after a short illness died. Before his death his son promised him that he would remain in Philadelphia and care for his mother and sisters. The trunks were unpacked, he opened an office in his father's house and assumed the responsibility of the head of a family. Though Dr. Kitchen never married he was always at the head of a large household and a large family of relatives looked to him for support and counsel. For sixty-six years his sisters, nephews, nieces, grandnephews and nieces received his fatherly devotion, and all of them honored their "Uncle Doctor" Kitchen. His business and influence now rapidly increased. He was placed in charge of the quarantine station in 1831 and was post physician from 1832 to 1836.

Dr. Kitchen's attention was called to homœopathy in 1836, and having

made a test of its medicine and treatment, he was so pleased with the result that in 1839, after fifteen years practice of allopathy, he formally became a homœopathic practitioner. He was a ready writer and contributed many valuable articles to the journals. In 1828 he translated from the French Bouillard's "Treatise on Rheumatism," and in 1841 made a translation of Jahr's "Homœopathic Pharmacopœia," which was for some time the standard text-book of homœopathic pharmacy. In its introduction he gave his reasons for embracing homœopathy. He was one of the incorporators of the Homœopathic College in 1848, and took a lively interest in that institution. He was one of the editors of the "Philadelphia Journal of Homœopathy." He practiced medicine over seventy years. After an attack of cholera in 1832, and of ship fever in 1847, he had a severe attack of malarial fever in 1877, after which he was obliged to decline night calls. From July, 1893, he was confined to his room and kept his bed six months prior to his death, which occurred August 19, 1894. When celebrating his ninety-first birthday he said: "When I was born Philadelphia was a town of 70,000 people, and now I have seen an increase of over a million."

In 1840 there were several accessions to the homœopathic ranks, among them being Drs. William S. Helmuth, Coburn Whitehead, Bernard Bernes and Samuel R. Dubs. Mention of Dr. Helmuth will be found in the history of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Richard Dubs was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1811, and was educated in the public and high schools of that city. At the age of sixteen he was placed in a drug store, where he remained for a year without pay. In 1829 he entered the office of Prof. Charles D. Meigs and attended a partial course of lectures in the medical department of the Pennsylvania University. Being thrown on his own resources, he bought a drug store on credit and conducted it so successfully that he was able to continue his studies and graduate in 1836. For three years Dr. Dubs practiced allopathy and then was prostrated for months with hæmoptysis. When recovered sufficiently to walk about he still suffered with a cough and gastromalacia. Obtaining no relief from allopathy, and having studied Hahnemann's *Organon* and *Materia Medica*, he tried *nux vomica*, following it with doses of sulphur, and was cured. He then adopted the system. He continued in active practice until in 1858 when he had another attack of hæmoptysis and retired to his farm in Doylestown, where he remained for two years quietly. He was then induced to practice in the neighborhood. In 1868 he returned to Philadelphia to practice, remaining until 1872, when he was obliged to return to Doylestown on account of his health. He died at Doylestown, December 26, 1889, in his seventy-eighth year. In 1839 and 1840 Dr. Dubs first advised the use of the decimal scale in preparing medicines instead of the Hahnemannian centesimal. He was one of the founders of the American Institute, a member of the Prover's Union, and a corporator of the Philadelphia Homœopathic College. He married, first, in 1866, Adelaide Ross, and after her death, Mary E. Wolfe.

Joseph Berens adopted homœopathy in 1841. He was born in Eslohe, Westphalia, December 2, 1813. His early education was obtained in Germany. In 1840 he attended lectures in the medical department of the Pennsylvania College, and graduated in March 2, 1841. During his young life Dr. Berens was subjected to much heroic treatment, saw its effects in his family and was led by the unsatisfactory methods of the old school to turn to homœopathy.

He first practiced it in Cincinnati, but soon returned to Philadelphia, where he died.

Dr. Bernard Berens began the practice of homœopathy in Philadelphia in 1840. He joined the institute in 1846. But little is found regarding him. He died in Philadelphia, May 15, 1886.

Moses Anderson practiced homœopathy in Philadelphia in the forties, and his name is given in the list of Philadelphia homœopathists published in the transactions of the institute for 1846. He died April 18, 1855.

Dr. Coburn Whitehead established himself in Philadelphia as a homœopathic physician in 1840, and went from there to Harrisburg. His name appears as a member of the American institute in the transactions for 1846. At that time he was located in Harrisburg.



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G. Elliger, a native of Strasburg, Germany, introduced homœopathy in Germantown about 1845. He traveled in the stage coach from Philadelphia to Bethlehem, stopping at towns on the way one day each week. Afterward he passed half of his time in Philadelphia and the other half in Germantown.

During the years between 1828 and 1844, which comprise the first epoch of homœopathy in Pennsylvania, the new school had become established in many towns in the state. As early as 1832 Dr. Lewis Saynisch, a German, highly educated and a graduate of medicine from a German university, located at Blossburg, Tioga county. He had met Hahnemann shortly after graduating, and during a discussion with him had become convinced of the truths of the new law of cure. After coming to America he was for a time

associated in practice with Carl Ihm in Philadelphia, and he was considered the best physician in that part of the state. His practice extended into New York and he was often called to visit the sick in Buffalo, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and other places in that state as well as in northern Pennsylvania. He died in 1857.

In 1832 or 1833 Dr. Edward Mansa came from Germany and settled in Buffalo township, Armstrong county, where he began practice. He remained there until 1857, then went to Illinois and from there to Missouri, where he died in 1870. He was succeeded by Dr. S. Simpkins, an allopath, who in 1859 settled at Slate Lick and was obliged to study homœopathy, so great was the demand for homœopathic remedies. His practice was of either school, as the people desired. He died in 1871, and was succeeded by his student, Dr. A. D. Johnson, who was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1868.

Dr. Edward Caspari located at Prestonville, now called West Grove, Chester county, as early as 1835. He had been a student under Hering. He remained there but a short time, going thence to Kentucky.

Dr. Francis Ehrmann introduced homœopathy into Carlisle, Cumberland county, in 1835, remaining there until 1844.

Rev. Christian J. Becker who had been a director of the Allentown Academy practiced at Harrisburg for a short time in 1839 or 1840.

Dr. Walter Williamson introduced homœopathy into Delaware county in 1836. Dr. Manning B. Roche was its second practitioner. He settled near Darby in 1839, remaining for three years when he went to New Bedford, Mass., introducing homœopathy into that city in 1841. Dr. Roche was born in Wilmington, Del., in 1790, graduated at Princeton College, and in medicine at the Allentown Academy. He retired from practice in 1861 and died at Riverside, N. J., July 8, 1863, aged seventy-three years.

Dr. Alvan E. Small of Maine located as an allopath at Darby in 1840 and became a homœopath in 1842. He practiced there until 1845, when he went to Philadelphia.

Homœopathy was introduced into several counties about this period by Dr. C. G. Reinhold. He was born in Muhlhausen, Germany, November 8, 1802, and was educated at Leipsic. While a medical student in Leipsic he became intimately acquainted with a disciple of Hahnemann, from whom he first heard of homœopathy and with whom he studied that medical system. He practiced for several years at Muhlhausen. In 1830 he came to the United States and began to practice homœopathy in Philadelphia, and was associated with Dr. Carl Ihm for a time. He remained in Philadelphia until 1834, when he went to Lebanon, remaining in that town until 1836, and from there went to Harrisburg and associated himself with Dr. Becker. They dissolved partnership in the spring of 1838, at which time Dr. Reinhold removed to Mifflin, Juniata county, where he remained until 1840 and then located at Lewistown. He practiced nine years in Lewistown and then went to Boalsburg in Centre county, locating in 1849 and remaining there until 1858. In 1864, with his son, Hahnemann E. Reinhold, he settled at Williamsport, where he died from over-exertion, June 28, 1865, aged sixty-three years. Dr. Reinhold did much to introduce homœopathy in a number of towns. In all the places where he settled he was obliged to submit to ridicule, slurs, and jeers at homœopathy; but he gained a large practice. While at Boalsburg his professional circuit



was extensive. He frequently was called to Mifflin and Lewistown and into Huntington, Perry, Montour, Union and Northumberland counties.

Dr. Frederick Ehrmann was a physician of Wurtemberg, Germany, and the son of a physician. He had five sons, all of whom became homœopathic physicians. They were Benjamin, Frederick, Christian, Louis and Ernest Ehrmann. Dr. Ehrmann, the father, came with his family to Pennsylvania and settled in York county about 1833. The Ehrmanns were important factors in the introduction of homœopathy into various towns. Benjamin, when he reached this country, was twenty-one. He soon joined the Allentown circle and graduated from that institution. After graduation he settled in Harrisburg and there in 1842 married Elizabeth Bigler. About 1845 he intro-



Alvan E. Small, M. D.

duced homœopathy into Lancaster county, settling in Lancaster, where he remained for a few months, and then went to Cincinnati. Francis Ehrmann (or Frederick) located at Carlisle, Cumberland county, about 1845. He later went to Maryland. Ernest J. Ehrmann studied medicine with his father and located in Liverpool, York county, being the first homœopathic practitioner there.

In 1840 Dr. Alexander H. Burrett introduced homœopathy into Crawford county, at Guy's Mills. He also practiced for several years at Conneautville, removing from there to Cincinnati and thence to New Orleans.

Dr. Charles Bayer, a native of Wurtemberg, located in Allegheny City in 1841 or 1842. He had been educated for the ministry at Tübingen, but had decided to study medicine. He is said to have been retired in manner

and especially devoted to the *materia medica*. In the winter of 1865, while going home from a professional visit, he fell on the ice, his injuries proving fatal in a few days.

In 1834 Dr. Adolph Bauer established himself in Lynn township. He received a diploma from the Allentown Academy and afterward went west.

Dr. Ezra Fell commenced the practice of homœopathy at Norristown, Montgomery county, in 1842. In 1840 one Dr. Wauke had located at Trappe in the northern part of the county and was very successful as a practitioner. Dr. Fell continued in practice in Norristown until 1848, when he was succeeded by Dr. Thomas Pierce.

Dr. William P. Esrey practiced for a short time in Norristown, about 1845.



Joseph Berens, M. D.

Dr. Joseph H. Pulte, who had been one of the professors at the Allentown Academy, practiced for a short time at Troxlerstown, Northampton county.

As has been stated, Dr. Edward Caspari practiced for a short time in West Grove in 1835. After he left there was no homœopathic physician in the county of Chester until 1840, when Dr. Robert May settled in Warwick township, near Warwick Furnace, where he had been a practitioner of allopathy since his graduation from the University of Pennsylvania in 1822. Dr. May said: "I ceased to use calomel and the lancet and finally gave it up altogether, being fully convinced of its absurdities. I used for a short time after this Thompsonian or the botanic practice, but I also gave that up. I then took a trip to the west. After my return I heard of the system of homœ-

opathy and determined to inquire into its truthfulness. Accordingly, I went to Philadelphia and visited Dr. Williamson and others. I purchased books and medicines, and ever since have been an earnest advocate of its truths." During Dr. May's residence at Warwick he lectured in various places on homœopathy. While at Warwick he married; his wife had studied medicine and also practiced to some extent before and after the death of her husband, January 26, 1867.

In 1841 or 1842 Dr. Adolph Lippe introduced the system of Hahnemann to the people of Reading, Berks county. He remained there but a year or two when his place was taken by a Dr. Moore, who after a sojourn of two years removed to Philadelphia. Dr. Caspari practiced for a few months at Reading in 1843. Dr. Ezekiel Lovejoy was the pioneer in Bradford county, as early as 1841. His professional life, however, was more active in Owego, New York. Leonard Pratt located at Towanda previous to 1851. Homœopathy was introduced into Union county by Dr. Ignatius Brugger, who located at New Berlin in 1838.

Dr. J. Stuart Leech, after studying medicine at Pittsburgh, graduated in 1841 at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He settled that fall to practice allopathy in Downingtown, thirty miles from Philadelphia. He became a friend of William Downing, who had recently been made a convert by the cure of a daughter after the local physicians had failed. One evening Dr. Leech, going to his house, made the remark: "Well, old Mother Juniper must die to-night or to-morrow." She was a very old negress suffering with asthma and lived on a hill back of the town. She had been turned over to the young physician by three old ones, as a hopeless case. Then said Mr. Downing, "Why not try some homœopathic remedies? It can do no harm, can it?" Dr. Leech thought it could do neither harm nor good but he was induced to give some pellets of arsenicum from Mr. Downing's domestic case. He gave her half the contents of the bottle during the night and the aggravation nearly killed her, but the next day she was better and soon perfectly recovered. Dr. Leech returned to Philadelphia, gained all the information possible about homœopathy and returned to Downingtown in 1842 to practice it. He soon established a very large and lucrative business. He was born in 1811.

The first person to use homœopathic medicines in Lebanon county was a Mr. J. C. Reisner, who in 1835 prescribed them for his neighbors and others. Dr. Benjamin Becker settled in the town in 1835, but remained only a few months. In 1840 Dr. John Hatton Marsden introduced homœopathy in Adams county. He was at the time a clergyman located at York Sulphur Springs.



G. Reichhelm, M. D.

He afterward regularly studied and graduated. In 1845 Dr. Ehrmann, of Carlisle, treated certain cases, and one Jacob Bender, with a box of medicines and a book, practiced gratuitously among his neighbors.

In 1853 Dr. Thomas Bryan introduced homœopathy in Beaver county, locating at New Sheffield. Dr. Pretsch was the first pioneer in Blair county, settling at Hollidaysburg. A Catholic priest first brought homœopathy to Butler county, about 1854, being stationed at Saxonburg. In 1864 Dr. Max J. Werder located at Johnstown, Cambria county. Dr. J. Crowley Bunting located at Mauch Chunk, Carbon county, in 1855. Dr. C. G. Rheinhold introduced it into Centre county in 1849. Dr. F. S. Smith settled in Clinton county in 1859, being the first homœopathist there, locating at Lockhaven. Dr. J. C. Rutter settled at Bloomsburg, Columbia county, in 1855. Dr. S. Marvin settled at Springfield, Erie county, in 1848. Dr. Alonzo Potter Bowie settled as the first homœopathist in Fayette county, at Uniontown. Dr. J. Gourhea, in 1876, was the only practitioner of the system in Green county. In Huntington county Dr. Wiestling was in 1859 the homœopathic practitioner. In Indiana county Dr. W. Hunter was the pioneer, located at Blairsville. In Jefferson county Dr. R. S. Hunt was the pioneer, located at Brockville. Drs. Samuel Searles and David C. Porter as early as 1848 located at New Castle, Lawrence county. In 1865 Dr. G. T. Moore located in Mercer county. In Montour county a Dr. Scott was the pioneer, located at Danville. In Venango county Dr. I. W. Pond was the pioneer; in Warren county, Dr. Samuel Adams Robinson; in Washington county, Dr. George Inglis; in Wayne county, Dr. Edwin West, at Honesdale, in 1849; in Westmoreland county, Dr. F. X. Spranger, who located at Greensburg in 1861.

#### HOMŒOPATHY WEST OF THE ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.

In the summer of 1837 the Rev. Father Byer, a Catholic clergyman stationed in Pittsburgh, having learned of the advantages of homœopathy, wrote a letter to Dr. Hering, then at Allentown, asking him to send a homœopathic practitioner to the city beyond the Alleghenies. Hering presented this request to some of the younger of the men attending his post-graduate school at Allentown, and among those asked to consider this call was Gustavus Reichhelm, a young and enthusiastic Prussian, who had learned the principles of homœopathy from Wesselhoeft, Hering and others of the Allentown faculty.

Gustavus Reichhelm came to America in the autumn of 1834 and became acquainted with Hering and his followers. He was born at Alt Damm, a village near Stettin in Prussia, January 30, 1807. He and his brother Frederick began their studies at the preparatory gymnasium. Their father died January 30, 1816. Gustavus remained at the gymnasium until ready to enter the University of Halle, where he applied himself to the study of jurisprudence, but soon changed to medicine. He continued his medical studies at Berlin. The Allentown Academy had just been opened when he reached Pennsylvania, and he entered as a student of homœopathy. He had already commenced to practice at Hamburg, Pa., when the request came from Pittsburgh. To leave this medical brotherhood and to go out into what then was the wilderness of an unknown region seemed a difficult undertaking; but when Hering urged him to accept he said, "Give me five minutes to think of it." and before the time of deliberation was passed he had decided to make the journey.



Dr. Reichhelm was gladly received by Father Byer and the few others who believed in the new method. He began his work in Pittsburgh October 10, 1837. He was known at first as the "Dutch Doctor," and the "Sugar-powder Doctor," and he was denounced by the old school physicians, ostracised by the clergy and boycotted by the druggists, but he went his way quietly, making cures and gaining friends among the people. He was employed as attending physician at the Catholic Orphan Asylum and the cures he made there attracted much attention. During twelve years under his administration, with several epidemics of measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever, there were but two deaths in the institution. It is said that more children died within one year after Reichhelm was superseded by an allopathic physi-



Benj. Becker, M. D.

cian than during the whole term of his service. The change of doctors was made because the institution had passed into control of another order of sisters, who knew nothing of homœopathy and preferred a Catholic medical attendant. When the physicians found that ridicule failed to check the new practice they resorted to slander. Two prominent allopaths circulated a malicious report. A respectful but prompt demand was made for retraction. One physician offered an explanation but the other ignored Reichhelm's note. A suit for damages was brought and friends of the parties effected a compromise. For eight years Reichhelm was alone in Pittsburgh, until 1845, when Dr. Charles Bayer located at Allegheny City, on the other side of the river. Dr. Reichhelm remained in Pittsburgh until 1853, when he went to Philadelphia, where he practiced until his death, which occurred November 21,

1861. Dr. Dake thus describes him: "Reichhelm was finely educated, of commanding presence, self reliant, of few words, and always cheerful and kind." He was a strong figure in the army of the stalwart pioneers of homœopathy in America.

Benjamin Becker, born in Sunnyside, Montgomery county, Pa., March 22, 1796, was a son of Dr. J. J. Becker, a German, who came to this country in 1775. When fifteen years old young Becker assisted his father in preparing medicines, and also in minor surgical operations, and often went with him to the bedside. After his father's death, in 1813, he wished to continue his studies, but having no means was obliged to work for several years to earn them. In 1819 he attended his first course at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1820 he settled at Lyneville, Lehigh county, and soon had a good practice. In 1824 he moved to Hamburg, near the line of the Schuylkill canal, then being excavated, and soon had a large practice from the accidents and the malarial fevers prevalent there. In an epidemic of dysentery that followed, Dr. Becker by his novel methods of practice was very successful. In 1833 he was appointed steward, physician and clerk of the Schuylkill county poorhouse. In July, 1835, he removed to Orwigsburg, where on account of some remarkable cures of which he had heard, he became interested in homœopathy and finally adopted it. He now had to undergo the customary ridicule, sarcasm and proscription that always befell the conscientious seeker after medical truth, but his practice increased so rapidly and he had so many calls to Lebanon, that he decided to move there. He soon had an extensive practice in many neighboring towns. He thus introduced homœopathy into Lebanon, Harrisburg, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, Cumberland, Perry, Snyder, Juniata, Northumberland and Luzerne counties. In 1839 he removed his family to Orwigsburg, surrendered his practice to his associate, and during the next seven years traveled in the west; and in five successive journeys he practiced homœopathy in Ohio, Kentucky, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, California, Colorado and Utah. In 1866 he received a degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Ignatius Brugger, who first located in New Berlin, was born at Uper-Eichsel, Ober Amt Schopheim, in the grand duchy of Baden, July 31, 1809. His father died when he was two years old. He attended day school until he was eleven years of age, then was obliged to work for a farmer, remaining with him until he was fifteen. He then received several months tuition in German, Latin and French from a teacher in Rheinfelden, Switzerland. In November, 1826, he entered the gymnasium at Freiburg, remaining until 1827. He then studied at the lyceum at Constance, Baden, for two and a half years, when he went to the University of Freiburg, attending lectures in philosophy, medicine, surgery and obstetrics until April, 1834, when he came to America and arrived in New York in October, 1834. He at once sought Dr. Detwiller of Hellerstown, Pa., who received him kindly and invited him to study homœopathy with him and assist him in practice. He accepted, remaining with Detwiller for several months and then commenced practice in Bucks county, near Quakertown, but soon removed to Skippackville, and from there to Philadelphia. In January, 1838, he located in New Berlin, where he remained until 1856, when he settled at Lewisburg and was for two years associated with Dr. J. F. Harvey. In January, 1842, he married Mary M. Smith of Berlin. The date of his death is unknown.

William P. Esrey was the oldest son of Joseph Esrey of Maple town-

ship, Delaware county, and was born in 1818. In 1841 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Walter Williamson and graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1844. After graduating he remained for some months with Dr. Williamson in order to obtain a more thorough knowledge of homœopathy. He then went to Norristown, but was soon afterward summoned back to Philadelphia by his preceptor as an assistant. After a year he opened an office for himself in the city. He joined the institute in 1846. He was the author of a work on anatomy and physiology, and also compiled a repertory to the *materia medica* of American provings, which was published as part of the transactions of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He also translated several works from the German into English. He died in Philadelphia September 28, 1854.



Obadiah C. Buckley, M. D.

*Dispensaries.* The following homœopathic dispensaries have been established in Pennsylvania: Allegheny City Free Dispensary, organized, April, 1875; Allentown Homœopathic Dispensary, opened in 1884; Chester Homœopathic Dispensary, 1882; Dispensary of Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania, April 24, 1877; Dispensary of Children's Homœopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, June 20, 1877; Dispensary of Little Wanderer's Home, Philadelphia, 1870; Frankford Homœopathic Dispensary; Free Dispensary of Homœopathic Medical Society of Twenty-third Ward, Philadelphia, 1882; Germantown Homœopathic Dispensary, July 20, 1860; Hahnemann Medical College Dispensary, 1867; Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital Dispensary; Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary, Philadelphia, 1809;

Homœopathic Infirmary of Philadelphia, 1859; Homœopathic Dispensary of Southeastern Philadelphia, November 14, 1859; Johnstown Homœopathic Dispensary, 1889; Northeastern Homœopathic Dispensary, 1874; Philadelphia Homœopathic Dispensary, 1848; Philadelphia Homœopathic Eye, Ear, Throat and Surgical Dispensary; Pittsburgh Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary, 1866; Reading Homœopathic Medical and Surgical Dispensary, 1887; Ridge Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Philadelphia.

J. G. Wesselhoef was the first to sell homœopathic books and medicines in Pennsylvania. As early as 1833 he was located on Broad street in Philadelphia. Dr. George Lingen sold homœopathic supplies, and they were also



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sold at the Academical book store in Allentown. Jacob Behlert made cases for Hering's domestic physician. In 1838 Dr. John Tanner returned from Leipsic, where he had been a student of the Leipsic Homœopathic Pharmacy, and opened the United States Homœopathic Pharmacy at No. 104 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Dr. Gideon Humphrey sold homœopathic medicines, as also did Dr. Jonas Green. About 1835 Mr. William Radde, clerk to Mr. Wesselhoef, went to New York city, taking possession of that branch of his business. Not long after Mr. Radde bought out the Philadelphia interests.

In 1843 Mr. Charles L. Rademacher opened a pharmacy at No. 39 North Fourth street. In 1848 Dr. Jacob Sheek became his partner and they located at 239 Mulberry street (now No. 635 Arch street). Mr. Rademacher withdrew in 1855. Dr. Sheek continued the business until his death in 1858.



William Radde, Jr., son of William Radde, bought Dr. Sheek's stock, continuing in the same place until his death in 1862. Dr. Francis E. Boericke succeeded him at the same location. In 1869 Dr. Boericke formed a partnership with Mr. Adolph J. Tafel, under the firm name of Boericke & Tafel.

In 1852 Matthews and Houard opened a pharmacy at Eighth and Spruce streets. The pharmacy afterward passed into the hands of Dr. Boericke. There have been several others engaged in the sale of homœopathic medicines in Philadelphia. At present there are the firms of Boericke & Tafel, Boericke and Runyon, and Mr. Carl Vischer.

*Homœopathic physicians in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania previous to 1860.* The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that physician practiced medicine before the date given.

## PHILADELPHIA.

1856	Aldey, John H.	1856	Houghton, John S.
1846	Anderson, Moses x	1857	Huber, A. x
1852	Ashton, Adolphus H.	1835	Humphrey, Gideon
1846	Bell, Sanford x	1835	Hussman, F. C.
1840	Berens, Bernard	1859	Ihm, Carl
1841	Berens, Joseph	1848	James, Davis *
1856	Brooks, Silas Swift *	1855	James, Richard S.
1857	Brown, T. x	1857	James, Bushrod Washington
1857	Burdett, S. D. x	1835	Jeanes, Jacob *
1855	Bunting, Thomas Crowell	1857	Johnson, J. x
1857	Campton, C. B. x	1853	Johnston, Edward R.
1857	Climte, J. C. x	1846	Kern, B. F. x
1853	Cowley, David	1837	Kitchen, James *
1845	Coxe, John Redman, Jr.	1847	Koch, August Wilhelm
1855	Cresson, Charles C.	1857	Koeifier, E. x
1839	Dubs, Samuel Richard *	1857	Kreeger, G. H. x
1857	Duhring, George H. x	1856	Leech, Charles A.
1852	Duffield, Henry	1851	Lee, John K.
1855	Earhart, Jacob R.	1836	Lentz, Jacob
1857	Elder, W. x	1846	Leon, Alexis x
1857	Evans, R. T. x	1836	Lingen, George
1844	Esrey, William P.	1838	Lippe, Adolph
1847	Fellger, Adolph *	1844	Loomis, Joseph G. *
1837	Freedley, Samuel *	1856	McAllister, James Mairs
1850	Frost, James H. P.	1856	McClatchey, Robert John
1855	Gallagher, Joseph H. *	1832	Matlack, Charles F. *
1855	Geary, John Fitzgibbon	1836	Matthews, Caleb Bentley
1836	Gardiner, Richard *	1852	Metcalfe, William
1843	Gardiner, William A.	1857	Middleton, R. S. x
1846	Geib, William x	1857	Miles, Dr. x
1857	Gause, Owen Beverly	1849	Moore, Thomas *
1857	Gilman, J. B. x	1856	Morgan, John Coleman
1857	Greenbank, J. x	1854	Murphy, William
1844	Guernsey, Henry Newell	1853	Musgrave, John Freedley
1853	Gumpert, B. Barton	1836	Neidhard, Charles *
1853	Helmuth, William Tod	1857	Nuncy, C. x
1839	Helmuth, William Sheaff *	1846	Pehrson, J. G. G. x
1840	Hempel, Charles Julius	1857	Pearson, S. A. x
1826	Hering, Constantine *	1849	Powers, W. R. *
1851	Houard, John Gustavus	1837	Pfeiffer, George S. F.
1858	Hitchens, Peter S.	1850	Rauc, Charles Gottlieb
1857	Houghton, C. J. x	1852	Randel, John Massey

- 1852 Reed, William Ashton  
 1835 Reichhelm, Gustavus  
 1846 Schmoele, Henry x  
 1833 Schmoele, William  
 1846 Schaeffer, Casper x  
 1846 Schwartz, Gustavus x  
 1844 Sims, Francis \*  
 1846 Smith, Edward M. x  
 1844 Small, Alvan Edmond  
 1839 Semple, Matthew  
 1857 Sheek, Jacob F. x  
 1857 Simons, W. J. x  
 1857 Stecks, J. x  
 1857 Stiles, William x  
 1838 Tanner, John  
 1857 Thomas R. W. x  
 1852 Tindall, Daniel M.  
 1851 Toothaker, Charles Everett  
 1856 Thomas, Amos Russell  
 1848 Vinal, L. G. x  
 1855 Ward, John Augustine  
 1838 Ward, Isaac Moreau  
 1841 Ward, Walter x  
 1857 Watson, James L. x  
 1846 Weick, John M. \*  
 1840 Whitehead, Coburn  
 1845 Williams, George Cushman x  
 1850 Williams, John Henry  
 1836 Williamson, Walter \*  
 1857 Williamson, Walter Martin  
 1846 Withey, Samuel J. x  
 1855 Wolfe, George  
 1857 Wright, W. R. x

## PENNSYLVANIA.

- 1856 Aldey, J. H. Reading  
 1857 Acker, E. x Freeport  
 1851 Armor, Smith Columbia  
 1845 Armstrong, John \* Carlisle  
 1857 Baelz, C. \* Pittsburgh  
 1855 Baker, Joshua T. Lancaster  
 1854 Bardin, D. R. \* Coatesville  
 1855 Barr, Benjamin Wellsboro  
 1857 Barnes, M. V. x Bath  
 1850 Barden, William M. \* Mansfield  
 1837 Bauer, Adolph Allentown  
 1842 Bayer, C. Allegheny City  
 1857 Behlert, Jacob x Emmaus  
 1835 Becker, Benjamin Orwigsburg  
 1832 Becker, Christian J. Harrisburg  
 1845 Behne, John H. Reading  
 1845 Bender, Jacob Bendersville  
 1857 Belden, L. C. x Le Raysville  
 1854 Blanchard, J. A. Pittsburgh  
 1861 Black, Alexander \* Pittsburgh  
 1852 Bloede, Gustavus Norristown  
 1858 Bratt, Benjamin R. Reading  
 1846 Brickley, George \* York  
 1855 Brickley, Obadiah C. York  
 1857 Brisbane, Dr. x Wilkes-Barre  
 1857 Brisbane, W. x Wyoming  
 1838 Brugger, Ignatius \* New Berlin  
 1853 Bryan, Thomas \* New Sheffield  
 1855 Bunting, Thomas C. Mauch Chunk  
 1854 Burgher, John C. Pittsburgh  
 1857 Burbank, J. C. x Towanda  
 1840 Burrett, Alexander H. Guys Mills  
 1833 Busch, Lewis Hollidaysburg  
 1857 Busk, H. x Alexandria  
 1831 Bute, George H. Nazareth  
 1833 Caspari, Adolph  
 1835 Caspari, Edward Prestonville  
 1858 Church, William J. Pittsburgh  
 1854 Clay, George B. L. Germantown  
 1857 Coburn, E. x Le Raysville  
 1850 Cooper, F. B. Allegheny City  
 1853 Cooper, John F. Allegheny City  
 1846 Cote, Marcellin \* Pittsburgh  
 1857 Corbin, E. L. x Athens  
 1853 Cowley, David Pittsburgh  
 1845 Cox, John Redman Jr. Williamsport  
 1856 Dake, Chauncey M. Pittsburgh  
 1846 Dake, David M. Pittsburgh  
 1851 Dake, Jabez Percy Pittsburgh  
 1854 Dare, Charles V. Chester  
 1828 Detwiller, Henry \* Hellerton  
 1854 Detwiller, John J. Easton  
 1857 Dickson, P. x Allegheny  
 1857 Dininger, C. x Reading  
 1857 Doolittle, J. F. x Wilkes-Barre  
 1844 Dornberg, A. G. Mifflinburg  
 1854 Downing, William \* Downingtown  
 1857 Eckhart, Dr. x Allegheny  
 1835 Ehrmann, B. F. Harrisburg  
 1840 Ehrmann, Christian Carlisle  
 1835 Ehrmann, Francis Carlisle  
 1840 Ehrmann, Frederick Carlisle  
 1844 Ehrmann, Ernest J. Liverpool  
 1840 Ehrmann, Louis Carlisle  
 1845 Elliger, C. Germantown  
 1857 Elliott P. x Allegheny  
 1857 Entriken, Sarah A. x West Chester  
 1857 Everhart, O. T. \* Goldsboro  
 1857 Eustace, Andrew Summit Hill  
 1849 Faulkner, Robert \* Erie  
 1857 Fager, John M. \* x Harrisburg  
 1848 Faulkner, P. \* Erie  
 1857 Fell, Ezra Norristown  
 1838 Farmin, M. x Edinborough  
 1838 Fehrental, Major, Allentown  
 1857 Ficard, x Bethlehem  
 1839 Floto, John Henry \* Allentown  
 1857 Foote, J. A. x Wellsboro  
 1850 Foster, George S. East Liberty  
 1828 Freytag, Eberhard Bethlehem  
 1860 Friese, Michael Carlisle  
 1851 Gardiner, A. P. Carbondale  
 1835 Green, Jonas  
 1856 Griffith, Jethro J. Manayunk

- 1850 Gross, James Eldridge Darby  
 1857 Grosch, B. C. x Andersonburg  
 1860 Brumbein, William, Anneville  
 1852 Guernsey, William F. Frankford  
 1836 Haeseler, Charles Lebanon  
 1857 Haeseler, H. A. x Pottsville  
 1857 Hardmeyer, Dr. x Allegheny  
 1857 Hark, J. x Nazareth  
 1865 Harvey, Joseph F. Lewisburg  
 1853 Hawley, Liverus B. Phoenixville  
 1837 Helffrich, John Kutztown  
 1857 Helffrich, H. x Weisenburgh  
 1857 Heigel, M. x Strasburgh  
 1856 Herron, James A. Pittsburgh  
 1857 Hindman, David R. Cochranville  
 1840 Hoffman, Herman H. Pittsburgh  
 1848 Hoffman, Charles Pittsburgh  
 1856 Houghton, Milo G. Pittsburgh  
 1835 Huber, Peter Allentown  
 1856 Ingham, A. M. Lawrenceville  
 1857 Ingham, G. W. x Troy  
 1857 Irvine, W. x Bellefonte  
 1856 Irons, Alexander Marietta  
 1857 Island, W. P. x Shamokin  
 Jacobson, Dr. Bethlehem  
 1860 Johnson, William H. Marysville  
 1852 Johnson, Isaac D. Kennett Square  
 1858 Jones, Joseph E. \* West Chester  
 1853 Jones, Stacey Darby  
 1857 Kern, J. x Siegersville  
 1842 Leech, J. Stuart \* Downingtown  
 1857 Lefevre, J. H. x Paradise  
 1854 Lintz, Henry S. Chestnut Hill  
 1838 Lippe, Adolph Reading  
 1841 Lovejoy, Ezekiel \* Towanda  
 1833 Mansa, Edward, Buffalo Township  
 1849 Marsden, John H. York Sulphur Spg.  
 1857 Martin, C. L. x Allentown  
 1858 Malin, George W. Germantown  
 1857 Masser, J. P. x Sunbury  
 1848 Marvin, S. Springfield  
 1838 May, Robert \* Warwick  
 1857 May, N. x Holmesburg  
 1857 McClure, D. x Shippensburg  
 1857 Meal, T. I. x Germantown  
 1850 Miller, C. Carlisle  
 1853 Moore, Francis R. Pittsburgh  
 1840 Morris, Joseph P. Mansfield  
 1841 Okie, Abraham H. Allentown  
 Owen, W. F. \* Conneautville  
 1848 Ober, Benjamin Wilkes-Barre  
 1849 Penniman, William \* Pittsburgh  
 1857 Pellichody, Dr. x Birmingham  
 1848 Porter, David C. New Castle  
 1857 Pitcairn, R. x Allegheny  
 1850 Pierce, Thomas A. Norristown  
 1852 Pratt, Leonard Towanda  
 1853 Pratt, Theodore L. Canton  
 1851 Pratt, David S. Towanda  
 1855 Pretch, Dr. C. Hollidaysburg  
 1853 Preston, Coates Chester  
 1835 Pulte, Joseph H. Cherryville  
 1858 Rankin, John S. Allegheny City  
 1852 Randel, John M. Reading  
 1847 Reading, John R. Somerton  
 1857 Reed, J. K. x Conshohocken  
 1857 Records, Dr. x Bristol  
 1835 Reichhelm, Gustavus Pittsburgh  
 1834 Reisner, Mr. J. C. Lebanon  
 1830 Reinhold, C. G. Lewistown  
 1846 Rhees, Morgan J. Hollidaysburg  
 1850 Ring, Hamilton Columbia  
 1857 Richter, A. x Williamsport  
 1857 Roberts, E. W. x Harrisburg  
 1839 Roche, Manning B. Upper Darby  
 1830 Romig, John Allentown  
 1857 Romig, W. x Allentown  
 1865 Rousseau, Louis M. \* Pittsburgh  
 1855 Rutter, John C. Bloomsburg  
 1852 Sargent, Rufus Reading  
 1832 Saynisch, Lewis \* Blossburg  
 Seeger, Joseph  
 1839 Scheurer, P. Hanover  
 1857 Schultz, J. T. x Claytonville  
 1850 Schultz, Jonas Y. Colebrookdale  
 1849 Schucking, Proctor Chambersburg  
 1845 Schmidt, Jacob  
 1857 Shields, D. x Sewickly Bottom  
 1852 Shearer, John H. Wellsboro  
 1857 Shaw, Alexander R. Chambersburg  
 1848 Searles, Samuel New Castle  
 1857 Seymour, N. x Erie  
 1857 Silby, Dr. x Erie  
 1857 Skeeles, I. S. x Albion  
 1852 Skiles, Francis W. Pittsburgh  
 1860 Smedley, Robert C. Oxford  
 1857 Smith, J. K. x Carlisle  
 1859 Smith, F. S.  
 1859 Simpkins, S. \* Slate Lick  
 1857 Speth, Dr. \* Lewistown  
 1857 Souci, J. M. x Canton  
 1855 Starkey, George R. Reading  
 1855 Stewart, Isaac \* Butler  
 1851 Stevenson, Thomas C. Carlisle  
 1856 Sntton, J. L. Lancaster  
 1853 Taudte, Frederick Birmingham  
 1856 Towner, Enoch, Jr. x Rome  
 1857 Towner, Enoch x Towanda  
 1856 Thorne, Joshua Norristown  
 1847 Tyson, Henry Reading  
 1846 Valentine, P. E. Cochranville  
 1840 Wauke,  
 1857 Waage, Dr. x Quakertown  
 1853 Weed, Theodore J. Phoenixville  
 1850 West, Edwin Honesdale  
 1828 Wesselhoeft, William Bath  
 1847 White, Newell \* New Castle  
 1845 Williams, George C. West Chester  
 1850 Williams, Theodore S. Germantown  
 1858 Williams, Alban \* Phoenixville  
 1857 Willis, A. x Harrisburg  
 1854 Wood, James B. West Chester  
 1860 Wood, Orlando S. Phoenixville  
 1857 Yeager, M. x Hilltown

## CHAPTER VII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN VIRGINIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Early Introduction of Hahnemann's System in the West and Southwest—Virginia Societies—Allentown Academy bears Good Fruit—The Pioneer in Virginia a Layman—The Caspari Brothers—Campos—Hardy—Hobson—Atwood—Hughes—Other Early Practitioners in the Old Dominion.

In 1835, at the end of the first epoch of homœopathy in the United States, its practice was confined to New York and Pennsylvania. During the years between 1835 and 1844, which may be called the second epoch of American homœopathy, it had been introduced in Virginia by a lay practitioner in 1830.

It is our purpose in this chapter to relate something of the story of the rapid progress of homœopathy in this state, and to show the influence of Allentown Academy in the dissemination of the doctrine of Hahnemann. From the time when Reichhelm went over the Allegheny mountains, the progress of the system of mild medication was indeed marvelous. It will be remembered that the Mississippi river was the dividing line between settlement and wilderness. It was a period of immigration in the unknown west. Travel was by rivers or canals or roads, and even by trails. Cincinnati in 1835 had a population of but 31,000. In 1837 the population of Chicago was estimated at 8,000, with 120 stores, 12 public houses, three newspapers, fifty lawyers and thirty physicians. In Louisville the population in 1840 was but 21,000. Iowa was still a territory. When Reichhelm went to Pittsburgh that city had a population of about 30,000. But the growth of this new country was marvelous, and the growth and expansion of homœopathy throughout the land must be to the mind of the thinker a most conclusive proof of its truth.

## HAHNEMANN MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE OLD DOMINION.

It was not until half a century had passed after homœopathy had been introduced in Virginia that the state medical society began its existence. The Hahnemann Medical Society of the Old Dominion was organized at Richmond in 1880, but of its history during the first thirteen years of its existence little is known. The first officers were Dr. Joseph V. Hobson, president; Dr. James H. Patton, secretary. The society met annually for several years, after which there were occasional lapses and interest in its affairs seemed to decline. A reorganization, however, was effected in the latter part of 1893, and on December 13 a number of physicians met in Danville and re-established the society on a basis so secure that it has since continued and been the means of accomplishing much good work for the welfare of the profession in the state. The officers elected in 1893 were Dr. M. E. Douglas, president; Drs. Noah Jackson, George A. Taber and Millson R. Allen, vice-presidents; George F. Bagby, secretary; Charles B. Young, treasurer; Drs. A. A. Bancroft, George F. Bagby, Noah Jackson, H. C. Corbett, W. J. Hobart, W. B. Pryor Jones,



W. S. Lyon, W. P. Moncure, Charles R. Moore, Clinton Maynard, N. H. Riddick and E. Cone Williams, censors.

The West Virginia Homœopathic Medical Society was organized May 19, 1898, at Wheeling, and its first officers were Dr. M. L. Casselbury, president; Drs. C. M. Boger and J. M. Fawcett, vice-presidents; Dr. C. A. Roberts, secretary; Dr. C. H. Wilsey, treasurer; Dr. John W. Morris, necrologist. The second meeting was held at Sisterville, October 11, 1898. This society is in active existence and holds its annual meetings in different cities.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Virginia was the third state into which homœopathy was introduced. About 1830 a lay practitioner established himself at Norfolk, and his name was pronounced Kuper. He remained for a year or two. The two brothers, Adolph and Edward Caspari, who were students at the Allentown Academy, were some time between 1832 and 1838 residents at Norfolk.

In 1838 Dr. F. T. Campos went to Norfolk and in 1839 commenced to practice homœopathy. He is said to have graduated in medicine in Lisbon, Portugal, and to have practiced several years in Brazil. He enjoyed a good reputation as man and physician, and made many cures by the new method. He was active in the epidemic of yellow fever during the summer and winter of 1855. He died in 1857.

Dr. Thomas I. Hardy practiced in Norfolk at the same period as Campos. In Smith's "Homœopathic Directory" for 1857 both names are given. Dr. Hardy died October 31, 1886.

Dr. Robert Shield Perkins, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872, commenced practice in Norfolk and is still there.

In 1858 Dr. Joseph Virginus Hobson began the practice of homœopathy in Richmond. He was a son of Joseph and Mary Mumford Hobson and was born in Cumberland county, Va., November 11, 1810. His father removed to Powhattan county, purchasing the estate of Blenheim, where Joseph's boyhood was passed. He graduated from Hampden-Sydney College in 1828, and entered as a student of medicine with Dr. Thomas Nelson of Richmond. He graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and began practice at Cartersville, Va. He spent the years 1839-40 in Paris in study. Returning, he settled at Lynchburg in 1840, and went to Powhattan in 1847, remaining in practice there until 1858. In 1856 his attention was drawn to homœopathy by Henderson's works and by the cure of a case by Dr. John F. Gray, and this led to investigation and adoption of the homœopathic school in his practice. In 1858 he removed to Richmond, but at the outbreak of the war he went to Blenheim, resuming practice in Richmond at the close of the war. In 1890 advancing years caused him to retire from practice and he returned to Lynchburg, where he remained until his death, October 10, 1895.

Dr. Aaron H. Atwood went to Richmond in the fifties from New Hampshire. He had introduced homœopathy into Manchester in 1845 and was in partnership with Dr. Emil Custer, but ill health caused him to go to Virginia, where he died.

Dr. Alfred Hughes began the practice of homœopathy in Wheeling in 1851. He was born there September 16, 1824. His great-grandfather, Felix Hughes, came from Ireland and settled in Loudon county in 1732. He had four sons, one of whom, James, grandfather of Alfred, was a famous hunter. He settled in Green county, Pa., then in Virginia, and married a Miss Dur-

ham of Jefferson county, in 1772. At his death he owned large tracts of land in Virginia, Kentucky and Indiana. He was among the first white settlers in that region. He left three sons and a daughter. One son, Thomas, married Mary Odenbaugh of Winchester. Their seventh son was Alfred. Young Hughes graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He married Mary Kirby Adrian of Wheeling, November 1, 1849, and began to practice homœopathy at Wheeling amid common prejudice and a hard fight, but succeeded in vindicating his cause. When the cholera of 1854 appeared, he labored night and day, being the only homœopathic physician in the city, and he met with great success in its treatment. Homœopathy was thus firmly established. During the war of 1861-1865, he espoused the cause of the south, and was arrested for disloyalty in 1861. He was held a prisoner at Camp Chase, near Columbus, Ohio, for eight months, when he was exchanged for a brother of Dr. Pancoast of Philadelphia, and was allowed to go with his family to Richmond. He at once began practice and again had to fight for homœopathy, but soon secured a good clientage. He was elected to the legislature of Virginia, remaining a member until the fall of Richmond. On December 18, 1865, he removed to Baltimore, where he built up a practice. He died in that city about 1876.

Dr. Walthall located in Richmond. Dr. Arcoli, an Italian, also settled in that city. Dr. J. H. Patton, a graduate in 1870 of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, located at Richmond soon afterward.

In 1857 Drs. J. B. Doudall and R. H. Stabler were located at Alexandria; Drs. C. H. Connelly and F. Pitcher at Fairmount; M. L. Casselburg and A. C. Miller at Morgantown; F. S. Campos, T. I. Hardy and Dr. Walthall at Norfolk; Dr. Daniel Janney at Purcel's Store; Dr. I. P. Clayton at Piercetown; Drs. A. L. Bilisoly, L. A. Bilisoly and V. B. Bilisoly at Portsmouth; Drs. A. H. Atwood; J. F. Gardiner and J. B. Walthall at Richmond; and Drs. Blum and A. Hughes at Wheeling.

In 1870 there were but two homœopathic physicians in Richmond, Drs. R. Gardner and William Q. Mansfield, and in the whole state there were but thirteen. In 1875 Dr. Thomas Hardy and Dr. Robert Shield Perkins were in practice at Norfolk; Dr. Eldridge Lippincott was located at Petersburg; Dr. L. A. Bilisoly was at Portsmouth, and Drs. Joseph Virginius Hobson and James H. Patton were at Richmond. In 1886 Drs. William L. Morgan and Charles B. Young were at Lynchburg; Drs. Thomas Hardy, Robert S. Perkins, Henley N. Riddick, Frank P. Webster, were at Norfolk; Drs. William B. Pryor Jones and M. J. Lincoln were at Petersburg; Dr. L. Augustus Bilisoly at Portsmouth; Drs. James H. Patton, George L. Stone and George A. Taber were at Richmond.

In 1899 there were thirty-one homœopathists in Virginia, of whom eight were located in Richmond, viz.: Drs. George F. Bagley, Harry S. Corey, John W. Hobart, A. L. Marcy, S. Abigail Roope, George L. Stone, George A. Taber, Williams E. Cone. In 1904 there were thirty homœopathic physicians in the state.

*Homœopathic physicians in Virginia previous to 1860.* The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that physician practiced medicine before the date given.

- |        |                       |            |      |                      |                |
|--------|-----------------------|------------|------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1854   | Atwood, Aaron H.      | Richmond   | 1857 | Gardiner, J. F. x    | Richmond       |
| 1857   | Bilisoly, Antonio L.  | Portsmouth | 1858 | Hobson, Joseph H.    | Lynchburg      |
| 1855   | Bilisoly, L. Augustus | Portsmouth | 1840 | Hardy, Thomas I.     | Norfolk        |
| 1857   | Bilisoly, V. B. x     | Portsmouth | 1853 | Hughes, Alfred       | Wheeling       |
| 1857   | Blum, Dr. x           | Wheeling   | 1850 | Janney, Daniel       | Purcells Store |
| 1853   | Casselbury, M. L.     | Morgantown | 1830 | Kuper, Dr.           | Norfolk        |
| 1857   | Connelly, C. H. x     | Fairmount  | 1853 | Miller, Alexander C. | Morgantown     |
| 1857   | Clayton, I. P. x      | Piercetown | 1857 | Pitcher, F. x        | Fairmount      |
| 1857   | Doudall, J. B. x      | Alexandria | 1852 | Randel, John Massey  | Norfolk        |
| 1833-4 | Caspari, Adolph       | Norfolk    | 1857 | Stabler, R. H. x     | Alexandria     |
| 1839   | Caspari, Edward       | Norfolk    | 1857 | Walthall, J. B. x    | Richmond       |
| 1839   | Campos, F. T.         | Norfolk    |      |                      |                |

## CHAPTER VIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN OHIO.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Gradual Introduction of Homœopathy in the West—Cope, the Pioneer of the New System in Ohio—Beckwith's Recollections of Sturm—Pulte, the Pioneer and Founder of a Great School of Medical Learning—Cholera Plague of 1849 and Later Years—Homœopathy Attacked by the Old Enemy—Early Homœopaths in Cincinnati and Cleveland—Attempts to Establish a Medical College—Eclectic Medical Institute Establishes a Chair of Homœopathy—Reminiscences of Early Practitioners.

Next in the order of states brought under the beneficent influence of the homœopathic system of medicine was Ohio, the "Buckeye" state, where the doctrine is said to have found lodgment in 1836 under the ministrations of one Dr. Cope, of whom little appears to be known except that at the time mentioned he was practicing in the vicinity of Plymouth in Richland county, and that he was credited with being a high potentist, administering only a single pellet and repeating the dose at the end of fourteen days, if the case required such "radical" treatment. Yet tradition says that the worthy doctor accomplished some remarkable cures and acquired a considerable practice in the region in which he was the pioneer. Tradition has it, too, that sometime during the first half of the last century a German doctor was settled in Delaware county, and treated his patients with "very little pills, and whose habit was in typhoid cases to give the patient one dose, and then return at the end of a week to observe how it was working." This method smacks strongly of homœopathic methods of three-quarters of a century ago, and there is little doubt that the "German physician" whose name is not now recalled was some faithful follower of the strict Hahnemannian doctrine as then understood and practiced.

The history of homœopathy in the "Buckeye" state—every loyal Ohioan is proud of the synonym—from first to last is a subject of interesting study, and is remarkable in that the first disciple of the new doctrine planted its seed in the state only ten years after it had been brought to America by Hans Burch Gram. Ohio herself had laid aside the territorial character and entered the sisterhood of states only a little more than thirty years before, and few indeed of the counties in that now great commonwealth were more than sparsely settled, while the commercial cities for which the state is now noted were then little larger than villages. When the age of the state itself is considered, dating from 1803, and the advent of the first representative of the Hahnemannian school of medicine a little more than thirty years afterward, the inference is natural that homœopathy entered Ohio during the formative period of its history and that the subsequent growth of each was in even step until both became firmly planted on solid foundations. But in the civil and political history of Ohio there were many events which contributed to its progress, while in the early history of homœopathy in the same jurisdiction every conceivable obstacle was thrown in the way of homœopathic practitioners in the vain endeavor to oppose the progress of the school the disciples of Hahnemann had chosen to represent;



yet even in this period of adversity the little host of homœopathic pioneers was not without friends, and an educational home was offered them in the house of the eclectic school in Cincinnati. The chair of homœopathy in the Eclectic Medical Institute was not long continued, but its establishment was an evidence of friendship and good faith; it was a foundation sufficiently strong to build upon, and the representatives of the homœopathic school, preferring to act within their own principles, soon afterward set about the task of founding a college for themselves. Their first endeavors were not rewarded with the degree of success they deserved, but the mistakes of early experience served as beacon-lights to guard against their repetition in later years. And the purpose was well served, for in 1849 a college of homœopathic medical instruction was founded in Cleveland, the second institution of its kind in America. It has endured to the present time, and has accomplished as much good work in the propagation of the homœopathic gospel in the west as any similar school in the land. The Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, as now known, second in seniority only to Hahnemann of Philadelphia, was established in 1849 on an original foundation, and was not the outgrowth of any institution in the east, although some historians have traced its origin to old Allentown Academy.

In the course of time other medical colleges were founded in Ohio, a few of them to fall by the wayside or to merge in those more strongly supported, and at the beginning of the twentieth century there are two principal homœopathic colleges in the state, one in Cleveland and one in Cincinnati. The history of each of these is made the subject of extended mention in another department of this work.

In this connection it is interesting to note the gradual increase in the number of homœopathic physicians in Ohio. In 1836 the pioneer, a layman, led the way. Twenty years later, in 1857, the number was 120; 1875, 422; 1885, 498; 1899, 968; and in 1905 it is estimated that there are in the homœopathic ranks in Ohio a total of one thousand practitioners.

Ohio has been both faithful and prolific in the work of homœopathic society organization, and in that respect ranks with the foremost states of the union. A brief allusion to the more important of these societies is proper in this connection, not for the purpose of exhaustive narrative but as a necessary part of an interesting record.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF OHIO.

A society of homœopathic physicians was organized in Cleveland as early as 1846, which was just ten years after the system had been introduced in the state. Reports of the organization and meagre reports of the society are found in the "American Journal of Homœopathy," Vol. 1, p. 46, and also in the Michigan "Journal of Homœopathy" for June, 1849. The old society was continued only a short time, and then was dissolved. The next attempt at permanent organization was made in 1851, at a meeting held in Columbus on September 23 of that year, when the work previously begun was improved upon and made more complete. The customary constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the society took the name Ohio College of Homœopathic Physicians. The first officers were Drs. O. A. Blair, president; J. H. Coulter of Columbus and John Tift of Norwalk, vice-presidents; C. A. Leuthstrom of Columbus, secretary; G. St. C. Hussey of Portsmouth, corresponding secretary; C. D. Williams of Cleveland, H. P. Gatchell of Cincinnati, J. W. Dennis of Portsmouth, Jacob Bosler of Dayton and L. K. Rosa, censors. In 1852 and

1853 meetings were held in Cleveland, the next year in Columbus, but none were afterward held until 1864, when the homœopathic physicians of the state met in convention in the capital city of the state, revived the dormant organization, and brought into existence the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Ohio. The officers then elected were as follows: Dr. A. O. Blair of Cleveland, president; Drs. E. C. Witherill of Cincinnati and W. W. Webster of Dayton, vice-presidents; Dr. Charles Cropper of Cincinnati, secretary; Dr. C. C. White of Columbus, treasurer; Drs. A. Shepherd of Springdale, G. H. Blair of Columbus, Charles Osterlin of Findlay, T. P. Wolson of Cleveland, Lewis Barnes of Delaware, T. M. Miller of Stubenville and E. C. Beckwith of Zanesville, censors. At first the society met annually at Columbus, but later adopted the rule of meeting in different cities. The society was incorporated in 1878. Membership, about 275. Since 1865 transactions have been published annually.

In this connection, also, it is proper that some mention be made of the several sectional, district and local medical societies of the state, although the record of necessity must be brief, and limited to mention of the name, field of operation and date of organization of each. The record follows:

Homœopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio, organized April 2, 1873, by union of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the Seventeenth Congressional District (organized August 1, 1866) and the Homœopathic Medical Association of Summit and Portage Counties (organized June, 1871); Northwestern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, June, 1889; Ohio Valley Medical Society, 1901; Miami Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, June 14, 1860; Seventeenth Congressional District of Ohio Medical Society, August 1, 1866; Summit and Portage Counties Homœopathic Medical Society, June, 1871; the Cleveland Academy of Medicine and Surgery, 1872; Cleveland Academy of Medicine, February 4, 1891; Cleveland Medical Association, about 1865; Cleveland Homœopathic Maternity Society, October 12, 1891; Columbus Clinical Club, June 2, 1890; Cincinnati Homœopathic Medical Society, 1862; Cincinnati Homœopathic Lyceum, October 28, 1889; Cincinnati Homœopathic Society; Cuyahoga County Homœopathic Medical Society, November, 1865; Dayton City Homœopathic Medical Society, 1879; Homœopathic Medical Society of Eastern Ohio, April 2, 1873; Hahnemann Society of Cincinnati, April 10, 1855; Homœopathic Association of Cincinnati, 1849; Homœopathic Club of Cincinnati, December, 1885; Loraine and Medina County Homœopathic Medical Society, July 18, 1868; Lucas County Homœopathic Medical Society, 1860; Miami County Homœopathic Medical Society, June 14, 1860; Montgomery County Homœopathic Medical Society, November 6, 1868; Muskingum Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, 1867; Northeastern Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, 1864; Perry County Homœopathic Medical Society, October 26, 1870; Philadelphos Society; Round Table Club, August 28, 1889; Summit County Homœopathic Clinical Society, January 15, 1885; Toledo Clinical Society, 1884; Union Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern Ohio, June 6, 1868.

#### HOSPITALS.

The establishment of homœopathic hospitals in Ohio was an important element of the early endeavor of the medical profession, and engaged the attention of homœopathic practitioners almost as early as the efforts in organizing medical societies. This subject is of much importance in the history of homœopathy

in the state, but the extent to which it demands consideration in this place is questionable, inasmuch as the principal institutions of this character are in a large measure a part of the life of the homœopathic medical colleges, particularly in the large cities of Cleveland and Cincinnati.

The Cleveland Homœopathic Hospital, the first organized hospital in Cleveland, Ohio, was opened in May, 1856, by S. R. Beckwith, M. D., who was the surgeon for the Lake Shore and the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati railroads. It was established as a private surgical hospital to accommodate those injured by the railroads; but was open to all surgical cases. It was situated on Lake street, and accommodated twenty patients. George H. Betely, M. D., was the house surgeon.

In 1860 St. Vincent's Hospital was completed and opened for the reception of patients. Physicians and surgeons of both schools being permitted to treat patients therein, there seemed no necessity for the separate maintenance of the hospital on Lake street, and consequently it was closed. St. Vincent's Hospital was under the control and management of the sisters of a Catholic order and for five years remained the only hospital in Cleveland. In 1865, however, there was set on foot a project for the establishment of a Protestant hospital, and in May of the next year a committee of three, consisting of Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Mr. Horace Brockaway and Mrs. S. F. Lester, was formed for the purpose of obtaining a building suitable for hospital purposes.

A large and roomy building at 83 Wilson street was selected and purchased at a cost of \$8,000. An organization was effected and a board of trustees formed, and these gave the name of Wilson Street Hospital to the building. Of the trustees, one-half were chosen by adherents of the old school, the remainder by those of the homœopathic school. The board of trustees was composed of Mrs. Samuel Williamson, Mrs. A. B. Stone, Mrs. Mary Severance, W. S. Stanley, T. W. Pelton, Mrs. Daniel P. Rhodes, Mrs. Peter Thatcher, Mrs. L. M. Hubbey, Jacob Lowman and H. C. Blossom. The medical and surgical staff represented both schools of medicine and consisted of Drs. A. Maynard, A. A. Brooks, H. F. Cushing, D. H. Beckwith, B. P. Brown and George H. Blair.

Within a very few weeks a group of ladies interested in the work collected sufficient funds to pay for the building and its thorough equipment for hospital purposes. For some time complete harmony reigned in the medical staff, but differences began to show themselves, with the result that early in 1867 the president, Mr. H. B. Hurlburt, for the adherents of the old school of medicine, made to those who favored the new school a proposition to either buy or sell their interests in the hospital. The homœopathic adherents withdrew from the hospital and later united with the Cleveland Protestant Homœopathic Hospital, which was opened for patients November 3, 1869.

The trustees of the Wilson Street Hospital, now adherents of the old school of medicine, adopted the following resolution: "Resolved, That in the future no homœopathic physician or surgeon shall be allowed to treat any patient, free or pay, in this hospital." This resolution was in force for nearly twenty years, its immediate effect being the uniting in a strong bond of friendship the homœopathic physicians and their clientele.

The previous year Humiston Institute had been purchased for college and hospital purposes, at a cost of \$35,000. This hospital was under the control of the homœopathic school of medicine, but patients therein had the privi-



lege of any treatment they preferred, thus giving physicians of the old school the right of entry.

After five years of successful operation the trustees, deeming it advisable to seek a new location, purchased the property where the hospital now stands on Huron street, February 4, 1873. This building was opened for the reception of patients, but within a very short time, however, it was found to be inadequate to the demand made upon it, and in May, 1878, the hospital association decided upon the erection of a new structure. As a means to this end, the ladies' association united with the board of lady managers of the City Hospital and gave a great charity fair and loan exhibition, the proceeds of which were to be divided between the hospitals. This was a great success, the citizens of Cleveland having come forward with enthusiasm, loaning their fine paintings, statuary and works of art in the effort to get together a collection to attract and interest the people. The collection gathered was so fine that the city virtually put it in charge of the police and fire departments, so that no harm might come to it. The net proceeds amounted to \$12,816.54, half of which was awarded the homœopathic hospital.

In June, 1878, the trustees appointed a building committee, consisting of George H. Warmington, Dr. D. H. Beckwith, Edward Bingham and Capt. A. Bradley. Excavations were begun in April, 1879, and so rapidly did the work progress that during the following year, September 29th, the hospital was dedicated and opened to receive patients.

The new building acted as a stimulus in many directions, the effect being shown by many actions which attested to the loyalty and generosity of the citizens of Cleveland toward homœopathy and homœopathic institutions. The work of the hospital increased to such a degree during the next decade that additional accommodations were found to be imperative. It was not, however, until 1894 that provision was made for a new building. This was completed by the first of April, 1895. It is a large four-story building connected with the main building by a covered gallery, and is very fully utilized for the hospital needs. In it are the sleeping rooms for nurses and a number of employees, one entire floor being taken up by patients. The basements contain laundry, sterilizers, store rooms, and mortuary.

During the past ten years the hospital has more than doubled its work. It is now entirely out of debt and has an endowment of \$20,000; the estimated value of the property owned by the hospital corporation is \$150,000. Those in charge of the work realize that the present building is entirely inadequate to the demands made upon it, so that it will be but a short time until new buildings and a new location must be sought.

The Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, Cincinnati, is the direct outgrowth of a free dispensary which was opened in Cincinnati, June 11, 1879, by Drs. Ellen M. Kirk and Martha M. Howells, assisted by thirty-five philanthropic women, who united in an organization for its support known as the Free Dispensary Association for Women and Children. The clinics were increasingly large and out of them grew the need of a hospital. This need stimulated the members to determined effort and on October 11, 1881, the Free Dispensary for Women and Children became the Ohio Hospital for Women and Children by an act of incorporation, May 9, 1882. A house affording suitable accommodations in West Ninth street was rented, equipped and formally opened as a hospital the following June. In a few years this house proved too small for the growing work and a permanent home was purchased for twenty



thousand dollars in December, 1888. This commodious house, No. 549 West Seventh street, was opened March 4, 1889. The object of this institution has been to offer to women an opportunity to consult homœopathic women physicians, and to women physicians clinical advantages and experience. The training of nurses has been a prominent feature since 1887. Some three thousand patients have been received in its private rooms and wards. The hospital during three years has received several bequests and is supported outside of its income from private patients by annual dues from members of its association, donations, etc. A free dispensary has always been an adjunct of the hospital and thousands of the needy of the city have shared its benefits.

The medical staff consists of the following physicians: Ellen M. Kirk, dean; Mary E. Minor, Sophia P. Georgi, Ida E. McCormick, Ella E. Huntington, Bertha Van Houten Anthony, Florence M. Pollock.

The general management of this hospital for women by women is vested in a board of managers as follows: Mrs. Robert Hosea, president; Mrs. J. D. Park, vice-president; Mrs. Wm. N. Hobart, second vice-president; Mrs. E. D. Albro, secretary; Mrs. T. B. Collier, treasurer; Dr. Ellen M. Kirk, dean; Mrs. Ellen Clarke, Mrs. E. G. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Elard, Miss Lida Galigher, Mrs. J. J. Hooker, Mrs. W. P. Harrison, Mrs. Taylor Latta, Mrs. Langtrie, Mrs. A. S. Lowenberg, Mrs. G. W. Oyler, Mrs. C. D. Robertson and Miss Fanny E. Turner.



Ohio Hospital for Women and Children, Cincinnati.

The Toledo Protestant Hospital, an institution under homœopathic medical supervision, is the result of a movement begun in 1874, and which reached fruition in 1877, when its rooms were opened for patients. It was incorporated December 12, 1876, and is under the medical and surgical supervision of the Lucas County Homœopathic Medical Society. Originally the hospital staff was chosen from both schools of medicine, but the allopaths refused to attend an institution where homœopathy was permitted to be practiced and severed their connection with it; upon which the hospital was placed under homœopathic medical supervision, but the representatives of that school have been considerate of allopathy, and have admitted its representatives to the privileges of the institution.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. William Sturm, it is said on excellent authority, began the practice of homœopathy in Cincinnati in 1839, which event gives him precedence in the long and honorable line of homœopaths who followed him in the field in after years. He was born in Saxony in June, 1796, and was educated in medicine in Germany, a pupil of Hahnemann, the founder of the homœopathic school. Sturm is said to have been a man of liberal education, and in medicine his success in the treatment of cases of an acute character gave him an extensive practice and proclaimed his name and fame throughout the Ohio river valley.

The second disciple of homœopathy in Cincinnati was Dr. Joseph H. Pulte,

who took up the practice of medicine in Cincinnati in 1840, an incident of travel having impelled him to change his determination to visit his brother in St. Louis and undoubtedly to practice medicine in that city; and this was a fortunate resolution on Pulte's part for the development of homœopathy in Ohio, for this great exemplar of the Hahnemannian doctrine was a man of learning, a physician of repute, and a citizen whose every walk in life was correct. And Pulte in later years was the founder of the great college of homœopathic medical instruction in Cincinnati which bears his name and most worthily promulgates the doctrines he first expounded in that city more than three score years ago. The life and services of Dr. Pulte are subjects of mention in the history of the college referred to, hence need no further commentary in this place.

In 1849 Asiatic cholera laid its scourge upon the west, and during its prevalence Pulte with a few other capable homœopaths proved that medicines in attenuated doses administered according to the law of Hahnemann could in a great measure lessen its ravages; and while certain physicians and ministerial editors were inclined to cavil at the success of the homœopaths, the people accepted the fact and the new doctrine found favor throughout the entire region. This period in our history in Ohio was marked with what is known as the "cholera pamphlet war" in Cincinnati. The plague first appeared in that city in 1849, and from the first the allopaths made reports to the authorities, while the homœopaths, not knowing the requirements, failed to do so; and for this they were brought to bar. Pulte and Ehrmann, homœopaths, were tried before the mayor, but were dismissed, the health board not being lawfully organized. However, after this affair both Pulte and Ehrmann made public their practice and its results during the continuance of the epidemic.

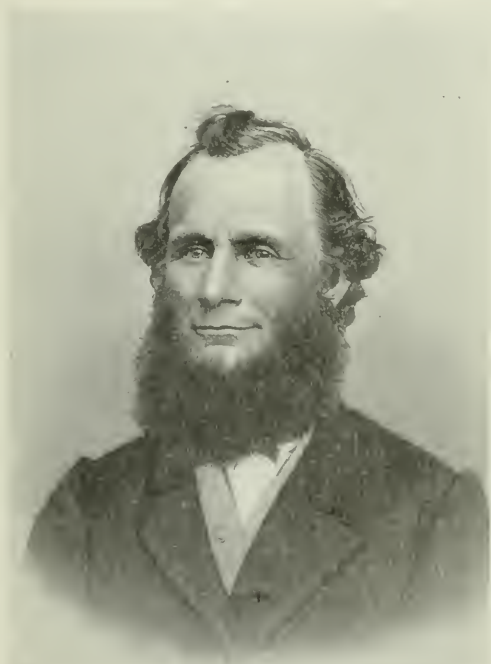
At that time in Cincinnati there lived a minister, who also was an editor of a religious paper called the "Methodist Expositor," and who with his other attainments was an allopathic physician. He appeared to have been somewhat exercised in his mind regarding the followers of Hahnemann and their practice in Cincinnati, and in his paper he attacked the report of Pulte and Ehrmann, and also attacked homœopathy in general, using language and expressions more bitter than befitted a man of the cloth. In one of his lamentations he quoted scripture: "If the trumpet give an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself to the battle." The worthy editor entitled his articles "Homœopathic Trumpet," and they were answered by Pulte and Ehrmann in a determined yet more christianlike spirit. After this controversy had continued some time an association of citizens was formed, called the Homœopathic Association, and a committee from it was appointed to investigate the matter and report. This committee comprised Alphonso Taft, B. F. Barrett, George Carlisle, Nathaniel L. Sawyer and George Crawford. After making a careful examination of the various cases treated, the committee reported at a meeting of the association held in October, 1849, and exonerated Drs. Pulte and Ehrmann from blame or discredit, at the same time recommending that the reverend medico-editor "promptly correct what he finds to be incorrect in his published statements of this subject."

The homœopathic journals of the time, Shipman's "Northwestern Journal of Homœopathia," the "Quarterly Homœopathic Journal," of Boston, the "Southwestern Homœopathic Journal," and "Review and the American Journal of Homœopathy," all published editorials. The pamphlets were widely

circulated, and there is no doubt that the outcome was largely of benefit to homœopathy in the west.

Contemporary with Dr. Pulte in the early history of homœopathy in Cincinnati was Dr. Benjamin Ehrmann, another of the Allentown graduates. He had drifted west, following the tide of emigration, and located at Chillicothe, and in 1848 becoming acquainted with Pulte was by him persuaded to go to Cincinnati, where they formed a partnership.

Dr. F. A. W. Davis went to Cincinnati in 1846 to spend the summer. He met Pulte and was induced to study homœopathy. During the cholera epidemic he did great service, opened a free dispensary and treated a great many poor people gratuitously. He afterward went to Tennessee.



James G. Hunt, M. D.

Dr. James George Hunt was another of the early practitioners in Cincinnati. He had become a homœopathist during the cholera epidemic of 1849.

Dr. Adam Miller practiced homœopathy in Cincinnati about 1850 and soon afterward went to Illinois.

Another of the early homœopaths in Cincinnati was Edwin C. Witherill, who was born in New Hampshire in 1821, and when nine years old his parents moved to Auburn, N. Y. At sixteen he made a voyage to Liverpool, and on his return taught in the public schools and studied medicine, receiving his diploma from a medical school in New York city. He practiced in Auburn and Canandaigua, and then was appointed to the chair of anatomy and physiology in the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland. Before accepting

this position he spent some time in the hospitals of London and Paris. He was a professor in the college from 1850 to 1853. Later on he went to Cincinnati where he remained in practice until his death, October 30, 1865.

Dr. Jesse Garrettson began the practice of homœopathy in Cincinnati in 1849. He died in that city, July 3, 1876. His brother, Dr. Joseph Garrettson, was with him during the later years of his life.

Dr. George W. Bigler located in Cincinnati in 1850. He was a native of Harrisburg, Pa., and originally was an allopathic physician, but becoming convinced of the truth of homœopathy he adopted it and became a prominent practitioner in Ohio. He was of the Swedenborgian faith, a member of the American institute and also of the state and county homœopathic societies. He died at his home in Cincinnati, April 28, 1871.

Dr. William Peck, an allopathic physician of Cincinnati, adopted homœopathy in 1849. He was the son of Benjamin and Sarah (Bachelor) Peck, and was born in Sutton, Mass., April 6, 1798. He graduated from Brown University in 1820. He opened an office in Providence, R. I., and on May 21, 1823, married Jane, daughter of Dr. Samuel Thane. Two years later he removed to New Rochelle, N. Y., where he practiced until 1831, when he located in Cincinnati. Dr. Ira Barrows, his cousin, of Providence, R. I., induced him to become a homœopath. He joined the institute in 1850, and was on his way to the meeting in 1857, when in a collision on the Erie railroad on June 3, he was instantly killed. Dr. George B. Peck of Providence is his nephew.

Dr. Price, another allopathic physician of Cincinnati, became a convert about 1849.

Homœopathy was introduced in Cleveland by Dr. R. E. W. Adams in 1843. He remained there a few years and then went to Illinois. In 1844 Dr. Daniel O. Hoyt went to Cleveland, associating himself with Dr. Adams. Dr. Hoyt was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and practiced allopathy for several years before he went to Cleveland, where he took up homœopathy. He practiced for over thirty years in Cleveland, and died August 10, 1874, aged eighty-seven years.

Dr. John Wheeler, the third homœopathic physician in Cleveland, commenced to practice in that city in 1845. He graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817 and practiced as an allopath in Troy from 1818 to 1845, when he became a convert to homœopathy. In 1845 he located in Cleveland and remained there until his death, February 12, 1870, aged seventy-nine years. Dr. Wheeler was one of the best known and beloved of the earlier Cleveland physicians. It was largely through his persuasions that Dr. David Herrick Beckwith was converted to homœopathy. Dr. Wheeler was for many years president of the Cleveland Hospital College.

Dr. Edward Caspari practiced for a time at Ravenna in 1843. He afterward went to Louisville, Ky.

Dr. Schlagel, a German physician, located at Amherst in 1844, and from that place his practice extended to Oberlin, Elyria and other towns.

Dr. Alexander H. Burritt located at Burton in 1840. He was born in Troy, N. Y., April 17, 1805. His father, Dr. Elv Burritt, was a practitioner in Troy for nearly thirty years. His partner was Dr. Robbins. Alexander studied medicine with his father, and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in the spring of 1827. He practiced allopathy in Washington county until 1838, about which time his friend and relative, Dr.



John F. Gray, induced him to investigate the homœopathic system and examine its merits. He visited New York to witness the success of Gray and Hull, and soon became satisfied with the new medical doctrine. In a few months he located in Pennsylvania and was the pioneer in Crawford county, where he devoted himself to the study of the new system. He practiced at Conneautville and then went to Burton. In 1850 he was appointed to the chair of obstetrics in the Western Homœopathic College, but ill health caused him to resign his professorship. He afterward removed to Canandaigua, N. Y., and thence to New Orleans, where he remained until his death. He was still in practice in 1876.

Dr. David Shepherd began practice in Bainbridge in 1845, where he



John Wheeler, M. D.

had a large farm and combined both occupations. He died in June, 1887, aged seventy-nine years.

Dr. Alpheus Morrill located at Akron in 1846, remaining there two years, after which he went to Columbus to practice. An attack of intermittent fever compelled him to remove, and he went to Concord, N. H., where he passed his life. He died in 1868. Dr. Crosby, his partner, was also obliged by sickness to leave Akron and go east.

Dr. B. W. Richmond located at Chardon, Dr. Stevens at Windsor, and Dr. H. Plimpton at Painesville, in 1845.

Dr. G. W. Barker opened an office in Cleveland in 1848 and a few months later Dr. Thomas Miller became his partner. Soon afterward Dr. Barker went to Detroit and Dr. Miller to Missouri.

In 1847 Dr. Gerhard Saal was practicing homœopathy in Springfield. He was educated in Germany and came to America in 1846. In 1852 he went to Cincinnati and became partner of Dr. E. C. Witherill. In 1872 he held the chair of clinical medicine in Pulte College. He died May 4, 1875. In 1852 he published in the "American Magazine of Homœopathy" a series of articles on kinesiotherapy.

Dr. Jacob Bosler commenced to practice homœopathy in Dayton in 1848, and assisted in organizing the state societies. He died at the age of seventy-six.

Dr. Henry L. Sook began the practice of homœopathy in 1853 at Pomeroy. He says: "The first homœopathic medicine I ever saw, and I believe the first time I ever heard of it, was in 1844. A friend of mine had brought a small case and book from Ithaca, N. Y. Of course, like other simpletons, I attempted to make sport of the little pills, but afterward being convinced of their superiority, studied the system in opposition to all friends and relations excepting the one first named. I had a course of lectures at Cleveland the winter of 1852-53 and commenced the practice. After eight years I returned and graduated." After remaining three years at Pomeroy he went to Steubenville. In 1869 he located at Newark, and joined the institute that same year.

Dr. N. H. Manter began the practice of homœopathy at Elyria, the county town of Lorain county, in 1848. He had been practicing medicine about twenty-five years. In 1852 Dr. H. P. Gatchell made a trip through Ohio, visiting the physicians who were interested in homœopathy and writing a series of editorial letters to the "American Magazine of Homœopathy and Hydropathy," of which he, with Dr. Pulte, was joint editor. One of his articles says: "Dr. Manter, one of the oldest physicians in that section, has been practicing medicine in Elyria for some twenty or twenty-five years. Of a superior education, literary and medical, he soon obtained an extensive practice. But having been attracted by the reputation of homœopathy some two or three years since, to give it an examination, and having derived some benefit from it in his own person, he has abandoned his former destructive practice, and now demonstrates by superior success the merits of homœopathy." Dr. Manter died about 1866 or 1867. Dr. Rosa, Jr., was at that time his partner.

Dr. John Tift, of Norwalk, practiced allopathy for many years, but in 1852, through the influence of Dr. Horatio Robinson of New York, he took up homœopathy. Dr. D. H. Beckwith was his partner at Norwalk for three years.

Dr. J. Beeman, who had been an eclectic physician in Birmingham, became a homœopath in 1851. He said: "In testing the homœopathic law and in availing myself of its valuable application when tested, I have only acted in accordance with the principles inculcated in my medical education. I received that at an eclectic college from professors who were free to investigate, whose maxim was to 'prove all things, and to hold fast that which is good.' Their graduates, therefore, unlike the graduates of allopathic schools in general, were untrammelled. Governed by the principles there taught, I have ever felt free to receive truth from every source. Nor have I suffered myself to be blinded by the influence of custom or the desire for popularity. I have respected no error because it is old—I have rejected no truth because it is new. Antiquity or popularity count for nothing with me in estimating the value of systems of medicines."

## CHAPTER IX

## HOMŒOPATHY IN OHIO—(CONTINUED)

Purpose of the Homœopathic Society of Cincinnati—Hill of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati Converted to Homœopathy—Shepherd, the Pioneer in Hamilton County—Reminiscences of Early Physicians—Pulte, the Founder, Scholar and Physician—The Western College of Homœopathic Medicine.

The period from 1849 to 1852 in the history of Ohio homœopathy is important. The Homœopathic Society of Cincinnati was composed largely of laymen and had a thousand members whose purpose was to vindicate homœopathy and to uphold the truth regarding the cholera epidemic; to petition the assembly of 1849 for an act establishing a homœopathic college; to promulgate the lectures by Storm Rosa in 1849; to organize a college at Cleveland in 1850; and to promote the advancement of the system throughout the towns of the state. On September 2, 1851, a convention of the homœopathic physicians of Ohio was called to meet at Columbus and organize a state society. The occasion witnessed several interesting events. Dr. Benjamin L. Hill, who had been a member of the faculty of the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, avowed his conversion to homœopathy and gave his reasons, which were afterward published in a series of articles in the "Magazine of Homœopathy." Dr. Hill was born December 8, 1813. For some years he was professor of anatomy and surgery in the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, and was one of the founders of the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland. He was professor of the principles and practice of surgery in that school, and also gave a course of lectures in the St. Louis Homœopathic College in 1860. He was the author of a work on eclectic surgery, published in 1850, and in conjunction with Dr. J. G. Hunt, published a work on homœopathic surgery, issued in Cleveland in 1855. In 1859 he published a small domestic book called "Epitome of the Homœopathic Healing Art," which became popular and which passed through eighteen editions. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln, consul to Nicaragua, where he passed one year, when his health became impaired and he returned. He also served two terms in the Ohio legislature. He removed from Cincinnati to Berlin in 1852, and practiced until a short time before his death, when he went to Marysville, California, where he died, May 13, 1871.

The pioneer homœopath of Hamilton county was Dr. Alfred Shepherd. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute in March, 1849, settled at Springdale, and commenced the practice of homœopathy. He was the only homœopathic physician at that time between Cincinnati and Dayton. A few years later he removed to Glendale. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1865. His death occurred in May, 1891.

F. H. Rheiwinkle succeeded Dr. B. F. Ehrmann at Chillicothe in 1849, and practiced homœopathy there two years when he abandoned medicine for dentistry.

Dr. Adolph Bauer, one of the Allentown coterie who practiced for a time



Seven Old Fellows.



at Lynn township, Pa., and graduated from the academy, was born and educated in Germany. He located in Cincinnati in 1848, where he acquired a large practice and where he passed his life. He died suddenly October 13, 1867, aged 61 years. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846.

Isedorich Ehrmann, brother of Benjamin, was born in Jaxsthausen and received his medical education in Germany. He arrived in New York in the spring of 1833, settling at first at Carlisle, Pa. He later went to Baltimore, Md. In 1857 he was in practice in Buffalo, N. Y., and afterward located in Cincinnati. He died June 7, 1890.

J. W. Leech was for a time located at Xenia. In 1860 he settled in Cincinnati.

Ephraim Craig Beckwith was born in Bronson, Huron county, Ohio, December 6, 1824. In 1851 he attended his first course of lectures in the medical department of Michigan University. In 1853 he graduated at the Geneva, N. Y., Medical College. The next year he located at Marietta, Ohio, in partnership with Dr. A. J. Sawyer. In 1856 he married Fanny Forest. After ten years of practice he removed to Zanesville where he remained for twelve years. In 1873 he took charge of the sanitarium at College Hill, Ohio. This position on account of ill health he relinquished in 1874 and went to Columbus, where he remained in practice until his death, November 21, 1880. He was a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy and of the state societies.

Arthur T. Bissell located at Toledo in 1848. He was professor in the Western College in 1852. He removed to New York and engaged in manufacturing. S. S. Lungren settled at Toledo in 1862 and took Dr. Bissell's office apartments. Dr. Lungren died March 6, 1892.

In 1849 Dr. John Gilman located at Cleveland, where he remained but a few years. With several others he started the "Northern Ohio Medical and Scientific Examiner." It was not long continued.

In 1852 Dr. Kyle, an old school graduate, was practicing homœopathy at Birmingham.

Dr. George Hill, brother to Benjamin, graduated from the Western Homœopathic College, February 26, 1853. He located at Berlin Heights where he practiced until his death.

Dr. E. W. Cowles commenced the practice of homœopathy at Cleveland in 1845. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia and a convert to homœopathy. He had been practicing since 1832, or earlier, as an allopath.

Dr. Robert Albert Snow was the first homœopathic student in Cleveland, studying with Dr. Wheeler. After graduating he went to New York.

Dr. Henry Wigand located at Ravenna in 1846, later went to Sandusky, from there to Springfield, and later located in Dayton. In 1851 he published the Dayton "Herald of Health."

Charles D. Williams located in Cleveland in 1846. He aided in the organization of the homœopathic college and was professor of principles and practice of homœopathy. He went to St. Paul, Minn., in 1860.

In August, 1850, Lewis Dodge came from Detroit and located in Cleveland, and later filled the chair of materia medica in the college.

William Webster was born in Monroe county, Ohio, January 12, 1827. His father, Dr. Elias Webster, was a pioneer homœopathic physician. He had been an allopath in Pennsylvania and later in Butler county, Ohio. He

was a descendant of Noah Webster, the lexicographer. His mother, Mary Kain, was the daughter of an Ohio pioneer. Dr. Webster was educated at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and also at Farmer's College, where he graduated in 1848. He then entered the Cincinnati Eclectic Institute, graduating in 1851. He moved to Middletown, Ohio, where he began the practice of allopathy, but he had listened to the lectures of Dr. Rosa, and they had impressed him. He made trials of homœopathy, and in two or three years adopted the new system. Dr. Webster remained nine years at Middletown, but in 1858 went to Dayton. At that time there were but two homœopathic physicians in Dayton, Dr. Bosler and Dr. Wigand, and Webster bought out Wigand. He remained in Dayton the rest of his life. He had three sons, two of whom are physicians. He was a member of the institute and of the state and county societies. His death occurred May 22, 1894.

Dr. Horatio P. Gatchell was a graduate of Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine. He studied for the ministry and as late as 1843 he was a preacher of the



Alfred Shepherd, M. D.

gospel. He subsequently studied medicine, and in 1849-50 was a professor in the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. At that time he was investigating homœopathy. In 1850 he became associated with Dr. Pulte in the "American Magazine of Homœopathy." In 1851 he became professor of pathology and practice in the Cleveland Homœopathic College. In 1865 he was connected with the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. He established a sanitarium at Kenosha, Wis., and later removed to Asheville, N. C., where he remained until his death, March 27, 1885. In May, 1852, Dr. Gatchell writes: "When last year I wrote you from Painesville I was here as a visitor, now I write from under my own roof-tree; then I was engaged in private practice in Cincinnati; now I am laying the foundations of an infirmary upon one of the most salubrious spots in the western country."

Dr. George William Barnes graduated at the Western Homœopathic College in 1852. In 1869 he went to California.

Dr. Hamilton Ring graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He then located at Urbana. He writes: "Homœopathy had few supporters in Urbana in the beginning of 1852, three or four families only being prepared to rely upon it in cases of severe sickness. Two physicians had been here for very short periods a year or two before, but had not found the encouragement to remain they wished. During 1852 my income from practice was but \$300; in 1853 only \$450. From year to year the practice has steadily increased, except during the war period, when the field was in charge of two men who neglected the interests of practice. With the excep-

tion of the period between 1857 and 1865, during which period I practiced homœopathy at Port Gibson, Miss., I have resided in Urbana." Dr. Ring died on November 12, 1884.

In 1854 or 1855 Dr. T. W. Cuscaden, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical Institute, located in Lebanon, Warren county, and was the first homœopathic physician in that locality. Although it was said that he could not remain, he did so until his death in 1861. Dr. Charles Cropper went to Lebanon in January, 1861, remaining there until 1863, when he went to Cincinnati. He practiced there until 1869, when he returned to Lebanon. He was born at Lexington, Ky., September 16, 1826, graduated from Eclectic Medical Institute in 1854. In 1864 he founded the "American Homœopathist," which was published three years.

Benjamin Ehrmann was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, born in the village of Jaxsthausen, March 3, 1812. His father and grandfather were physicians and both practiced medicine in his native village. As has been stated, he came to America when a young man, attended lectures in Philadelphia, graduated at Allentown Academy, and then located at Harrisburg, where he married. Later on he determined to follow the western emigration and lived for a time at Chillicothe, where he practiced for a short time in 1848, but becoming acquainted with Dr. Pulte, he was persuaded to remove to Cincinnati and there formed a partnership with Pulte. Then came the terrible epidemic of cholera in 1849 and the two made a reputation most enviable, despite of the envy of the opposing medical school that sought to destroy the "ignorant German fanatics." Ehrmann was one of the early members of the American Institute of Homœopathy, joining in 1846. He was a Swedenborgian, as were many of the older homœopathists. His last illness was of short duration and he died March 15, 1886, in his 75th year. He left six children, of whom two sons became practicing physicians in Cincinnati.

James George Hunt was born in Cincinnati September 2, 1822. He attended Woodward College, Cincinnati, and Yale College. He studied medicine with Dr. F. V. Morrow, the founder of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati. On graduating he was offered the professorship of chemistry in a medical school recently established in Memphis, but declined it and became partner with Dr. Morrow in the spring of 1849. The same year he married Sarah E. Palmer. During the prevalence of the cholera epidemic, Dr. Hunt made his first experiments in homœopathy, and his success was such that he soon began its practice. In 1855, with Dr. B. L. Hill, he published a book on the homœopathic practice of surgery, which had a ready sale. The same year he was elected to the chair of surgery in the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine. He was for a time connected with "The Homœopathist," a journal started by Dr. Cropper. In 1872, with Dr. Alonzo Bishop of Ithaca, N. Y., Dr. Hunt established a sanitarium at the White Sulphur and Tar Springs, near Cloverport, Ky. He died a few years later.

William Owens commenced to practice homœopathy in Cincinnati in 1849. He was born in Warren, Trumbull county, April 24, 1823; went to Cincinnati in 1837; attended Woodward College, and then entered a drug store. He volunteered for service in the Mexican war and was in several battles. At the close of the war he returned to Cincinnati and began to study medicine, graduating in 1849. In the fall of that year he began the practice of homœopathy and became demonstrator in the institute. Later, he held the same position in the Western College of Homœopathy at Cleveland. In 1855

he took charge of a water cure establishment at Granville. In 1861 he raised a company of cavalry and was appointed first lieutenant, and later was promoted captain. He also acted as assistant surgeon and quartermaster. After the war he returned to Cincinnati to practice. On May 12, 1853, he married Sarah E. Wilcox of Cincinnati. June 1, 1865, he was appointed a pension examining surgeon for Hamilton county. He was also professor of anatomy in Pulte Medical College.

Dr. Storm Rosa was born in Coxsackie, Green county, N. Y., July 18, 1791. He studied medicine with Dr. Doubleday, of Catskill, Dr. Taw Green, of Chenango county, and Dr. Clyde, of Broome county, N. Y. After three years study he was examined by the board of censors of Seneca county, and



William Owens, M. D.

was granted a license March 9, 1816. He then located in Madison, Ohio, practiced there until October, 1818, when he removed to Painesville. While in Madison he married Sophia Kimball, by whom he had two children, Lemuel K. and Catherine Rosa. Lemuel became a homœopathic physician. In 1841 Dr. Rosa began to investigate homœopathy at the suggestion of friends who had been using homœopathic medicine with success. He received the assistance of Dr. Barlow, of New York, and Dr. Pulte, of Cincinnati, who supplied him with books and medicines. In 1843 he formally adopted the system. Dr. E. M. Hale thus writes of him: "When the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati was organized, it was understood by the legislature that chartered it and the original faculty that it was to be organized upon the broadest basis of pure eclecticism. Drs. Morrow, Hill, Gatchell and other able men were members of the faculty, and Dr. Rosa was selected by the homœopathists of Ohio



as a suitable person to occupy the chair of theory and practice of homœopathy. His labors in that college mark an era of homœopathy in the west. They gave an impetus to the system that is felt even to this day. He began one course of lectures, which had the effect of converting not only one-third of the class, but two of his most prominent eclectic colleagues in the faculty, Drs. Hill and Gatchell. This was a result not relished by the eclectic school and Dr. Rosa was deposed from his position."

The trustees formally abolished this chair August 22, 1850. A trustee published a letter to the "American Journal of Homœopathy" for October, 1850, in which he said that as there were many errors in homœopathy, and as the students were already overburdened with study, and as the professors were quite competent to teach the doctrines of homœopathy as much as necessary, a special homœopathic professorship was of no utility, especially as there had been considerable opposition in the ranks of the homœopathic school.

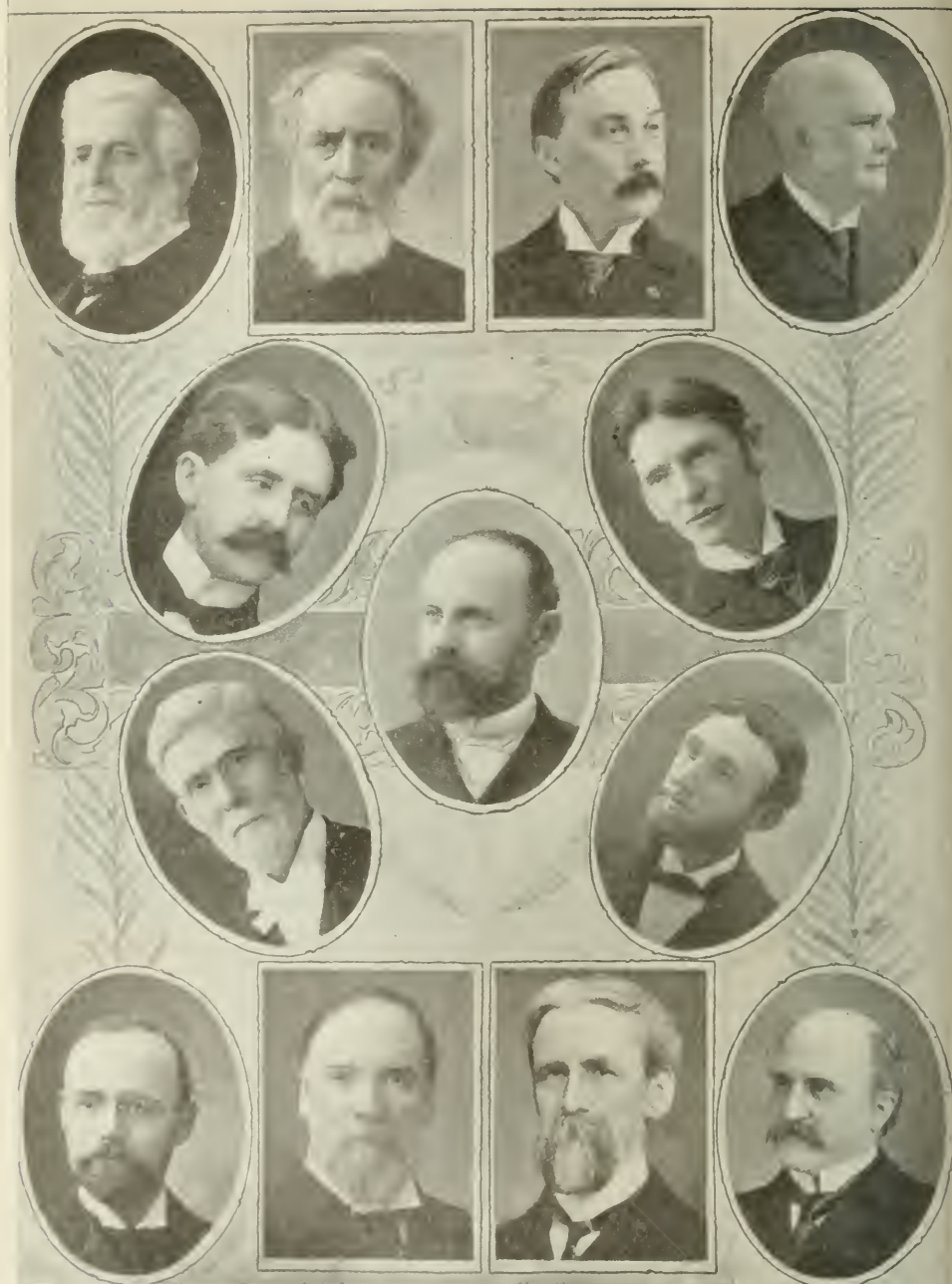
When the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine was opened in Cleveland in the fall of 1850, Dr. Rosa was tendered the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women, which position he occupied for several years. When the St. Louis Homœopathic College was established he was offered the chair of theory and practice, but declined. He presided over the first meeting of homœopaths held in Ohio, at Burton, and there were but nine physicians present. Dr. Rosa died at Painesville, May 3, 1864.



Storm Rosa, M. D.

Lemuel K. Rosa was born in 1827. He graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati, and soon afterward, 1849, associated in practice with Dr. Adam Miller of Cincinnati, with whom he remained a year. In the spring of 1850 he became associated with Dr. H. P. Gatchell. His health was now feeble, he having for some time been subject to pulmonary hemorrhage. He returned to his father's home and attempted to practice with Dr. Manter, of Elyria, but was again obliged to give it up. He died February 29, 1854, aged twenty-seven years.

Dr. David Herrick Beckwith was born at Bronson, Feb. 13, 1826, and read medicine with Dr. John Tift, of Norwalk, from 1846 to 1849; attended lectures at Cleveland Medical College in 1847-48, and graduated from the eclectic and homœopathic departments of the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1849. In 1850-51 he attended the first course of lectures at the Eastern College of Homœopathic Medicine, and received an honorary degree in the latter year. He became a partner with Dr. Tift at Norwalk, remaining there until 1852, when he removed to Marietta, being the first homœopathist



D. H. BECKWITH, M. D.	J. C. SANDERS, M. D.	FRANK KRAUT, M. D.	H. F. BIGGAR, M. D.
J. R. HORNER, M. D.		G. H. QUAY, M. D.	
	B. B. VINTS, M. D.		
H. B. VAN NORMAN, M. D.		O. A. PALMER, M. D.	
H. D. BISHOP, M. D.	G. J. JONES, M. D.	W. A. PHILLIPS, M. D.	H. H. BAXTER, M. D.

there. In 1853 he located at Zanesville, and in 1861 settled in Cleveland. During the first two years of practice he used allopathic medicines largely, testing homœopathy. His attention was first called to it while a student. In the Cleveland Lyceum the topic was presented: "Resolved, That Homœopathy is the greatest humbug of the age." Dr. Beckwith was appointed on the negative side, which compelled him to investigate the principles of the new school. He consulted Drs. John Wheeler and C. D. Williams, who loaned him homœopathic books and assisted him in understanding the doctrines of Halmemann. The debate lasted for five hours and was decided in the negative. In 1851 and 1852 Dr. Beckwith, with others, who had entire control of the county buildings, tested thoroughly the comparative merits of homœopathy and allopathy in scarlet fever and dysentery. The result was so much in favor of homœopathy that the old use of drugs was abolished. Dr. Beckwith is a representative man among the Ohio homœopathists. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, an organizer of the state society and member of various county societies. He is still in practice in Cleveland.

In the year 1846 the first homœopathic pharmacy in Ohio was opened in Cleveland by B. H. Bartlett, at the corner of Superior street and public square. In 1845, J. F. DeSilver opened a pharmacy in Cincinnati. He was agent for the Leipsic pharmacy. In July, 1849, Dr. H. F. Davis opened a pharmacy in the same city and at the same time conducted a free dispensary for cholera patients. He sold out to Dr. Parks in the summer of 1851. In the Cincinnati "Journal of Homœopathy" he advertises that "having bought Dr. Davis' pharmacy and entirely resigned out-door practice will prepare prescriptions at the pharmacy." This pharmacy was sold in 1863 to G. W. Smith and A. F. Worthington, who dissolved partnership in 1873. In February, 1892, Boericke & Tafel bought out Mr. Worthington. Dr. S. Bailey opened a small pharmacy in Toledo in 1865, and Dr. G. Wolff conducted a pharmacy at Zanesville in 1886. A Mr. Hernig had a pharmacy at Wheeling at one time, and T. L. A. Greve had one in Cincinnati.

William Fiske conducted a homœopathic drug store in Cleveland about 1850, and later took John Hall as partner. On January 1, 1853, Mr. Fiske left the firm and Mr. Hall continued the business for a time and was then succeeded by his son, John B. Hall. In 1865 he sold out to Drs. D. H. Beckwith and N. Schneider. On January 1, 1867, Dr. T. P. Wilson entered the firm. In 1866, Dr. Beckwith bought the pharmacy, taking as partner Mr. L. H. Witte, who in 1869 bought out Dr. Beckwith and became sole proprietor.

In 1851, Drs. B. Ehrmann, Adam Miller and G. W. Bigler established "The Cincinnati Journal of Homœopathy." It was issued by the Society of Homœopathic Physicians in Cincinnati.

Homœopathic physicians in Ohio previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1843 Adams, R. E. W. Cleveland  
 1857 Appleby, Dr. x Dayton  
 1858 Arnott, Mrs. C. Amherst  
 1840 Bauer, Adolph Cincinnati

1857 Bauer, Ad., Jr. x Cincinnati  
 1847 Barker, G. W. Cleveland  
 1857 Bartow, A. C. x Lancaster  
 1845 Bartlett, B. H. Cleveland



- 1857 Barber, Dr. x Zanesville  
 1851 Barnes, George W. Mount Vernon  
 1857 Barnes, L. x Delavare  
 1857 Barry, Mrs. E. H. x Cleveland  
 Beach, S. A.  
 Beeman, J.  
 1851 Beckwith, David H. Cleveland  
 1853 Beckwith, Ephriam C. Cleveland  
 Beckwith, I. B. Norwalk  
 1850 Beckwith, Seth R. Cleveland  
 1857 Beck, W. x Cincinnati  
 1848 Bigler, George W. Cincinnati  
 1857 Bigelow, F. x Toledo  
 1848 Bissell, Arthur F. Toledo  
 1850 Blair, Alonso O. x Columbus  
 1858 Blair, Giles S. \* Galion  
 1851 Blair, George H. Columbus  
 1857 Blakeney, J. T. x Somerset  
 1857 Bliss, A. A. x Columbus  
 1857 Bottsford, O. K. x Wellsville  
 1857 Bosler, Jacob x Dayton  
 1857 Boyle, Dr. x Dayton  
 1849 Brainard, Jehu Cleveland  
 1857 Brush, A. x Cincinnati  
 1844 Burritt, Alexander H. Burton  
 1857 Bush, R. B. x Cadily  
 Bryce, Dr.  
 1851 Cain, William Ravenna  
 1835 Caspari, Edward Ravenna  
 1857 Chase, H. H. x Painesville  
 1851 Coman, Isaac W. Jefferson  
 1836 Cope, Dr. Plymouth  
 1852 Cook, Helen  
 1857 Coburn, S. H. x Adrian  
 1853 Coulter, James H. x Columbus  
 1859 Cushing, Charles F. Cleveland  
 1857 Connolly, P. J. x Massillon  
 1845 Cowles, E. W. Cleveland  
 1846 Crosby, Dr. x Akron  
 1854 Cropper, Charles Cincinnati  
 1854 Cuscaden, T. W. Lebanon  
 1846 Davis, Frederick A. W. \* Cincinnati  
 1848 Davis, H. F. Cincinnati  
 1857 Davis, H. J. x Cincinnati  
 1859 Davis, John Greenfield  
 1857 Dawayer, A. I. x Norwalk  
 1861 Detweiler, Wm. M. River Styks P. O.  
 Dennis, J. W.  
 De Silver  
 1857 Diller, J. M. x Ashland  
 1850 Drake, S. L. x Cleveland  
 1845 Dodge, Lewis Adrian  
 1840 Ehrmann, Benjamin F. Chillicothe  
 1833 Ehrmann, I. \* Cincinnati  
 1857 Edson, Mrs. S. A. x Cleveland  
 1848 Fall, John C. \* Springfield  
 1865 Ferris, O. \* Upper Sandusky  
 1852 Flowers, F. L. \* New Lexington  
 1857 Fuller, Dr. x Fairfield  
 1857 Fulton, S. J. x Toledo  
 1849 Garrettson, Jesse Cincinnati  
 1860 Garrettson, Jos. x Cincinnati  
 1849 Gatchell, Horatio P. \* Cleveland  
 1854 Gaylord, Edward P. Toledo  
 1847 Gilman, John Cleveland  
 1857 Gilson, E. D. x Ohio City  
 1851 Gray, W. W. x Cleveland  
 1853 Goff, Philip H. Geneva  
 1857 Goodrich, W. B. x Hiram  
 1842 Gorgas, Charles R. \* Wooster  
 1857 Gross, E. F. x Marion  
 1857 Harris, Dr. x Mansfield  
 1857 Hawk, J. A. x West Lebanon  
 1863 Hamisfar, C. H. \* St. Marys  
 Herrick, C. B.  
 1857 Hering, H. x Steubenville  
 1848 Hill, Benjamin L. \* Berlin Hts.  
 1853 Hill, George L. Berlinville  
 1851 Hollingsworth, Z. Oregon  
 1852 Holcombe, William H. \* Cincinnati  
 1844 Hoyt, Daniel O. \* Cleveland  
 1857 Howells, x Urbana  
 1849 Hunt, James G. Cincinnati  
 Hussey, C. St. C.  
 1857 Johnson, J. M. x Cleveland  
 Kinsell, D. R.  
 1850 Keys, D. C. x Oberlin  
 1857 Koch, W. x Zanesville  
 1857 Kissey, J. x Oregon  
 1857 Kramer, D. T. x Sandusky  
 1852 Kyle, Dr.  
 Leech, J. W.  
 1857 Leach, William C. x Xenia  
 1857 Linton, J. G. x Hamburg  
 1852 Macy, Benjamin C. \* Elyria  
 1855 Massey, Isaiah B. \* Sandusky  
 1848 Manter, N. H. Elyria  
 1849 Miller, Adam \* Cincinnati  
 1852 Miller, Thomas \* Cleveland  
 1850 Myers, Jacob x Ashland  
 1843 Morrill, Alpheus \* Akron  
 1857 Niess, J. x Canton  
 1857 Northrup, D. W. x Sherman  
 1842 Oesterlin, Charles \* Findlay  
 1849 Owens, William \* Cincinnati  
 1853 Parks, John M. x Cincinnati  
 1868 Peckham, George F. \* Rawsonville  
 1850 Pearson, Clement Wellsville  
 1851 Pearson, William x Dayton  
 1851 Prentiss, A. N. Jefferson  
 1849 Peck, William Cincinnati  
 1845 Plymouth, A. H. Painsville  
 1846 Podzoe, Father Somerset  
 1846 Price, William x Cincinnati  
 Prowell, Dr.  
 1860 Pritchard, J. A. \* Eaton  
 1840 Pulte, Joseph H. Cincinnati  
 1848 Pretsch, Curt Wellsville  
 Reynolds,  
 1840 Rheiwinke, F. H. Chillicothe  
 1851 Ring, Hamilton Urbana  
 1845 Richmond, B. W. Charlton  
 1843 Rodgers, George B. \* Chagrin Falls  
 1841 Rosa, Storm Painesville



- 1849 Rosa, Lemuel K.  
 1854 Rush, Robert B. Springfield  
 1846 Saal, Gerhard Springfield  
 1855 Sanders, John Chapin Cleveland  
 1857 Sapp, G. W. x Tiffin  
 1857 Sachse, H. S. x Chillicothe  
 1843 Schlagel, Amherst  
 1857 Sceale, Dr. x Cincinnati  
 1857 Schueler, G. x Cleveland  
 1857 Schell, D. x Canton  
 1849 Shepherd, Alfred Springdale  
 1845 Shepherd, David \* Bainbridge  
 1857 Smith, H. L. x Mount Vernon  
 1857 Smith, E. W. x Higginsport  
 1844 Snow Ralph A. Cleveland  
 1853 Sook, Henry L. \* Pomeroy  
 1854 Spangler, R. W. Chillicothe  
 Stanley, Nelson  
 1851 Starr, Calvin Springfield  
 1857 Steemm, C. W. x Piqua  
 1845 Stevens, D. Windsor  
 1839 Strum, William Cincinnati  
 1857 Stockton, C. L. x Painesville  
 1857 Straw, J. x Cincinnati  
 1857 Stohl, F. x Ganges  
 Stokes, Dr.  
 1857 Storm, I. W. x Cincinnati  
 1857 Storm, George x  
 1857 Sturges, J. J. x Cleveland  
 1857 Sweeney, E. I. x Nelson  
 1857 Swany, I. x Charlton  
 1857 Teller, E. R. x Newark  
 1857 Thompson, W. x Solon  
 1852 Tift, John Norwalk  
 1853 Townsend, Enoch W. \* Warren  
 1857 Turrell, G. x Cleveland  
 1857 Turrell, G. Y. x Cleveland  
 1855 Vail, George W. \* Arlington  
 1857 Watson, J. x Lexington  
 1853 Wakeman, John A. \* Portsmouth  
 1853 Webster, William \* Middletown  
 1857 Werner, J. x Canton  
 1845 Wheeler, John \* Cleveland  
 1857 Wheelan, G. x Columbiana  
 1857 Wheat, J. N. x Oberlin  
 1857 Whitney, Sullivan x Cleveland  
 1854 White, Cornelius C. Marion  
 1847 Whipple, A. Dry Ridge  
 1852 Witherill, Edwin C. Cincinnati  
 1857 Wilson, Thomas P. Lanesville  
 1840 Williams, Charles D. \* Cleveland  
 1855 Wilmot, Silas G. \* Rawsonville  
 1846 Wigand, Henry Ravenna  
 1857 Wolfard, H. L. x Wooster  
 1857 Wooley, P. H. x Newburgh  
 1857 Worley, H. P. x Cleveland

## CHAPTER X

## HOMŒOPATHY IN LOUISIANA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Condition of Medicine in Louisiana in Martin's Time—The Southern Homœopathic Medical Association—Charity Homœopathic Hospital—Dr. Joseph Martin, the Pioneer Homœopath in Louisiana—Taft, the Second Practitioner—Reminiscences of Other Early Homœopathic Practitioners.

Authentic historical accounts state that homœopathy first found lodgment in Louisiana in 1836, in which year the system was also introduced in the states of Ohio and Maryland. The people of the far south took kindly to the new doctrine, and welcomed its pioneers with the warm impulses of their natures; and while the allopathic school refused to countenance the disciples of Hahnemann, they did not carry their opposition to the extreme length of bitterness with which they greeted the homœopaths in many of the states farther north.

The story of the planting and subsequent growth of homœopathy in Louisiana is not wholly unlike that of other states, yet for some reason not easy of explanation the school never acquired great or even proportionate strength in the region under consideration, and this despite the fact that the physical afflictions of mankind in the south, the peculiar maladies with which the southerners have been periodically visited, yield more readily to homœopathic treatment than to that of the old school. This has been proven time and again. The people, too, always have been ready to welcome the general outspreading of homœopathy, but the young practitioners fresh from the college have set their faces in another direction, choosing the more densely populated states and the large commercial centers as the field of professional activity. In 1878, twenty-five years after Martin, the former French ship surgeon, first treated in New Orleans with the little doses, there were only seventeen homœopathic practitioners in the state, and ten years later the number had decreased to eight. In 1904 there were twenty-six homœopathic physicians in the state, twelve in New Orleans and fourteen in the sparsely settled parishes outside of that city.

## THE SOUTHERN HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

In 1880 the less than twenty homœopathic practitioners of the state met in the city of New Orleans and organized a medical association under the name of Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana. This body soon became decadent and was succeeded in 1885 by the Southern Homœopathic Medical Association. The latter society has enjoyed a continuous existence to the present time, although a re-organization was effected in 1890. The annual meeting is held in New Orleans in January, with bi-monthly meetings for ordinary purposes in the same city. The membership in 1903 was twenty-two physicians.

Société Hahnemannienne De La Nouvelle Orleans was organized some-

time between 1858 and 1860. It published a monthly paper called "L'Homoion," which, like the society itself, was soon discontinued.

The Charity Homœopathic Hospital of New Orleans was founded in 1892 by the homœopathic profession and its friends in the city, and was the direct outgrowth of a refusal of certain hospital authorities to permit homœopathic treatment of a patient in that institution. The incident happened in 1891, and the new hospital was established in March of the next year. It was a worthy enterprise, founded for an equally commendable purpose, yet its life was short, due to a want of proper interest in its affairs, hence its "passing" was only a natural consequence.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Homœopathy was introduced in Louisiana about the same time as in Ohio. Dr. Joseph Martin, a physician connected with the French navy, visited New Orleans and became enamoured of that brilliant city. Returning to France, he was converted by Dr. Tournier, who practiced homœopathy in Lyons as early as 1834. Martin returned to America and located in New Orleans in 1836. Dr. Holcombe says Martin was the first man who practiced homœopathy in the southern states, and that he practiced in New Orleans until his death, in 1861. The next pioneer was a layman named Formel, who had been an old soldier of the "Empire" and who practiced with great zeal.

The French and American people were at that time entirely separated from each other, and the American residents knew but little of the French practitioners. The first homœopathic physician who established a practice among the Americans was Dr. Robert Glass, of Hopkinsville, Ky., who from 1840 to 1844 spent the winters in New Orleans and practiced the system of Hahnemann. About the same time two German physicians, Drs. Kiefer and Luyties, were for a short time in practice.

In 1845, Dr. Gustavus M. Taft, of Hartford, Conn., went south. He was born in Dedham, Mass., December 7, 1820; read medicine with Dr. Josiah F. Flagg, of Boston; graduated at the University of New York in 1842, and began practice in Hartford, being the second practitioner of homœopathy in that city. His health failed and he went to New Orleans in November, 1845. Dr. Holcombe says he was an elegant and accomplished gentleman, a thoroughly educated physician, and to fascinating address he added the charm of fine personal appearance. He acquired an immense business, and his sudden death, August 10, 1847, was regarded as a public calamity. Dr. Taft was one of the original members of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Another of the early homœopathists was Dr. Alexander Hamilton Burritt, who went to New Orleans in July, 1854, and of whom further mention is made in the history of early homœopathy in Ohio. Another noteworthy practitioner was Dr. L. V. M. Taxil, who had been an allopathic professor in France. He located in New Orleans previous to 1857, and in 1859 established a French monthly journal, "L'Homoion," an organ of Hahnemannian doctrine. While attending professional duties Dr. Taxil was severely injured, having been run over by a street car, from the effects of which he died. August 6, 1864, aged sixty-eight years. Dr. Taxil received his medical degree from the Western Homœopathic College in 1858.

Another of the French homœopathists was Dr. Louis Caboche, who settled in New Orleans about 1856. He also published a paper, "Le Practicien Homœopathique", a monthly commenced in 1857 and continued one year. In

1861 he edited "L'Homoien," which was the organ of the Société Hahnemannienne of New Orleans. He died of typhoid fever in November, 1863, aged seventy-two years.

Alexis Leon was born in Philadelphia in April, 1815. After practicing a few years in that city he removed to New Orleans, where he remained twelve years. He was practicing homœopathy previous to 1851. He went to New Orleans about 1844 and left there in 1856 for New York, where he established himself in practice. Under the direction of Dr. E. E. Marcy, he gave himself treatment and greatly recovered his health. During the summer of 1866, the fear of cholera in New York caused the physicians to be overworked and Dr. Leon was affected. In August he was taken ill and died at Long Branch, N. J., September 2, 1866. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846.

Dr. J. Vail was practicing homœopathy in New Orleans as early as 1853. In a letter he said: "We had in 1853 and 1854 five homœopathic physicians in full practice; this year (1855) we have four more. For the three years the yellow fever prevailed here our loss has been six per cent."

The homœopathic pioneer in Mobile was Dr. James Gridley Belden, who was born in Moscow, N. Y., September 22, 1822. He took a course at Harvard Medical School, studied a year with Dr. Winslow Lewis, of Boston, two years with Dr. Taft, of Hartford, Conn., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in March, 1846. The same year he went to Mobile, Alabama, remained there a year and then located in New Orleans. His attention was called to homœopathy by seeing its good results in the cases of friends, and making a study of it, he soon became convinced of its truth and openly adopted it in practice. In 1852 he married Arabella Trent, of Buffalo, N. Y. He died July 6, 1896, at New Orleans.

In 1855 Dr. Richard Angell went to New Orleans to take charge, in conjunction with his son, of the Orphans' Home. He bought out Dr. Luyties' pharmacy the same year. He was born in London, England, March 16, 1804. After a year devoted to the study of pharmacy he attended the Middlesex Hospital, then under the supervision of his uncle, Thomas Chevalier, surgeon to George IV. Afterward he came to America, locating in Washington, D. C., where he studied medicine with Drs. Sewall and McWilliams of Columbia Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1826, having held for three years previously the position of pharmacist and house surgeon in the Corporation Asylum and Hospital. He engaged in country practice in Mississippi until 1843, when he went to Louisville, Ky. While there he became a homœopathist and adopted it in his practice. His wife's ill health compelled a return to the south in 1847, and he practiced in Huntsville, Ala., until 1855, when failing health unfitted him for active work. He then went to New Orleans and died there June 10, 1879, at the age of seventy-five years.

Dr. Samuel Minter Angell was the son of Richard Angell, and was born in Jefferson county, Miss., August 2, 1833. He began the study of medicine with his father at Huntsville, Ala., and attended lectures at the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical Institute in 1854-55. The next year took a course at the Medical School of Louisiana (Tulane University). In 1856-57 he attended the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1857, and he also graduated from an allopathic college at Louisville, Ky. He settled in New Orleans in practice with his father in 1858, and the partnership lasted for twenty years until the father's death. During the yellow fever



epidemic of 1878, Dr. Angell became well known for his successful treatment. He died in New Orleans, October 5, 1895, leaving a widow, two daughters and two sons.

Dr. Adolphe Cartier, an old school practitioner of New Orleans, became a convert to homœopathy about 1845. In Smith's "Homœopathic Directory" for 1857 the names of A. Cartier, F. Cartier, Dr. Bailey, L. A. Bianchini, F. W. Ferris and J. Mathieu are given as practicing homœopathy in New Orleans. Dr. D. S. Oliphant was practicing in New Orleans in 1857. An interesting letter from him may be found in the "Family Journal of Homœopathy" for October, 1854, regarding the yellow fever in Mississippi in 1853. At that time Dr. Oliphant was living in Natchez. He says: "During the



Wm. H. Holcombe, M. D.

height of the epidemic I remained at Natchez assisting in attendance on the more critical cases of yellow fever occurring in homœopathic families. For several years I had abandoned medical practice on account of feeble health; and had not the urgency of the case impelled me, I should have remained an indifferent spectator of the struggle between the several schools of medicine. But the calls of my friends for aid at this trying crisis forced me to active duty; and gratitude to Dr. Davis for his kind attention to me personally during a relapse of yellow fever, induced me to give him all the aid I could as nurse and assistant in his cases." In the midst of this duty Dr. Oliphant was called to Jefferson county, thirty-six miles distant, where the epidemic was so severe that the planters had banded together for mutual aid. The few homœopathic families living there preferred that treatment, and it was their application to Drs. Davis and Holcombe that induced Dr. Oliphant to go there.

WM. H. HOLCOMBE, M. D.

The one man whose name always will be associated with the growth of homœopathy in the south, the Hering of southern homœopathy, is William Henry Holcombe, physician, author, poet, humanitarian. He was born in Lynchburg, Va., May 29, 1825. His grandfather was Colonel Philemon Holcombe, who ran away from Hampden College and enlisted at the beginning of the revolutionary war, serving through it. He was an officer in Harry Lee's famous regiment and acted as aide-de-camp to General LaFayette at the siege of Yorktown.

Dr. Holcombe's father was Dr. William J. Holcombe, a successful physician of Madison, Ind., with whom the young man studied medicine. He attended one year at Washington College, Va., and had just prepared to enter the junior class at Yale College when his parents liberated their negroes and removed to Madison. He took a scientific course in Washington College, Lexington, Va., attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania in 1845-47, and graduated there in the latter year. After practicing three years with his father in Madison, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he resided from 1850 to 1852. While there he became a convert to the teachings of Swedenborg, and also to homœopathy. He practiced in Natchez, Miss., from 1852 to 1855 and then he removed to Waterproof, La. In 1864 he went to New Orleans and lived in that city until his death, excepting a short time spent in Cincinnati in 1886. In 1852 he married Rebecca Palmer, of Cincinnati, who was interested in medicine and was seen in the doctor's office nearly as frequently as himself. He was a voluminous writer both of medical articles and books. He also published several volumes of poems and one novel. His first pamphlet, "The Scientific Basis of Homœopathy," was issued in 1851, and was of great value in making converts to the new medical system. The manuscript of his last book, "The Truth About Homœopathy," was found in his desk after his death. In 1853, during the yellow fever epidemic, Dr. Holcombe and Dr. F. A. W. Davis were appointed physicians to the Mississippi State Hospital, and although powerful efforts were made in the legislature to expel them from office the committee which investigated the matter reported favorably and they were retained.

Dr. Holcombe became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1860, and also was a member of various other medical societies. His books on non-medical subjects were "Our Children in Heaven," "The Sexes Here and Hereafter," "In Both Worlds," "The Other Life," and a work of poetry called "Southern Voices." Dr. Holcombe died November 28, 1893.

Another of the pioneers of homœopathy in Louisiana was Dr. James D. Bratt, son of Edward Bratt, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and a graduate in 1852 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He died September 22, 1855.

In the directory of 1857 appear the names of Dr. Booth, at Newell's Ridge; Dr. Couel, at Catahoula Parish; Dr. L. H. Dorsay, at Kirk's Ferry; Dr. Gab, at Carrollton; Dr. Postlethwaite, at Carroll Parish; Dr. L. Stempel, at Star, and Dr. Wirz, at Milliken Bend, but no data are obtainable of them.

In 1853 Dr. Luyties established a homœopathic pharmacy in New Orleans, and in 1855 sold out to Dr. Richard Angell. In 1856 Drs. Leon and Burritt established a pharmacy in New Orleans and carried on business for a short time. Dr. de Villeneuve kept a small pharmacy in the city for six

months. About 1860 Dr. J. A. D'Hemicourt opened a pharmacy, which was closed in 1875, after his death. In November, 1877, Boericke & Tafel established a branch pharmacy in the city and placed it under the charge of Mr. T. Engelbach, who on March 1, 1884, bought and has since continued it.

A French society was formed in New Orleans in 1858, and was continued for a short time. The New Orleans Relief Association was continued during the yellow fever epidemic of 1878. It furnished food, nurses and homœopathic medicines to the sick. The Hahnemann Medical Association of Louisiana was organized in 1880, but was discontinued in 1885.

Homœopathic physicians in Louisiana previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1844	Angell, Richard *	New Orleans	1858	Formel, Dr.	New Orleans
1857	Angell, Samuel M.	New Orleans	1857	Gab, Dr. x	Carrollton
1857	Bailey, Walter *	New Orleans	1840	Glass, Robert	New Orleans
1846	Belden, James G. *	New Orleans	1852	Holcombe, William H. *	New Orleans
1857	Bianchini, L. A. x	New Orleans	1840	Kiefer, Dr.	New Orleans
1857	Booth, Dr. x	Newells Ridge	1846	Leon, Alexis	New Orleans
1852	Bratt, James D.	Waterproof	1853	Luyties, Dr.	New Orleans
1840	Burritt, Alexander H.	New Orleans	1857	Mathieu, J. x	New Orleans
1857	Burritt, Mrs. x	New Orleans	1836	Martin, Joseph	New Orleans
1850	Cartier, Adolphe *	New Orleans	1857	Oliphant, D. S. x	New Orleans
1850	Cartier, F.	New Orleans	1857	Postlethwaite x	Carroll Parish
1856	Caboche, L.	New Orleans	1857	Stempel, L. x	Star P. O.
1857	Couel, Dr. x	Catahoola Parish	1854	Tatt, Gustavus M.	New Orleans
1857	Dorsey, L. H. x	Kirks Ferry	1858	Taxil, L. V. M.	New Orleans
1860	D'Hemicourt, J. A.	New Orleans	1857	Vail, J. x	New Orleans
1860	Delcroix, P.	New Orleans	1857	Wirz, H. x	Milliken Bend.
1857	Ferris, F. W. x	New Orleans			

## CHAPTER XI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MARYLAND.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The Maryland Homœopathic State Medical Society—Other Societies—Felix R. Manus, the Pioneer—His Life and Experiences—Schmidt, the Prussian Convert—Haynel, the German, and Busch, the Saxon—Cyriax, Hardy and Geiger—List of Early Practitioners.

The pioneer of homœopathy in Maryland was a native of the state and, withal, a physician of excellent ability, perfectly conscientious, and of sufficient determination of character to withstand the opposition of the forces of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, as the organized allopathic profession in the state always has been known.

Dr. Shower's history of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital of Baltimore in another chapter of this work gives an interesting account of early homœopathy in Baltimore, and also presents a faithful narrative of the conditions existing in the state when the first homœopaths entered the field. In 1875 there were fifty-seven homœopathic practitioners in Maryland, thirty-five of whom were in Baltimore.

## THE MARYLAND STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The society of the name above given dates its history from the year 1887, and was the outgrowth of the Medical Institute of Homœopathy, established in 1882, while the latter was the direct successor of the still older Maryland Homœopathic Society of Baltimore City, which was incorporated in 1875, and was a state society notwithstanding the local character implied by its name. The society last mentioned was organized in Baltimore on December 16, 1875, at which time a constitution was adopted, and officers were elected as follows: Dr. Elias C. Price of Baltimore, president; Dr. Thomas F. Pomeroy and Dr. H. R. Fetterhoff, both of Baltimore, vice-presidents; Dr. H. A. Underwood of Baltimore, secretary; Dr. Jacob Schmidt of Baltimore, treasurer; Dr. J. B. Crane of Bel Air, George Fechtig of Hagerstown and Dr. A. A. Roth of Frederick, censors. The society held annual meetings with fair regularity until 1882, and was then dissolved. On November 15 of the same year a meeting of homœopathic physicians of the state was held in Baltimore and organized the Maryland Institute of Homœopathy, with these officers: Dr. Elias C. Price of Baltimore, president; Dr. George T. Shower of Baltimore, vice-president; Dr. O. Edward Janney of Baltimore, secretary and treasurer; Dr. Eldridge C. Price of Baltimore, historian; Drs. Flora A. Brewster, A. R. Barrett and William B. Turner, censors. This society met semi-annually in Baltimore and continued its existence until April 11, 1887, when it adjourned sine die. It was immediately succeeded by the present society, which dates its history from the day mentioned. The first officers were Dr. Joseph Lloyd Martin, president; Drs. N. W. Kneass and Thomas E. Sears,



vice-presidents; Dr. Irving Miller, secretary; Dr. Thomas Shearer, treasurer; Drs. N. W. Mark, E. S. Conlyn and H. Wilbur, censors. This society has maintained an active and useful existence to the present time, and numbers about seventy-five members.

The Baltimore Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Baltimore September 24, 1874, and was continued until 1883, when it was dissolved.

The Medical Investigation Club of Baltimore was organized November 5, 1881, with five members, for the especial purpose of promoting the investigation of medical and scientific subjects, and social intercourse of those who united with it. In this respect the club had fulfilled an important mission in the homœopathic professional life of Baltimore and generally has been the



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means of accomplishing much good. Its methods are wholly democratic and its meetings are occasions of social enjoyment.

The Homœopathic Clinical Society of Maryland and the District of Columbia was organized October 1, 1890, a union of the Homœopathic Society of Maryland and the Homœopathic Medical Society of the District of Columbia.

The Maryland Homœopathic Hospital of Baltimore was opened October 9, 1890. Its history is sufficiently mentioned in connection with that of the college of which it forms a part.

## REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Felix R. McManus, to whom is accorded the honor of having first carried the gospel of Hahnemann to the Marylanders, was born in Baltimore, May 30, 1807. He was educated chiefly at Georgetown University, and later was a student in medicine at the Baltimore Infirmary. He took his degree in medicine at the University of Maryland in April, 1829, and began practice in Baltimore in that year, but in 1837 the (to him) unaccountable loss of a patient so disturbed his mind in regard to the settled rule of practice of that school that he instinctively turned in another direction in the hope of arriving at some satisfactory conclusion respecting the evident mistakes of that school's methods, and at the same time to provide himself with more rational and sane means of cure. It was then that his attention was called to homœopathy by one of the Catholic clergy; he was led to investigate, and investigation brought him into a new light in the world of medicine.

"I claim the honor of having been the first physician of Maryland who attempted such investigation," said Dr. McManus in writing the story of homœopathy in his native state. And again he says: "Homœopathy here, as well as elsewhere, had a 'hard road to travel,' as, in all other places, nothing but its success could vindicate its adoption; and now it enjoys a proud and enviable position."

This most worthy pioneer of homœopathy lived to good old age, and died in his native city March 3, 1885. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and for many years was a conspicuous figure in the assemblages of his professional brethren. The story of his early experiences always found willing listeners, and he was looked upon as the father of his school in Maryland as long as he lived. At a meeting of the institute held at Milwaukee in 1880 he narrated the history of his early practice and of his conversion to homœopathy, and the published accounts of his story have been drawn upon to illustrate in this chapter something of the life of the practitioner of Hahnemann's doctrine during the second quarter of the last century.

Dr. McManus frequently expressed regret that there was so little organization among his professional brethren in Maryland, and in one of his public addresses he announced that the state was without either college or hospital and that no homœopathic publication was issued from within its borders. The worthy old veteran lived, however, to participate in the organization of a flourishing state society and to witness the establishment of others; and had he lived five more years his desire to witness the establishment of a college of homœopathic medical learning would have been gratified, for in 1890 the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital was founded and entered upon its useful career. This institution, however, is made the subject of more extended mention in another department of this work.

Dr. McManus frequently narrated the story of his conversion to homœopathy. He secured Hering's "Domestic Physician," with thirty or forty remedies, and bought a box containing one hundred and seventeen remedies, prepared, as he supposed, in Leipsic. He mentioned several cures with the thirtieth potencies, of which he once spoke as follows: "I saw an announcement in a paper of a homœopathic physician by the name of Radcliffe, and at that time I had a very singular case, and I did not know what to do with it. It was a case that I defined to be neuralgia, rheumatic pain or rheumatism. The neuralgia was intermittent neuralgia. The lady was nineteen years

of age, very sensitive in her organization and in her nervous system. Every day at two o'clock after an intermission of six weeks, she was taken with what she called a needle pain. She felt as if a needle were stuck into her heart, and that was immediately followed by a convulsion which lasted from thirty minutes to two or three hours. I commenced the treatment on the tonic plan; I commenced with sulphate of quinine. Still the pain came on at two o'clock. I gave the medicine faithfully for two or three days but it had no result. Then I resorted to a preparation of arnica flowers and a solution. Finally I anticipated the paroxysm by sinapisms anteriorly and posteriorly. These were applied to the heart. I thought by the time we began to irritate the surface it would produce some effect; this was counter irritation. I thought by this plan I might break up the paroxysms. I did not know what to do. I saw this advertisement and said, I do not know Dr. Radcliffe; nobody can tell me who he is; I will go and see him. I went and told him the object of my visit. I asked him if he had ever treated such a case. He said, 'No.' He was a very intelligent man and very agreeable in his presence, bearing and conversation. He listened to my story patiently and after hearing me said, 'Doctor, I think a dose of spigelia the thirtieth will cure that case.' 'One dose of spigelia,' said I, 'you do not mean the Maryland pink root?' 'Yes,' he replied, 'I will give you a dose.' It was then ten o'clock in the morning. 'What will I do with it?' said I. His reply was: 'You put this powder on the tongue of the patient.' I saw him pour out the pellets in a little sugar of milk. I had the curiosity to take up the bottle; it bore the mark, 'Spigelia, 30.' I left the house and thought to myself that man must be a fool, and yet he told it to me with that kind of assurance that would baffle suspicion. I thought, if this dose of spigelia will cure her, I will try it. I went to see the young lady about ten o'clock and I put the powder of spigelia on the end of her tongue. I thought to myself it was a real piece of folly, but I told her I would come again in the afternoon. I was very busy, but told her I would go to the house about five o'clock. Now you must recollect that this patient had not missed a paroxysm for six weeks. Her mother met me at the door. She was standing on the portico and she raised her hand and said: 'Mary missed her pain to-day.'

" 'Missed her pain. Had she any spasm?' 'Not at all, come in.'

" I went in. The girl was sitting up. The first thing I did was to feel her pulse. 'Well, Mary, how do you feel?' She answered, 'I feel better than I have for a long time. I think it is because I missed this pain.' 'Had you no symptom of it?' 'No,' she said, 'I never had any premonition at all, until it came like a needle sticking in my heart. But to-day I had nothing of it.' I looked at the girl and I looked at myself. What conclusion could I come to? It must be the effect of the spigelia. I waited without seeing Dr. Radcliffe until the morrow, and at five o'clock I went to see the girl, who felt remarkably well. That night I went to see the doctor. 'Well,' he said, 'did that powder have any effect upon that young woman?'

" I said, 'Really I do not know how to answer that question. I called at four or five in the afternoon and the girl had neither pain, spasm nor convulsion, and I called to see her this afternoon and she had neither the one nor the other.'

" 'Well, sir, you told me that if I would cure that case—and I have cured it with one dose of medicine—that you would believe in homoeopathy.' 'Well, doctor, if I tell you that I believe, you will say that I am a very visionary'

man. How could one dose cure that girl after I had done so much? How could one dose do it?' He replied, 'the dose of *spigelia* that I gave was what the girl's case required, and what you did amounted to nothing.'

Notwithstanding the fact that Dr. McManus rightfully laid claim to pioneership in the practice of homœopathy in Maryland, his honor in that respect must be shared with Rev. Jacob Geiger, a Maryland pastor of German extraction and Pennsylvania parentage and birth, who had frequently been brought under the beneficent teachings of Allentown Academy and thus acquired a fair understanding of the principles of Hahnemann's school of medicine. In 1836, contemporary with Dr. McManus, Rev. Geiger took up the practice of medicine in connection with the pastoral charge of his flock, and continued both until the time of his death in 1848. This allusion to Pastor Geiger's medical endeavors is important when it is mentioned that nine of his descendants were graduates of homœopathic colleges and practitioners of medicine.

In this connection also it may be stated that Dr. Shower's history of the Southern Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital credits one Dr. Schwartz with being the first regular homœopathic physician in the city of Baltimore, and 1837 as the year of his beginning practice. However, he stayed in the city only one year. Much that is interesting in relation to early homœopathy in Maryland may be found in Dr. Shower's narrative.

Dr. Jacob Schmidt located in Baltimore in 1843. He was born in Kreutznach, Prussia, June 29, 1813. He was educated in the government gymnasium, and at nineteen entered the engineer corps. At the expiration of his time of service, and after an examination, he was promoted to the rank of officer in the reserve corps of the Prussian army. In 1836 he came to the United States, where he found employment in the department of coast survey. Prostrated by illness in Philadelphia, he was attended by Dr. F. Hussmann, assistant to Hering, and by him was persuaded to abandon his profession and study medicine. He was received into the Hering household, where for three years he studied, at the same time attending lectures at the University of Pennsylvania. In 1843 he received the degree of the Allentown Academy. The next year he assisted in organizing the American Institute of Homœopathy. About this time he married a sister-in-law of Dr. Hering, Johanna Hussmann, and being invited by Dr. Haynel, he went to Baltimore, where he established a practice and where he resided until his death March 20, 1880, aged 67 years. In 1867 he received the degree of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania.

Another of the Baltimore pioneers was Dr. Adolph Ferdinand Haynel. He had been a personal student of Hahnemann's. Speaking of the journey of Hahnemann from Leipsic to Coethen, Hartmann says: "I was not with them, having left Leipsic. Hahnemann took two of his pupils with him, Dr. Haynel and Dr. Mossdorf. Haynel led the life of a true nomad; was at Berlin at the first invasion of the cholera; then at Merseberg; finally visited me in 1830 in Leipsic, where he provided himself with a large stock of homœopathic medicines with the intention of going to North America." Dr. Haynel died at Dresden, August 28, 1877, aged 81. He was an inmate of Hahnemann's family for more than ten years, and proved a number of remedies for him. About 1835 he came to America, and resided first in Reading, Pa., then in Philadelphia. In 1845 he lived in New York and still later at Baltimore, from whence he returned to Europe several years previous to his death.



Grey says that Haynel established himself in Baltimore as a homœopathist as early as 1838.

Dr. Lewis Busch was born in Gotha, Saxony, in 1808, and practiced allopathy there from 1829 to 1831, and homœopathy from 1833 to 1836. He then left Germany, came to America, and landed at Baltimore. He practiced there a short time and then he went to Adams county, Pa. He was located at Hollidaysburg as early as 1842, remained there until 1859. He went to Huntington county, and from thence to Altoona.

Dr. E. C. Bernard Cyriax was born in Gotha, Germany, August 11, 1820. He graduated in medicine in 1837, at Gotha, and went to America in 1843, locating in Baltimore. Here he was led to examine homœopathy, and finally to accept it; after 1846 he practiced it openly. In 1847 he went west, locating in Springfield, Ill. He practiced with Dr. F. Kuechler, the firm being the pioneers of homœopathy in that locality. In December, 1848, he returned to Baltimore, where he remained until 1857, when he again went to Illinois, locating in Atlanta, Logan county. In 1861 he removed to Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. James E. Hardy was born in Norfolk, Va., October 31, 1842. He graduated at the University of Edinburgh, returned to America, and in 1868-69 attended lectures at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, from which he graduated. He then returned to Baltimore to practice.

Rev. Jacob Geiger introduced homœopathy in Carroll county in 1836, and Dr. Radcliffe introduced it in Washington county in 1841.

The first homœopathic pharmacy in Baltimore was opened by John Tanner in 1850. Dr. Tanner in connection with his pharmacy also practiced medicine. He had been cured by homœopathy when a young man after the allopaths had given him up. He went to Leipsic in 1840, establishing a homœopathic pharmacy there. Ten years later he went to Baltimore. He sold to Dr. Amelia A. Hastings, a woman graduate, and in April, 1865, she sold to Dr. Elias C. Price. He kept the establishment two and a half years, then selling to Dr. Boone, who in turn sold to Dr. F. E. Boericke in 1868. In 1869 the proprietors were Boericke & Tafel, who have since continued the business.

*Homœopathic physicians in Maryland previous to 1860.* The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Arnold, Dr. x Baltimore	1853	Lungren, Samuel S. * Hagerstown
1857	Buckner, Dr. x Baltimore	1846	Martin, Joseph L. Baltimore
1833	Busch, Louis * Baltimore	1836	McManus, Felix R. * Baltimore
1846	Cyriax, E. C. Bernard * Baltimore	1856	McManus, F. S. Baltimore
1861	Doran, Charles R. * Hagerstown	1848	Middleton, John D. Baltimore
	Dysen, R. Nanjemoy	1857	Miller, Dr. Baltimore
1835	Ehrmann, Francis Hagerstown	1850	Rayborg, C. H. Baltimore
1840	Ehrmann, Frederick Baltimore	1841	Radcliffe, Dr. Washington Co.
1836	Geiger, Jacob (Rev.) Cumberland	1852	Randel, John Massey Randelia
1854	Geiger, Theodore S. Manchester	1839	Schmidt, Jacob Baltimore
1851	Geiger, Charles A. Manchester	1838	Tanner, John Baltimore
1851	Hammond, Milton * Baltimore	1857	Werner, M. x Baltimore
1820	Haynel, Adolph F. Baltimore	1857	Wisman A. x Fredericktown
1857	Howe, Dr. x Baltimore	1857	Worman, A. D. x Fredericktown

## CHAPTER XII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN CONNECTICUT.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The First Prescriber of Homœopathic Doses in Connecticut—Early Planting and Subsequent Growth of Homœopathy in the State—Societies and Hospitals—The Taylors, Father and Son—New Milford First to have a Homœopathic Physician—The Tafts in Hartford—John Schue—Introduction of the New System in the Counties—Pioneers, Early Practitioners and Reminiscences—List of Old Practitioners.

The doctrine of homœopathy first gained a foothold in Connecticut in 1837, when Dr. Federal Vanderburgh on a social visit to New Milford was called to professionally attend the wife of an old school physician. This was the beginning of the new system in the region under consideration, and the immediate results of Vanderburgh's treatment was the recovery of his patient and the conversion of her husband to the teachings and practice of Hahnemann, which previous to that time he had ridiculed. As evidence of the subsequent growth of the homœopathic system in the state it may be said that in 1857, twenty years after Vanderburgh's missionary effort there, forty-two physicians of that school were in practice. In 1870 the number had increased to sixty-three, in 1875 to eighty-four, in 1882 to one hundred and nineteen, and in 1904 to one hundred and fifty-three; and to-day there is no county and hardly a single town that has not at least one homœopathic physician. And this is not all; in less than fifteen years after Vanderburgh's first cure, the hardly more than two score homœopathic practitioners took steps to organize their forces for mutual protection and advantage and proceeded to form a state medical society.

## CONNECTICUT STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first society of homœopathic physicians in Connecticut was formed in Hartford, November 17, 1851, and was known as the Connecticut Institute of Homœopathy. At this meeting seven pioneers of the new system were in attendance. They were Drs. Jeremiah T. Dennison, of Fairfield; W. W. Rodman, of Waterbury; W. C. Bell, of Middletown; C. H. Skiff and E. T. Foote, of New Haven; and C. A. Taft and George S. Greene, of Hartford. Dr. Dennison was elected president, Dr. Rodman vice-president, Dr. Greene secretary, and Dr. Skiff treasurer. At the same time the constitution and by-laws were presented and adopted. At a meeting held June 10, 1864, a reorganization was effected, and the society was incorporated under the name of Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society. A new constitution was adopted in 1880. Since 1891 the annual transactions have been published, as also have several of the important addresses by presidents. On November 18-19, 1901, the society celebrated its semi-centennial at Hartford. Addresses were made by distinguished physicians of various states, and the occasion was otherwise enlivened with social entertainments. In 1904 the membership of the society numbered one hundred and five.

The New Haven Homœopathic Medical Society was organized February 24, 1887, at the residence of Dr. C. B. Adams in the city of New Haven. The society is not incorporated.

Grace Homœopathic Medical Society of New Haven was incorporated June 21, 1889, and at once became an active organization in promoting the interests of the homœopathic profession in Connecticut.

Grace Homœopathic Hospital at Hartford, the first institution of its kind in the state, originated in a movement started in 1888 and consummated in the formal opening which took place in September, 1892. The hospital association was incorporated by the legislature in 1888, and the state appropriated \$20,000 for the benefit of the hospital on condition that a like sum be raised by subscription. This was accomplished, and with the fund thus created the trustees purchased the old Mallory property on West Chapel street. The building was arranged for its new occupancy, and was furnished through the agency of the women's hospital board, the society of the King's Sons and Daughters and the Ladies' Aid Society. The hospital property is valued at \$100,000. The institution is supported by state aid, pay patients and voluntary contributions. The training school for nurses was established in 1895.

As has been stated, the first homœopathic prescription in Connecticut was made by Dr. Federal Vanderburgh. In 1837 Dr. George Taylor's wife was threatened with consumption, and her husband and other physicians had prescribed remedies without relief. About that time Vanderburgh, an old friend of Dr. Taylor's, visited New Milford, and learning of the sickness of Mrs. Taylor, proposed prescribing homœopathically for her. Dr. Taylor, an allopath, at last consented to this, and contrary to his expectation, his wife improved and eventually was restored to health. Dr. Taylor then began to investigate homœopathy and to test it until about 1839 or 1840, when he became a convert to its practice. He was born in New Milford in 1802, and graduated from the medical department of Yale College in 1824, at once beginning practice in his native town. When his allopathic friends realized that he was practicing the new medical system, he was dismissed from the medical society and further consultations with him were refused. He was the first homœopathic physician in Connecticut, and practiced for many years in New Milford.

Charles Taylor, the son of George Taylor, graduated at Geneva Medical College and in 1852 practiced with his father at New Milford. He represented his town in the general assembly four years and held other offices. He died July 4, 1890.

Hartford was the second town in Connecticut in which homœopathy was introduced. In 1842 Dr. Gustavus M. Taft located there. He was born in Dedham, Mass., December 7, 1820, read medicine with Dr. Josiah Flagg of Boston, and later with Drs. Hull and Gray of New York. He graduated at the University of New York in 1842, and at once began to practice in Hartford. His health failed and he went south, locating in New Orleans in November, 1845. He died of yellow fever August 10, 1847, aged twenty-seven years.

Dr. Cincinnatus A. Taft, brother of Gustavus M. Taft, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1846, and settled in Hartford the same year. He had studied with his brothers and was the third homœopathic physician to locate in Hartford and the seventh in the state. He became one of the leading physicians of Connecticut. He died June 26, 1884.

Dr. John Schue, the next of the Hartford pioneers, was a native of Germany, born in 1815, and came to New York in 1839. He entered the office of Drs. Hull and Gray to learn English and study homœopathy. He graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1842, practiced in New York until 1844, then went to Hartford and formed a partnership with Dr. Gustavus M. Taft. He remained there in practice until his death, September 25, 1856. He joined the institute in 1846. Dr. Schue lost his wife in 1855, which so depressed him that he himself died soon afterward.

Dr. Gardner S. Browne commenced to practice in Hartford about 1867, and died there December 29, 1876. He was a graduate of the University of New York. Dr. George Starr Green graduated at the University of New York in 1848. He became partner with Dr. A. Cook Hull in Brooklyn, where he began the practice of homœopathy in 1849. He removed to Hartford, January 1, 1851. Dr. Harvey Cole came from Pittsfield, Mass., and located in Hartford in 1868. Dr. James D. Johnson opened an office in Hartford in 1869. He was a graduate of Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Drs. Irving M. Lyon and S. Giles Tucker were in practice there in 1870. Dr. M. P. Hayward, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, also practiced in Hartford for a short time, going thence to Ohio. In 1856 Dr. H. T. Brownell and Russell Caulkins were located in Hartford. In 1857, there were six homœopathic physicians in the city; in 1870, seven; in 1882, eleven, and in 1904, nineteen.

Dr. Edward Wilberforce Kellogg was born at Avon, Conn., November 29, 1840, and at the age of twelve years went to Philadelphia to attend school. He returned home in a few years and entered the high school at Collinsville, from which he graduated. At this time he had no thought of medicine, but was devoting his attention to musical study. Early during the war of 1861-65, he enlisted, and while awaiting orders near New London, he was offered a position as hospital steward at Fort Trumbull. Dr. Isaac G. Porter was surgeon at this hospital and young Kellogg was associated with him for three years as assistant and pupil. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865, and then entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, but after a year matriculated at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, where he graduated in 1867. He located at Danbury, remained there one year and then went to Southington, where he practiced until 1871. In May, 1871, he removed to Hartford. On March 7, 1867, he married Hilah A. Dart of New London. In 1857 there were in Hartford, Drs. Gardner S. Browne, F. Brownell, H. T. Brownell, Russell Caulkins, George S. Green and Cincinnati A. Taft.

The pioneer homœopath in New Haven and the fourth physician of that school in the state, was Dr. Charles H. Skiff, who was born at Spencertown, Columbia county, N. Y., May 17, 1808, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical School, September 5, 1832. He married Rachel McKinstry of Livingston, N. Y., October 17, 1833. He began the practice of homœopathy in Spencertown in 1840, and removed to Albany in 1842. He went to New Haven in 1843 and remained there until his death, December 11, 1875.

Dr. Daniel W. Northrup was the fourth homœopath in the state, having begun practice at Sherman, Fairfield county, in 1843. Dr. Daniel Holt, another pioneer in New Haven, was born at Hampton, July 2, 1810. He was educated at Ashford and Amherst academies and in 1831 entered the scientific department of Yale. Later on he studied medicine with Dr. Hiram Holt



of Pomfret, and graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1835. He located at Glastonbury, where he acquired an extensive practice. He received a prize from the Connecticut Medical Society for an essay on scarlatina, and was author of several noteworthy papers. In 1845 he was appointed to prepare a paper for the state medical society. Homœopathy soon attracted his attention and he employed the opportunity to demonstrate its absurdity. After careful study, and experimenting with its remedies, he became convinced of its truth, and then published his essay "Views of Homœopathy or Reasons for Examining and Admitting it as a Principle in Medicine." This was published in New Haven in 1845. During this year he went to New Haven and studied homœopathy with Dr. Skiff, and afterward practiced it, making frequent trips to New York to consult with Gray, Hull, Vanderburgh, Joslin, Wells and others. Because of his change in faith he was expelled from the New Haven Medical Association, but afterward three of his prosecutors adopted homœopathy. In 1845 Dr. Holt went to Lowell, Mass.

Dr. Elial Todd Foote was born in Greenfield, Mass., in May, 1796. He studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Guthrie of Sherburne, N. Y., and was licensed by the Chenango County Medical Society in 1815. He went to Chautauqua county, locating in what was afterward Jamestown, but which then had no name. In June, 1818, he was chairman of a meeting of physicians of the county called to organize the Chautauqua County Medical Society, and was the first president of that body. In 1827 he became a permanent member of the New York Medical Society. Before he left New York Dr. Foote had become interested in homœopathy as practiced by Dr. Alfred W. Gray, brother of Dr. John F. Gray, and he became a homœopath in 1840. It is not known just when he located in New Haven. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1850. When the Connecticut Homœopathic Medical Society was reorganized in 1864 Dr. Foote delivered the inaugural address, which was largely historical regarding homœopathy in the state. He died at New Haven November 17, 1877.

Charles Cheney Foote, son of Dr. Elial Foote, was born in Jamestown, N. Y., September 6, 1825, graduated at Union College in 1849, read medicine with his father, and in 1850 attended medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He also attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating there in 1851. He began to practice in New Haven, and for two years was associated with his father. He died November 9, 1871.

Dr. Paul C. Skiff was in practice in New Haven in 1870. He was a graduate of Yale. Dr. Charles W. Skiff, his son, graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861, practiced with his father in Brooklyn, and returned with him to New Haven in 1862. He remained but a short time in practice. In 1861 Dr. W. W. Rodman located in New Haven. In 1857 there were but four homœopaths in that city; in 1870, six; in 1878, sixteen.

Dr. Oscar Sceitz began the practice of homœopathy in New London in 1845. Dr. Nathaniel Otis Harris practiced there from 1854 to 1857, when he went to East Haddam. He graduated at the New York University Medical College in 1854 and went at once to New London, remaining until 1857, when he located in East Haddam. He studied homœopathy with Dr. J. T. Evans.

In 1847 Dr. Lucien H. Morton opened an office at Bridgeport and was the homœopathic pioneer in Fairfield county. He was a graduate of Berk-

shire Medical College. Dr. Charles Taylor practiced in Bridgeport for one year and went to New Milford.

In 1859 Dr. Charles E. Sanford went to Bridgeport from Bristol. He was born in North Haven, May 31, 1830, and graduated from Yale Medical School in 1853. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. G. A. Moody of Plainville. After graduation he returned to Plainville, entering into partnership with his preceptor and remained there two years. In 1855 he married Anna F. Neale and about that time entered mercantile pursuits in New York, but soon returned to his profession. During his stay in New York Dr. Sanford became acquainted with homœopathy and was impelled while living with an old friend in Brooklyn to investigate, resulting in his complete conversion to its principles. In 1870 Dr. Sanford wrote: "My present address is Bridgeport, where I have resided since 1859. Previous to that time I practiced medicine in Plainville and Bristol. I began to practice homœopathy in 1858."

Dr. James H. Osborne was located at Bridgeport in 1870. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic College in 1867. Dr. Oliver Brewster Taylor graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1842, and began the practice of homœopathy in 1848 at Dana, Mass. In 1849 he went to Manchester, where for many years he was the only homœopathic physician.

Dr. William Campbell Bell was an early practitioner at Middletown. He was born in Chester, Mass., September 6, 1806, and attended school at Chester and Westfield academies. He studied medicine in Chester under Drs. Horace Ballard and T. K. DeWolf, and afterward with Dr. T. Childs at Pittsfield. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and at Pittsfield, Mass., graduating from the Berkshire Medical College in 1833. He began allopathic practice at Austerlitz, N. Y., and after ten years adopted the homœopathic system. In 1850 he located at Housatonic, Mass., where he remained six years, then he removed to Middletown, where he remained for over forty years. In 1833 he married Charlotte Maria Boise, of Chester. Dr. Bell retired from practice in the spring of 1891 and went to live at Blandford, Mass., where he died October 12, 1894. Drs. G. W. Burroughs and G. B. Smith practiced in Middletown for a time. Dr. Aaron S. Osborne and Julius Gnodinger were practicing in Middletown in 1878.

Dr. George Pitkin Cooley was practicing homœopathy in Bristol as early as 1854. He was born in Manchester, November 28, 1830, the son of Dr. William Cooley of Hartford county. In 1850 he became a student of Dr. Gustavus A. Taft of Hartford, attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania during the session of 1853-54. He received a special degree from that college in 1862. In 1854 he entered into practice at Bristol, but after four years removed to New Britain, where he located permanently. In April, 1865, he married Lucy A. Peck of New York.

Dr. James H. Austin practiced homœopathy in Bristol as early as 1850. He was born in Suffield, Conn., in 1824, began the study of medicine when about twenty years old, and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College in 1847. He located at Bristol in 1848, and for ten years was faithful to the medical system in which he was educated. He is said to have embraced homœopathy about 1858. He died March 27, 1873. In 1870 Dr. Edward P. Woodward was in practice at Bristol.

Dr. Asa W. Brown located at Mystic Bridge, New London county, in

1855. He was born in Sterling, Windham county, Conn., September 28, 1813, studied at Brooklyn Academy, graduated at the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1853, practiced two years at Centreville, R. I., and then settled at Mystic Bridge, where he remained until 1873, when he removed to Providence, R. I.

Rev. Moses Hill introduced homœopathy in Norwalk, Fairfield county, in 1855. In 1870 Dr. Mosman was the only homœopath in Norwalk, and in 1875, Dexter Hitchcock and Nathan A. Mosman were practicing there. In 1882, A. H. Baldwin, G. S. Comstock and Dexter Hitchcock were practicing in that city. Dr. Mosman graduated in medicine in New York in 1861, and soon afterward located at Norwalk. In 1879 he went to New York city. Dr. Dexter Hitchcock graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1873, settling soon afterward in Norwalk. He joined the institute in 1873. He has for many years been referred to as "Dr. Hitchcock of Norwalk."

Dr. William E. Bulkeley was for many years associated with the history of homœopathy in Danbury. He was born in Colchester, Conn., October 9, 1796. At the age of eighteen he went to West Virginia, taught school, and studied medicine with a prominent physician of that region. Having earned enough money to pay his way he attended medical lectures at Yale College. Dr. Bulkeley practiced as an allopath four years in Berkshire county, Mass., and twenty years in Hillsdale, Columbia, county, before he located in Danbury, and about 1853 began the practice of homœopathy. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1859. He remained in Danbury until his death, June 14, 1870. In 1870 his son, Dr. J. C. Bulkeley, was associated in practice with him.

In 1857, Dr. R. W. Rockwell was practicing in Danbury. In 1875 there were in practice in that city, Drs. William Bulkeley, Rev. D. M. Hodge and Sophia Penfield; in 1882, Drs. Bulkeley, S. M. Griffin, Sophia Penfield and O. L. Jenkins. Dr. Rockwell went to Danbury in 1856, and afterward removed to Brooklyn.

Dr. Henry E. Stone, a graduate of Castleton Medical College in 1847, removed from Otego, N. Y., to Fair Haven, New Haven county, in 1857. He was born in Danbury, July 20, 1820, and in 1840 his family went to Otego, N. Y. In Otego, Dr. Solomon Green, a leading physician of the place, became interested in young Stone and induced him to study medicine. Having graduated at Castleton, he commenced practice at Otego with his preceptor. His attention was directed to homœopathy by Dr. I. S. Huett, of Milwaukee, and for two or three years he investigated and finally embraced its methods. Remaining in Otego until the spring of 1856, he sold his practice to Dr. Warren and located in Fair Haven, Conn., where he afterward resided, and where he died January 27, 1886. Dr. Stone married Amanda Cunningham of Otego, September 3, 1851.

Dr. Lester Keep had been practicing homœopathy in Fair Haven prior to 1857. He was born in Lee, Mass., September 6, 1797, was educated there, and fitted for college by Rev. Alvan Hyde. In the fall of 1821 he entered Williams College, but soon afterward financial troubles made it necessary for him to earn his way, until in his junior year when certain students, he among them, were caught at "college pranks," and were suspended for three weeks. He then abandoned his college course and entered the office of Drs. Child and Batchelder, of Pittsfield, and became a member of the Berkshire Medical



Institution, a branch of Williams College, then in its second year. There he remained three years, supporting himself by services to the college and assisting his preceptors who were of the faculty. While awaiting the means to graduate he received an offer of assistance from Dr. Luther Ticknor, of Salisbury, in return for services that he could render in practice. Dr. John Delamater being called to the chairs of anatomy and surgery in the Medical College at Fairfield, N. Y., induced Keep to go with him as demonstrator and prosector. At this school he graduated in 1828. For a year afterward he associated with Dr. Jefferson Church, of Springfield, Mass., but left him to attend Dr. Tully's lectures on materia medica and therapeutics at the Yale Medical School. Dr. Keep settled in Fair Haven, and while his practice was growing he opened a pharmacy and maintained it in connection with the village postoffice for several years. Business matters occasionally called him to New York, and on one of his visits there met an old friend, Dr. Ticknor, who had become a homœopath, and through whose ministrations Keep himself was induced to abandon the old school of practice for that founded by Hahnemann. This was in 1839, at which time Dr. Keep was a member of the New Haven County Medical Society, the New Haven City Association of Physicians, and a fellow of the Connecticut State Medical Society. He sold his drug store, resigned from the societies, and announced himself a homœopath. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1848. He continued to practice in Fair Haven until 1860, when he moved to Brooklyn. In 1873 he suffered an attack of apoplectic paralysis, and though he largely recovered from the stroke, he did not again return to active practice. He died August 20, 1882. Drs. J. Lester Keep and S. H. Keep are sons of Dr. Lester Keep's second marriage.

Dr. G. Herrick Wilson, a graduate of the Berkshire Medical College in 1849, after practicing in North Adams and Conway, Mass., located in West Meriden, Conn., in 1857. In 1869, Dr. E. C. Newport, a graduate in 1868 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, went from Holyoke, Mass., to West Meriden. About the same time, Dr. L. E. Phelps, from Michigan, opened an office there. In 1882 Drs. C. J. Mansfield, E. A. Wilson and G. H. Wilson were in Meriden, and in 1857 Dr. W. N. Dunham was located there.

Dr. Henry Isham introduced homœopathy into New Britain before 1857. He died in 1868, and in the next year Dr. Charles Vishno, a graduate in 1866 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, located there, but afterward went to Hartford. In 1875, Drs. G. P. Cooley, Leander P. Jones, L. M. Smith and J. S. Stone were located in New Britain. In 1882, Drs. Cooley, Goodrich, Seymour and Stone were practicing there.

Dr. William Woodbridge Rodman introduced homœopathy into Waterbury. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in April, 1817, graduated at Yale in 1838, and entering Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia received his degree there in 1844. In November of that year he began practice in Waterbury, but in 1848 became convinced of the truth of homœopathy by careful study and practical use of its remedies, and adopted it in his practice. He was in consequence expelled from the Connecticut Medical Society. In 1861 he removed to New Haven.

Dr. Elam Clark Knight graduated from the Berkshire Medical College in 1845, and located at Slatersville, R. I. His conversion to homœopathy and introduction to Waterbury are best told in his own words (1870): "My



attention was called to homœopathic practice during the last year of my medical studies by coming in contact with two homœopathic students in the same class with myself. But I gave no serious attention to the subject till 1852. About this time the old school medical journals were constantly ridiculing the new system of practice. I thought to myself if there was no better arguments against homœopathy than mean ridicule, and silly at that, there must be something in it, and I would examine for myself. Accordingly I applied to Dr. Amory Gale, then of Woonsocket, R. I., and asked his advice and assistance, which he readily gave by lending me books and otherwise. After about a year of study and experimental practice, I removed to Middleborough, Mass., early in 1853. There I was the first one to locate and successfully introduce homœopathy. There I found a few families who had been treated homœopathically by Dr. J. T. Harris, of East Bridgewater, and Dr. Barrows, of Taunton, Mass. They formed a nucleus around which I soon built up a good practice.

"In 1857 having a little more of the western fever than was for my good, I moved to Quincy, Ill., but not finding everything to my satisfaction, returned to New England after about two years and a half. In 1860 Dr. W. W. Rodman left Waterbury for New Haven, and the June following I took his place here, where I still remain. I was alone here till after the severe injuries I received in November, 1865. In 1867 Dr. Tripp came here and remained a little less than a year. He was followed by Dr. H. R. Brown, who remained something over two years. At the present time homœopathy is represented by myself and Dr. Charles Rodman." Dr. Knight was a member of the old Massachusetts Fraternity. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1867. He died suddenly at Woodbury, March 21, 1888.

Dr. Henry R. Brown, a graduate in 1867 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, located first at Waterbury, but soon went to Leominster, Mass. Dr. Charles Shepard Rodman, a son of Dr. W. W. Rodman, located at Waterbury in 1869. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He was still there in 1878, but in 1882 there were only Drs. E. O. Gregory and George P. Swift practicing homœopathy in that city. Southington, Hartford county, was represented in homœopathy by Dr. Lucy A. Hudson as early as 1856. In 1866 Dr. Timothy D. Wadsworth, a graduate in 1866 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, located there, removing to St. Louis, Mo., in 1868. He was succeeded by Dr. Edward W. Kellogg. Dr. Noah Byington was practicing there in 1870. In 1882 Dr. James H. Osborne and C. H. Peterson were the only homœopaths in that city.

In 1856 Drs. S. M. Fletcher and A. Frank were in practice at Norwich, New London county. Subsequently Dr. Fletcher went to Westerly, R. I., and Dr. Frank to Milton, Vt. Dr. Jerome Harris practiced at Norwich and went from there to Woonsocket. In 1865 Dr. Anna Manning graduated at the New York Medical College for Women, and located at Norwich for a short time. In 1867 Dr. Herbert Martin Bishop, a graduate of Yale, went to Norwich. He was born in New London, January 15, 1844, studied with Dr. O. Sites and graduated at Yale Medical School in 1865. He was commissioned assistant surgeon of the First Connecticut cavalry, and was in service through the last campaign of the war. Returning, he determined to study homœopathy, and after attending lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College, graduated in 1867. In March of that year he settled at Norwich. In January, 1869, he married Ella E. Spalding. He joined the American Institute of

Homœopathy in 1860. In 1875 there were in practice there Drs. Herbert Martin Bishop, Jonathan E. Linnell and Samuel Gibbs Tucker; in 1882, Drs. Bishop, Edward H. and Jonathan E. Linnell, John Arnold Rockwell and C. E. Stark.

Dr. Albert W. Phillips located in Birmingham in 1861, the year in which he graduated from Hahnemann College of Chicago. He was a native of New York. He took the place of Dr. Horace Bowen, who formerly practiced in Birmingham.

Dr. Charles W. Ensign, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1844, located the same year at Tariffville. He was born in West Hartland. He was highly esteemed among the allopathic fraternity, being a member of its societies until 1855, when he became a homœopath and was then expelled for "quackery." He lived in Tariffville until his death. At Stratford Dr. Geliwitz practiced for a time, then went to New York. In 1857 Drs. Chauncey Ayres and J. P. Mackins were in practice at Stamford. In 1875 Drs. Ayres, George F. Foote and John F. Griffin were there; in 1882, Drs. Ayres, Foote, Phillips and C. E. and E. E. Rowell. Dr. Foote for fifteen years conducted a private asylum for the insane and for victims of the opium habit.

In 1857 Dr. R. B. Bruce was located at Birmingham; Dr. S. S. Clark at Plainville; Dr. Jerniah T. Denison at Fairfield; Dr. C. Faill at Litchfield; Dr. C. Gaylor at New Milford; Dr. J. E. Lucas at Thompsonville; Dr. C. Northrup at Sherman; Dr. T. Roberts at New Canaan; Dr. William H. Sage at Unionville; and Dr. Vail at Litchfield.

The first homœopathic pharmacy in the state was called the Good Samaritan drug store and pharmacy. It was opened in Hartford by Dr. Blake, who sold to Dr. Preston, and he in turn to Dr. George Curtis. On September 5, 1881, Dr. Curtis sold to William C. Messenger, who conducted the store for three years. In 1857 Dr. Gardner S. Browne conducted a pharmacy in Hartford.

*Homœopathic physicians in Connecticut previous to 1860.* The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Ayres, C. x	Stamford	1857	Erving, J. F. x	Hitchcockville
1850	Austin, James H. *	Bristol	1855	Ensign, Charles W. *	Tariffville
1843	Bell, William C. *	Middletown	1857	Faill, C. x	Litchfield
1857	Bulkeley, J. C. x	Danbury	1856	Fletcher, Samuel M.	Norwich
1837	Bulkeley, W. E. *	Danbury	1851	Foote, Charles C.	New Haven
	Burroughs, G. W.	Middletown	1840	Foote, Elial Todd *	New Haven
1857	Bruce, R. B. x	North Bennington	1857	Frank, A. x	Norwich
1857	Browne, Gardner S. x	Hartford	1857	Gaylor, G. x	New Milford
1856	Brownell, H. T. x	Hartford	1857	Geliwitz, G. x	Stratford
1857	Brownell, F. x	Hartford		Gnodinger, Julius	
1853	Brown, Asa W.	Mystic Bridge	1853	Green, George S. *	Hartford
	Bowen, Horace	Birmingham		Griffin, S. M.	
1856	Caulkins, Russell x	Hartford	1849	Harris, Jerome *	Norwich
1850	Cole, Harvey	Hartford	1854	Harris, Nathaniel O.	East Haddam
1854	Cooley, George P.	Bristol	1857	Hayward, Milton P.	Hartford
1857	Clark, S. S. x	Plainville	1855	Hill, Moses (Rev.)	Norwalk
1850	Denison, J. T. *	Fairfield	1845	Holt, Daniel *	New Haven
1854	Dunbar, William N.	Meriden	1857	Hudson, Lucy A. x	Southington

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|------|------------------------|---------------|------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1857 | Isham, Henry x         | New Britain   | 1857 | Rockwell, R. W. x     | Danbury      |
|      | Jenkins, O. L.         |               | 1848 | Rodman, William W. *  | Waterbury    |
| 1839 | Keep, Lester *         | Fair Haven    | 1856 | Sage, W. H. 3         | Unionville   |
| 1852 | Knight, Elam C. *      | Waterbury     | 1845 | Secitz, Oscar         | New London   |
| 1857 | Lucas, J. E. x         | Thompsonville | 1858 | Sanford, Charles E. * | Bridgeport   |
| 1853 | Linnell, Jonathan E. * | Norwich       | 1841 | Skiff, Charles H. *   | New Haven    |
| 1865 | Lyon, Irving W. *      | Hartford      | 1842 | Schue, John           | Hartford     |
| 1857 | Mackins, J. P. x       | Stamford      | 1850 | Stone, Henry E. *     | Fair Haven   |
| 1857 | Northrop, C. x         | Sherman       | 1846 | Taft, Cincinnatus A.  | Hartford     |
| 1842 | Northrop, Daniel W. *  | Sherman       | 1842 | Taft, Gustavus M.     | Hartford     |
| 1844 | Norton, Lucian H.      | Bridgeport    | 1837 | Taylor, George *      | New Milford  |
| 1846 | Osgood, David *        |               | 1848 | Taylor, Oliver B. *   | Manchester   |
| 1857 | Pratt, A. x            | Chester       | 1856 | Vail, Dr. x           | Litchfield   |
| 1857 | Roberts, T. x          | New Canaan    | 1856 | Wilson, Grove H. x *  | West Meriden |

## CHAPTER XIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

How the Seed was First Sown in the Old Bay State—New York Furnishes the Pioneer—Gregg and Flagg, the Standard Bearers—Their Followers and Proselytes—The Homœopathic Fraternity of Massachusetts—Its Organization and Membership—The Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society—Brief Allusion to Homœopathic Institutions, and the Pioneers of the Profession in the Several Counties of the Commonwealth.

In 1838 homœopathy secured a foothold in three states in which the teachings of the school, although heard of, had not before been given practical investigation by qualified practitioners. These states were Massachusetts, Vermont and New Jersey, and in at least two of them the doctrine of Hahnemann soon extended to the most remote counties and was represented by physicians of unusual ability. In Massachusetts, the state here under consideration, the planting of the homœopathic seed was accomplished in much the same manner as in other states, and was the result of enforced conviction rather than original desire on the part of the pioneers to practice under its teachings. This honor in Massachusetts is accorded to Dr. Samuel Gregg, who, under the influence of Vanderburgh of New York, forsook the old method of practice and allied himself to the new school of medicine, which then had existed on this side of the Atlantic hardly more than ten years.

Vanderburgh in New York was a splendid champion of the system of Hahnemann and one of its ablest exponents. He, too, was a convert, and in later years was instrumental in proselyting many other old school practitioners and bringing them within the homœopathic fold. In Massachusetts his first convert was Gregg, and in the old Bay state the new disciple took up the good work and in turn spread the gospel of Hahnemann even into its remotest parts; not easily, however, and not without hardships and sacrifices, coupled with the severance of former friendships, for we are told that Samuel Gregg was a popular personage in the old profession, that his associates and fellows were men of influence in the social and political world, and when he turned away from their school they, too, turned from him and no longer admitted him to their councils, but in sorrow rather than in wrath. Yet Gregg plodded along in the new road he had chosen, blazing the way, for he was the pioneer in a new field. In 1839 he was joined by Flagg, and then by Wild and Spooner and Cutler and Clark until there was gathered together a sufficient number of exemplars to form the little society they called the Homœopathic Fraternity of Massachusetts. This was done in March, 1841, and from that time the state has not been without a homœopathic medical society.

The original society with its membership of six was the nucleus of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society, which came into life in 1851, and of which mention is made in this chapter.

The members of the Homœopathic Fraternity of Massachusetts during



the ten years of its existence were Samuel Gregg, Josiah F. Flagg, John P. Spooner, Charles Wild, William W. Cutler, Luther Clark, Christopher Minot Weld and Francis Clark, 1841; William Wesselhoeft, William Ingalls, Milton Fuller, Daniel Swan, George Russell, Robert Capen and William Gallup, 1842; John A. Tarbell, 1843; James M. Cummings, Schlegel, Eben Hale, 1844; Jehiel Abbott, George Baker, Daniel Holt, 1845; David Osgood, Isaac Colby, Hiram Luce Chase and Horace Dwight Train, 1846; Rufus Shackford, David Thayer and Christian F. Geist, 1847; J. L. Martin, Samuel W. Graves and George Barrows, 1848; James C. Neilson, 1850.

Since that time Massachusetts has been a prolific mother of homœopathic societies, and each offshoot from the parent body has done good work in spreading the doctrine and elevating the character and dignity of the principle it represents.

#### MASSACHUSETTS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Massachusetts was early in the field with the work of organization. Indeed, if records are reliable, it was only two years after the system was planted in the state that a few homœopathic physicians assembled at the house of Dr. J. P. Spooner in Dorchester in 1840 and organized the fraternity to which reference is made in a preceding paragraph; and this action was the foundation of the state society of later years. The fraternity dates its history from December 25, 1840, and at a later meeting at the house of Dr. Wild in Brookline, on January 7, 1841, the subject of permanent organization was considered, although the constitution was not formally adopted and signed until February 16 following. This action gave real life to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, and on the occasion mentioned officers were chosen to direct the affairs of the society. Meetings were afterward held with fair regularity, and the fraternity continued to grow in strength and usefulness until its membership has so increased that stronger and more formal organization became necessary. At the monthly meeting held March 18, 1856, a committee reported that a petition signed by fifty-one physicians had been presented to the legislature asking for an act of incorporation for an organization to be known as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society.

The act prayed for seems not to have been the result of united action of the fraternity body, but of a majority of its members acting independently and with the approval of the organization. However, the act was passed and became a law May 19, 1855, and at a subsequent meeting held by the fraternity December 9, 1856, the old pioneer society passed out of existence and was succeeded by the present state organization. The new society held several informal meetings to settle upon a plan of permanent organization, and on September 24, 1856, elected its first officers as follows: Dr. Samuel Gregg of Boston, president; Dr. Charles Weld of Brookline and Dr. William Wesselhoeft of Boston, vice-presidents; Dr. G. W. Swazey of Springfield, corresponding secretary; Dr. David Thayer of Boston, recording secretary; Dr. William F. Jackson of Roxbury, treasurer; Dr. George Russell of Boston, librarian; Drs. C. M. Weld, of Jamaica Plain, and B. H. West, Luther Clark, Milton Fuller and L. M. Barker, of Boston, censors.

For more than sixty-five years the Homœopathic Medical Society of Massachusetts has been regarded as the mother organization of the profession in New England, and has exercised an influence for good in the councils of other societies in that commonwealth and also in other states east of the

Hudson river; and its influence and voice in the directive affairs of the American Institute of Homœopathy have been welcomed and appreciated by the great number of homœopathic physicians constituting that national body. On December 22, 1890, the society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary, and made the occasion one of importance in the homœopathic history of Massachusetts. Since 1867 the society has published annual transactions; one of the earlier volumes contains old records and many interesting historical data. The society also has published numerous pamphlets, addresses, directories, and valuable reports and statistics on homœopathic registration. The present membership is about three hundred and seventy-five practitioners, and every one a physician of good moral and professional standing.

Among the other homœopathic societies, some of which are no longer in existence, mention may be made of the Boston Academy of Homœopathic Medicine, organized November 30, 1858, and consolidated in May, 1873, with



Westboro Homœopathic Asylum for Insane.

the Boston Homœopathic Society, then taking the name of Boston Homœopathic Society; The Boston Homœopathic Society, organized in 1868; the Bristol County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized October 3, 1866; the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized at Lynn May 1, 1872; the Hughes Medical Club of Boston, organized October 23, 1878; the Lowell Hahnemann Club, organized November 22, 1881; the Massachusetts Surgical and Gynecological Society, organized in Boston December 6, 1876; the Middlesex South Homœopathic Society, organized at Newton January 12, 1876; the Organon Society of Boston, organized December 8, 1887; the Plymouth County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized March 3, 1887; the Homœopathic Medical Society of Western Massachusetts, organized at Greenfield May 23, 1878; the Worcester County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized June 27, 1866; the Boston Gynecological Club, organized March 23, 1881.

#### WESTBORO ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

In treating of hospitals and other kindred institutions in Massachusetts these annals can furnish only brief mention. That which demands first attention is of a distinctively public character, not a private nor yet a specially

homœopathic institution, although the legislative power of the commonwealth gave its medical department in charge of homœopathic physicians.

The institution to which allusion is thus made is that known as the Westboro Asylum for the Insane, which dates its foundation from an act of the general court of Massachusetts, passed June 3, 1884, although the asylum as a means of administering to the physical and mental needs of its charges through the medium of the homœopathic system of medicine was not formally opened until December 6, 1886. Since that time it has been under homœopathic medical supervision, and reports show that under the system at least as good results are accomplished as under any other school of medicine in any similar institution in this state or elsewhere.

Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital. In the order of seniority among the distinctively homœopathic hospitals of the state that known as the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital is entitled to first mention, and traces its history back to the days when the old fraternity was in the full vigor of its useful career. At a meeting held January 22, 1850, the fraternity resolved itself into "a committee of the whole for the purpose of ascertaining the mind of the public regarding the establishment of a homœopathic hospital in the city of Boston." Nothing, however, was accomplished at the time, nor even five years later, when, at a meeting held January 30, 1855, a committee was appointed to prepare a petition to the general court for a charter for a homœopathic hospital to be located in the city before mentioned, although the act prayed for was passed (May 19, 1855) and an organization was effected under the incorporation. The officers then chosen were Dr. Charles B. Hall, president; Drs. Dexter King, Edward Mellen, A. W. Thaxter and Francis B. Fay, vice-presidents; Dr. George Bancroft, secretary; and Dr. John P. Jewett, treasurer.

Failing in an endeavor to enlist state aid for the proposed hospital, the trustees instead of attempting to maintain such an institution with all its attendant expense, wisely determined to limit their operations to a dispensary foundation, and to that end secured the incorporation (May 28, 1856) of the Homœopathic Medical Dispensary, which was carried on with gratifying results for several years. Again, in 1861 an attempt was made to found a hospital, but the disturbed condition of the country on account of the impending war made persistent effort impracticable; and in consequence of these early embarrassments it was not until January 23, 1871, that the hospital was in fact opened. Various means, especially festival enterprises, were adopted to create funds, and the ultimate success which crowned the labors of the founders was in a great measure due to the Ladies' Aid Association, and the "great fair" held in 1872, which netted the institution about \$76,000. A permanent home for the hospital was found near the Boston University School of Medicine, in a building which once was a female medical college. In 1890 the legislature appropriated \$120,000 for the erection of new buildings. The hospital is maintained with the interest on invested funds, voluntary contributions and pay patients. The nurses' school was opened in 1885. This institution is said to be the largest hospital in America under homœopathic management.

The Hampden Homœopathic Hospital at Springfield was founded largely through the influence of Dr. John H. Carmichael and the benevolence of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Wesson, the latter of whom gave their former residence in High street for hospital purposes. Following the offer and gift the hospital

association was incorporated, and the trustees perfected an organization and accepted the property, on which within the last two years the original benefactors have erected a splendid hospital building. The movement leading to this hospital originated in 1900, and the institution was opened for patients in November of that year. A nurses' school has since been established.

The Worcester Homœopathic Hospital had its origin in the Warren Surgical Hospital, opened in November, 1893, by Dr. J. K. Warren, and the union of that institution with the Worcester Homœopathic Dispensary Association, the latter being a body corporate. The hospital trustees were incorporated in June, 1896. A training school for nurses is maintained in connection with the hospital.

The Newburyport Homœopathic Hospital was founded in 1893, and is incorporated. In 1900 the institution was generously provided for in the will of the late Ann Toppan, who left it one-third of her estate.

In this connection a brief mention may be made of some other of the hospital institutions of the state, among them the Homœopathic Hospital for Children in Boston, opened in 1900; the Salem Homœopathic Hospital, opened in 1900; the Baldwin Place Home for Little Wanderers, in Boston; the Consumptives' Home, the House of the Angel Guardian, and the Home for Young Women, the latter in Lowell.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society held October 12, 1864, Dr. Samuel Gregg read a paper on "The Early Annals of Homœopathy in Massachusetts." He said: "During the year 1837, I had seen in the medical journals strictures upon the small doses of a new system of medical practice. My attention was perhaps more willingly directed to the subject, having for many years been dissatisfied with my profession. I had become tired of the uncertainty of my prescription. During the winter of 1837-8, I had an interesting case in a patient suffering from tuberculosis pulmonum in a scrofulous constitution, which I was satisfied I could not cure. At this time I saw two patients (in the family of Thatcher Magown, Esq., of Medford), who had received homœopathic treatment from Dr. Vanderburgh, who was then in practice in New York. The allopathic materia medica was then being enlarged by the introduction of concentrated chemical preparations of drugs. As showing my entire ignorance of the preparation of homœopathic medicines, I distinctly recollect saying to these patients, when they described the wonderful effects of the little pills, that a physician must be reckless who would prescribe a remedy capable of producing such results, in so concentrated a form. But at the solicitation of these friends I concluded to take my patient and consult Dr. Vanderburgh at New York. Although this physician did not at the time give much encouragement of benefiting my patient, yet he gave me such a synopsis of the new school practice of therapeutics as to excite in my mind a determination to examine the merits of the new theory of healing. I obtained all the books that were then published in English translation: viz, Hahnemann's *Organon*; the first edition of Hering's '*Domestic Practice*,' in two very small volumes; some small pamphlet expositions of homœopathy, and the translation of Jahr's '*Manual*,' by the North American Academy, which was then in press (the '*Repertory*' was not then published); also the '*Archives*,' of Paris (*Archives de la Médecine Homœopathique*, Paris, 1834-38) containing the reported cases of treatment by the homœopathic physicians of Paris. I also procured a few of the more general remedies, and commenced my investiga-



tion of the principles of therapeia. I soon after obtained a German case of medicines, containing one hundred and seventy vials of the mother tinctures and first triturations. From these I began to make my own preparations, and have continued to prepare all that I have used ever since. In my early administration of homœopathic medicine I was under exceeding obligations to Dr. Vanderburgh for counsel and assistance; for often in my lonely explorations I was troubled, and whenever I applied to him I was sure to receive instruction by return of mail; and I trust I have not been unmindful of it toward my juniors. Thus I continued my investigations. I had a reasonable share of patronage in my allopathic practice, and when I told my patients I had more confidence in the new system than I had in the old, they were willing to abide by my decision; and after having once made the experience I have seldom found any one willing to return to old school treatment of disease. My first associate in my new adventure was my friend Dr. J. F. Flagg. He was not then in general practice, but had given his attention to dentistry. He had long suffered from dyspepsia, and in the summer of 1838, while on a visit at Philadelphia, he was persuaded by his friends there to take some medicine from Dr. Humphrey, who was then in homœopathic practice. Dr. Flagg was so well satisfied with the efficiency of the remedies, that he furnished himself with what books he could and commenced the investigation for his own satisfaction. Not relinquishing his dentistry, his practice was mostly confined to a kind of dispensary practice among his immediate friends. Thus he continued for some months supposing himself alone, until, having occasion to send to New York for some medicine he was told he could obtain it from me. Sometime during the year 1840 Dr. J. P. Spooner of Dorchester and Dr. Charles Wild of Brookline, became interested in examining the subject of homœopathy, at the suggestion of their mutual friend, Dr. Flagg. In December, 1840, we commenced associate meetings for mutual improvement; and in February, 1841, we adopted the constitution and by-laws of a regular association called the Massachusetts Homœopathic Fraternity, which held meetings until a state society was organized."

Dr. Samuel Gregg was born in New Boston, N. H., July 1, 1799. He acquired a good New England education, though not collegiate, and at eighteen was teaching school. He graduated from Dartmouth Medical School in 1825, practiced for a short time with Dr. John Stearns in Charlestown, Mass., and then decided to go to Medford. With him in his first trip to Medford was a friend, Thatcher Magown, who went with him to call on one Dr. Brooks, then a practicing physician in Medford and who had been governor. Dr. Brooks after listening to him said: "Young man, I would not advise you to settle here; there are physicians enough in this place." Dr. Gregg looked at the ex-governor coolly and stamping his foot answered, "You do not, well, then I will stay." He remained in Medford fifteen years, having a large and lucrative practice. In November, 1840, he removed to Boston. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844 and a prominent member, a founder of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital and of the various homœopathic societies of the city and state. He died at Amherst, Mass., October 25, 1872.

The next physician to adopt homœopathy in the state was Dr. Josiah Foster Flagg, who was born in Boston, January 11, 1789. His father, Josiah Flagg, was a dentist. He entered as a student of medicine with Dr. John C. Warren, in 1811. During his student life he perfected improvements in

many surgical instruments, notably the bone forceps. In 1813 he undertook, with Dr. Warren, the publication of a work on the arteries, the first of its kind ever issued. The engravings for this work were done with his own hand. This book had a good sale. A few years later he prepared drawings for Dr. Warren's "Comparative View of the Nervous System."

Dr. Flagg graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1815, being it is said particularly well educated in surgical knowledge. For some time after graduating he practiced at Uxbridge, Mass. He continued in practice for several years, when he removed to Boston and established himself as a dentist. His reputation was such that his rooms were constantly filled with patients, and he was considered one of the most scientific and skillful men in his profession. Among his surgical inventions are the tooth forceps, and an improvement on Desault's apparatus for fracture of the femur, this latter being introduced by Dr. Warren into the Massachusetts General Hospital.

In 1838-9 his attention was attracted to homœopathy by facts and experiments of such convincing character that he was obliged against his prejudices to believe. After some months of careful study of the principles of homœopathy, he collected the symptoms of a few cases and submitted them to the consideration of experienced homœopathic practitioners in New York and Philadelphia, who were his personal friends, and he gave the remedies according to their directions. He did this for some time, not trusting to his own judgment, and after he had witnessed the effect of this prescribing on a number of well marked cases he became satisfied that there was something more than imagination in the good results that followed. He collected the records of 300 cases treated by himself and the results of several were published. His methods of examining cases were strictly according to the directions of Hahnemann. As has been stated, he was interested with Dr. Gregg in the advancement of homœopathy. He died December 20, 1853.

Dr. Charles Wild was born in Boston, January 15, 1795. He graduated from Harvard College in 1814, completed his medical studies, and established himself in Brookline in 1818. He practiced there for forty years and then went to Providence, and only resumed his practice for a few months in the early part of the rebellion in order that his son, Dr. Edward A. Wild, afterwards brigadier general, might enter the army. It was through the influence of his friend Dr. Flagg that Dr. Wild first investigated homœopathy in the year 1840. He died May 3, 1864.

The fourth member of the fraternity quartette was Dr. John P. Spooner, who graduated at Hanover in the academic and medical departments. He took his medical degree in 1820 and located in Boston. In 1838 he went to Dorchester. His attention was called to homœopathy in 1839 by some remarkable cures that he had seen. He got some of the books and medicines of that school and began to investigate. He was so well satisfied that he declared himself a homœopathist, and it was at his house in Dorchester that the first meeting of the homœopathic fraternity was held.

Dr. Gregg induced a brother practitioner, Dr. Daniel Swan, to investigate homœopathy. Dr. Swan was born in Charlestown February 28, 1781. He graduated at Harvard in 1803, and for a time was a teacher. He then began the study of medicine in Medford with Doctor (afterwards governor) Brooks, who on entering political life gave Swan his practice. He married a lady of wealth and was very charitable to the poor. A favorite prescrip-

tion read: "Recipe, Auri quantum sufficit," and he was fond of dispensing it. In 1839, influenced by the remarkable success of Dr. Gregg, who had a year before adopted homœopathy, Dr. Swan began to experiment with homœopathic medicines and soon became a convert. He died December 5, 1864, aged eighty-four years. Dr. Swan commenced practice in Brighton, but in 1816 took Dr. Brook's practice in Medford. For several years in the latter part of his life he made no charges and received no fees, and when he retired from practice he gave up his rich patients and kept a few poor families. He bought many books on homœopathy and collected a valuable library, which at his death went to the Massachusetts Homœopathic Society.

Medford was the first town in the state to receive the new system. Besides Dr. Gregg, whose history has been noted, there was Dr. Milton Fuller,



Milton Fuller, M. D.

who succeeded to the pioneer's practice in 1841 when he went to Boston. Milton Fuller was born in Westmoreland, N. H., January 5, 1799. He was a farmer's son, and when eighteen entered a store, but soon becoming dissatisfied, entered Chesterfield academy to fit himself for the study of medicine. He remained there two years and then went to Boston, becoming a student under Dr. Solomon D. Townsend at the Marine Hospital in Charlestown. He attended lectures at Harvard Medical School and two courses by Dr. Ingalls of Brown University. He married in 1823 and began practice in Scituate, remaining there until 1841. It was due to several conversations with his friend Dr. Flagg in 1841 that Dr. Fuller became a believer in homœopathy. He procured a few medicines but did not dare give them. At last

a case which he was sure must terminate in lung fever, induced him to try the value of aconite. The experiment resulted in a return to health in two days, and the result was so wonderful that he made further experiments and became confirmed in the belief that this was the real method of healing. In 1841 he located in Medford, and in 1842 became a member of the fraternity. Dr. Fuller remained in Medford until 1855, when he located in Boston. He was a charter member of the institute and a member of the state and other societies. He died March 11, 1885, at the advanced age of eighty-six years.

Dr. Fuller was succeeded in Medford by Dr. Elwell Woodbury, who shortly after went to Chelsea, and gave up practice soon after on account of ill health. He died June 15, 1874. Dr. Alfred B. Stone practiced for a short time in Medford. He was a student of Dr. Gregg. He died suddenly June 3, 1855. James Hedenberg of Troy, N. Y., a graduate of Castleton Medical College in 1852, located at Medford, June 20, 1855, succeeding Dr. Stone.

Dr. Flagg introduced homœopathy in Boston, but his attention was confined to chronic cases, and the first professed homœopathic physician to practice actively in that city was Dr. Luther Clark, who was born in Waltham, Mass., July 30, 1810, and was educated at Harvard, graduating A. B. in 1833, and M. D. in 1836. He practiced in Boston until 1870, when ill health compelled him to remove to Waltham. In 1833 he met Hennig G. Linberg, a learned Dane living in Santa Cruz, who was acquainted with Hering, and who so strongly recommended that he study homœopathy that Dr. Clark was induced to examine it. He read the *Organon* and was tempted to believe the principle of *similia* until stopped by the ridiculously small doses. For seven years he remained an allopath, but in 1840 he became fully converted to the new school. He died at Lincoln, Mass., September 26, 1884.

Dr. William W. Cutler was another early practitioner in Boston. He was a graduate of Harvard, both of the academic and medical departments. He joined the fraternity in 1841, and was its first secretary. After practicing homœopathy for several years he engaged in mercantile pursuits with his father, Pliny Cutler. He was always an ardent advocate of homœopathy.

Boston received an important addition to its few homœopathic practitioners in 1841 in Dr. William Wesselhoeft, who reached that city in September, coming from Allentown, Pa., and his influence was soon felt. He at once took his place as a leader, and so continued during his long and important life.

In 1841 another of the Philadelphia homœopathists located in Boston, Charles Frederic Hoffendahl. He was born in New Brandenburg, Mecklenberg-Strolitz, Germany, June 28, 1798. At the age of sixteen he commenced medical studies: at eighteen he became a student at the Austrian military medical training school (St. Joseph's), and on finishing his course entered the Austrian service as assistant surgeon. He served in an infantry regiment and accompanied it through a campaign in Italy. While in this position he became interested in homœopathy through Dr. Schmidt, the chief of the medical staff. After leaving the service he finished his medical studies, taking the full degree at Berlin in 1829. After graduation he was for seven years physician to Hermann, Count Schwerin of Mecklenberg, practicing homœopathy exclusively. In 1837 he came to America and began practice in Philadelphia, remaining there until 1840, when he went to Albany, N. Y. From



there he went to Boston, which city he afterwards made his home. In 1846 he maintained a dispensary over Boylston market, which for two years he conducted successfully. He died April 24, 1862.

Dr. Christopher Minot Weld of Roxbury became a member of the fraternity in March, 1841. He was born in Boston, January 19, 1812, graduated at Harvard in 1833, studied medicine with Dr. Geo. C. Shattuck and graduated in medicine from Harvard Medical School in 1837. He began practice in Boston, but soon afterwards went to Jamaica Plain. In 1840 one of his patients went to New York to consult Dr. Gray and found complete relief in his homœopathic treatment. She returned entirely cured and so enthusiastic that she persuaded Dr. Weld to investigate the system. To accomplish this more thoroughly he went to New York and passed some time with Gray, and in the study of Hahnemann and his tenets. He returned to Boston and soon announced his adherence to the new school. He practiced and defended homœopathy for more than twenty years, always living at Jamaica Plain. He was a charter member of the American Institute of Homœopathy. He died March 13, 1878.

Dr. William Ingalls became an investigator of and believer in homœopathy at the age of seventy-three. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., May 3, 1769, received the degree of A. B. at Harvard University in 1790, of M. A. in 1794, and M. D. in 1801. He was professor of anatomy and surgery in Brown University and also practiced in Boston for many years. He retired from active work in 1834, and in 1843 became interested in homœopathy. He was a member of the committee of the American Institute of Homœopathy appointed to prepare a work on topographical anatomy. He died September 8, 1851. Dr. John Adams Tarbell was born in Boston, March 31, 1810, graduated at Harvard in 1832 and soon after commenced to study medicine with his uncle, Dr. Samuel Adams of Boston. In 1833 he went to Paris, where he spent nearly two years in medical study. He then returned to Boston, continued his studies and received the medical degree from Bowdoin College in 1836, and at once began practice. He was dissatisfied with the uncertain methods in vogue, and had about decided to give up medicine when he became interested in homœopathy. Dr. Gregg thus writes of Tarbell: "In the winter of 1842-3 there was a young schoolboy who was familiar in my office, and who was also an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Tarbell. Occasionally he repeated some jeers upon homœopathy from Dr. Tarbell. Upon inquiring who this Tarbell was, I learned that he was a young physician who after graduating in his profession here had spent two years in medical study in Paris; made himself familiar with the French language; and on his return had commenced the practice of his profession, but soon after relinquished it, and was giving his attention to other pursuits. I complimentarily sent some expositions on homœopathic medicine for him to read. After reading them, he sent them back with kind regards, saying he had leisure and would be happy to read anything I might furnish him on the subject. He became interested and called upon me. He told me that soon after commencing his profession he had a particular friend who had typhoid fever and called on him. He gave much attention to the case. As the patient grew worse, he had counsel and the patient finally recovered, but he felt that he could not take such responsibility again, and gave up practice. After this conversation he obtained a homœopathic library, gave his attention to study and practice." In 1849 Dr. Tarbell published the "Pocket Homœ-



ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

ELIZABETH PALMER PEABODY.

HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

E. C. SA MAY ALCOTT.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

THEODORE PARKER.

THOMAS STARR KING.

A. BRONSON ALCOTT.

THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

FAMOUS PATRONS OF HOMOEOPATHY.

opathist;" in 1832 he wrote "Sources of Health;" in 1852-3 was associate editor of the "Quarterly Homœopathic Journal." He edited Epps "Domestic Homœopathist," and published "Homœopathy Simplified." For several years he had heart trouble which caused his sudden death on January 21, 1864.

Dr. David Thayer was another of the early Boston homœopaths. He was born in Braintree, Mass., July 19, 1813, of "Mayflower" ancestors. He fitted for college at Phillips (Andover) Academy, and Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. He graduated at Union College in Schenectady, N. Y., in 1840. Dr. Thayer thus writes: "My first connection with homœopathy was in 1836, when I was a patient of two homœopathic physicians in Albany, N. Y. In that year I began the study of anatomy and physiology with our good Dr. Joslin of New York city, then an allopath, subsequently a homœopathic physician. While a student of medicine I read a few homœopathic books. In 1844 I bought some homœopathic medicines of Nathaniel C. Peabody, pharmacist in Suffolk place, Boston, and tried them, as I had plenty of time to experiment and to observe the results of my treatment. At this time I did not know of the existence of such a *rara avis* in our city as a homœopathic physician, though there were several, Gregg, Osgood, Tarbell, Hoffendahl. I became so much a homœopathic physician without knowing one in New England. I became acquainted with Tarbell, Osgood and Hoffendahl. In the fall and winter of 1846-7 Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl and I opened a homœopathic dispensary in a room over Boylston market, for the gratuitous treatment of the poor (we had a flaming sign which I presume may now be found in the attic of the market). The first homœopathic doctor I ever called on was Dr. John A. Tarbell. I learned something of Dr. C. F. Hoffendahl and humbly sought for information where I could. Was admitted a member of the old homœopathic fraternity in 1845 or '46. In 1847 I joined the American Institute of Homœopathy at its meeting in Boston."

Dr. Thayer graduated in medicine at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1843, and at once began practice in Boston. He was a member of the legislature several terms, for many years a coroner of Suffolk county, and for twenty-five years was surgeon of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston. He died December 14, 1893.

Dr. David Osgood was a noteworthy figure among the early practitioners. He had called on Hahnemann in 1839 in Paris with an old friend, the Rev. Charles Brooks, but he at the time plainly showed that he had no faith in homœopathy. He was a graduate of Harvard, taking the academic degree in 1813, and the medical in 1816. But despite his expressed disbelief in his medical system during the visit to Hahnemann, Dr. Osgood was led to embrace homœopathy in 1846, and became one of its most zealous advocates. He died February 23, 1863.

The homœopathic directory of 1857 gives the names of the practitioners in Boston at that time as follows: L. M. Barker, D. F. Birnstill, Luther Clark, Milton Fuller, C. F. Geist, Samuel Gregg, C. F. Hoffendahl, L. Macfarland, R. W. Newell, David Osgood, George Russell, O. S. Sanders, D. F. Sandyeck, Israel Tisdale Talbot, John A. Tarbell, David Thayer, William Wesselhoeft and Benjamin H. West. The homœopathic physicians in Boston in 1861 numbered 16; in 1870, 57; 1875, 74; 1882, 124; 1890, 200, and in 1904, 645.



In Plymouth Dr. Robert Capen was one of the earliest homœopathic practitioners. He joined the fraternity in 1842. He received his medical degree at Harvard in 1818, and after practicing in Stoughton and North Middleboro, removed to Plymouth in 1829. In 1839 he was induced by Mrs. Mercy B. Jackson, who afterward became a practitioner in Boston, to investigate homœopathy. In 1842 he went to Boston on account of approaching blindness. In 1843 he was operated on for cataract, with partial relief, but he continued to study and in a measure to practice until his death, November 6, 1853. Mrs. Jackson, being unwilling to return to allopathic treatment, took up the study of medicine for her own benefit. She soon found outside practice and after three years of gratuitous services she found it necessary to make professional charges. Her practice extended to the neighboring towns of Kingston, Duxbury, Carver, Middleboro and Pembroke. She graduated at the New England Female Medical College in February, 1860, and settled in Boston the following May. Dr. Jackson was for many years a prominent practitioner in the city. She died December 13, 1877.

The Rev. Mr. Tomlinson was for several years a lay practitioner in Plymouth. Dr. Ferdinand Gustav Oehme located there in 1866. He was born in Tschopau, Saxony, July 27, 1826. He graduated at Leipsic in 1852, and visited the universities of Prag, Vienna and Paris in 1853. Being a witness of the success of homœopathy, he studied its tenets and openly practiced it in Dresden in 1854-55. In June, 1855, he came to the United States and located at Concord. In 1872, owing to ill health, he went to Tompkinsville, New York.

In Northampton Dr. Charles Walker was the first practitioner of homœopathy. He was born in Belchertown in 1803, studied medicine with Dr. Hunt of Northampton, and graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1828. He settled in Northampton and practiced for a year and a half, then went to Hudson, N. Y., and studied homœopathy under Dr. George W. Cook. Returning to Northampton, he practiced homœopathy until his death, January 17, 1855. He was succeeded by Dr. H. J. M. Cate, who remained until 1857, and then went to Milford, N. H. In 1870-75 he was practicing at Amherst, Mass. In 1857 Dr. Osmore O. Roberts, who was a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1853 and who had been in practice in Milford, N. H., located in Northampton.

In Andover the pioneer homœopath was Dr. Francis H. Clark, a graduate of Harvard in 1835. His attention was called to homœopathy by some friends in New York, and in 1840 he began to practice it. In the summer of 1840 he called on Dr. Gregg, who prepared him a case of medicines and helped him to get such homœopathic books as had been published in English. He was at that time practicing in Andover. He remained there but a few years, and in 1846 engaged in manufacturing in Ballardvale. He died in 1848.

Dr. E. Bruno De Gersdorff succeeded Dr. Clark. He was born in Es-march, Germany, July 18, 1820, was educated at Jena, and graduated in medicine in Leipsic in 1846. Political troubles sent him to America. Dr. De Gersdorff's father was a warm friend of Hahnemann, who had at one time saved young De Gersdorff's life. He came to America in 1846. His first location was Bethlehem, Penn., where he remained a few months. Though after the cure of De Gersdorff his father was a firm believer in homœopathy and a prover of several medicines, the young man, infatuated with the new ideas on the pathology and physiology of the time, had abandoned homœopathy, but on his arrival in the United States, through the influence of a for-



mer tutor, Dr. Lingen, whom he met in Pennsylvania, and Dr. Hoffendahl, he was led to again adopt the homœopathic law. Dr. De Gersdorff died in Pleasantville, N. Y., June 28, 1883. Dr. J. Howarth succeeded him in practice. Dr. Milton Berry practiced there for several years. Dr. J. C. W. Moore succeeded Berry, remaining but a short time. Dr. Oliver Leech Bradford went from Peterboro, N. H., in 1868 and remained there until 1876, when he located in Fitchburg. In 1882 Mary Briggs Harris, Frank B. Kimball and Emma M. E. Sanborn were practicing in Andover.

In Roxbury the first homœopathic practitioner was Dr. Horace Dwight Train. He graduated from Harvard in 1846 and in February, 1847, commenced practice in Roxbury, where he remained until 1853, when he went to Sheffield. He died April 24, 1879.

Dr. Albert Lindsay located in Roxbury in 1851. He was born in July, 1822, in Wakefield, N. H. In 1846 he became acquainted with Dr. C. B. Matthews, of Philadelphia, and through him obtained his first knowledge of homœopathy while living at Newburyport, Mass., and working at cabinet making. He was supposed to have consumption and was advised to try outdoor pursuits. This he did, and recovered his health. Dr. F. A. Gordon urged him to study medicine, and he began to read with him. Soon after he went to Springfield, where he entered the office of Dr. G. W. Swazey, whose niece he had married. He attended lectures at Brunswick, Me., but graduated at the Philadelphia Homœopathic College in 1851. Ill health compelled him to remove, and in 1856 he located in Laconia, N. H., in the bracing air of the White mountains, where he practiced until his death, December 13, 1886.

Dr. William F. Jackson was born in Brunswick, Me.; graduated at Bowdoin College in 1846; studied medicine with Dr. Wm. E. Payne, of Bath; graduated at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1849; practiced in Gardner, Me., until 1853, when he settled in Roxbury, residing there until his death, April 3, 1879.

Dr. Joseph P. Paine, a native of Maine, graduated from Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1852; practiced at Damariscotta, Me., one year; then removed to Dedham, Mass., where he practiced ten years, and in 1863 located at Roxbury.

Dr. John T. Harris was born in Marblehead; graduated at the Homœopathic College of Philadelphia in 1853; commenced practice in Taunton; practiced in Abingdon and East Bridgewater, and then located in 1863 at Roxbury. He died about 1893, aged seventy-eight years.

In Lynn Dr. Daniel A. Johnson was the pioneer of homœopathy. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1848. While attending a patient he was attacked with ship fever from which he received no relief until of his own accord he applied a cold water bandage. As soon as he could be removed he went to Nashua, N. H., where he received so much benefit from the homœopathic treatment given him by Dr. J. F. Whittle that he became a convert to homœopathy. He opened an office in Lynn in 1848, and in 1854 removed to Chelsea. Dr. E. P. Eastman adopted homœopathy in 1850, but failing health compelled him to give up practice in 1855. In 1854 Dr. John M. Blaisdell succeeded Dr. Johnson. After remaining three years he went west, but afterwards practiced in Bangor, Me. In 1858 Dr. Freeman Horton moved from Weare, N. H. He died March 3, 1861, aged forty-five years. Drs. B. F. Green and J. Brown also practiced in Lynn. In 1861 Dr. H. Ahl-

born went from Marblehead to Lynn, remaining there until 1867, when he located in Boston. Dr. Alvin Matthew Cushing has been for many years identified with homœopathy in Lynn. He was born in Burke, Vt., September 28, 1829; studied at Lyndon, Vt., with Dr. Charles B. Darling and Dr. Henry A. Houghton; attended lectures at Dartmouth, and also at the Vermont Medical College, Woodstock, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856. He located in Bradford, Vt., being the first to introduce homœopathy in that town. He practiced for a short time in Lansingburgh, N. Y., and then settled in Lynn, where he is still in practice. Drs. J. H. Kimball and Martha J. Flanders were in practice in Lynn in 1870. Dr. Flanders was born in Concord, N. H., January 15, 1823. She was a stu-



Alvin M. Cushing, M. D.

dent of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, and graduated from the New England Female College in 1861. She was the first woman practitioner in Concord, where she remained two years associated with Dr. Morrill. She then located in Lynn, where she practiced until 1893, and then retired. She died November 3, 1898. Dr. Eleazer Bowen began practice in Lynn in 1859, and in 1866 removed to Jersey City.

In Salem the first homœopathic practitioner was Dr. John H. Floto, a native of Germany. He was a graduate of the Allentown Academy and practiced for a time in Pennsylvania. He went to Salem in 1843 and remained there until 1860, when he went to San Francisco, where he located permanently. In May, 1850, Dr. De Gersdorff went from Andover to Salem, remaining until 1868.

Dr. Isaac Colby located in Salem in the 'forties. According to Dr. Elijah U. Jones and Dr. Henry M. Smith, Dr. Colby had practiced allopathy in Concord, N. H., as early as 1839. He began to practice homœopathy in Concord in 1846, went to Salem in 1851, and remained there until his death in 1866. In the list of members of the American Institute of Homœopathy for 1848 is the name of Isaac Colby, Salem, Mass. He is mentioned in 1855 as living in Concord at that time and also in 1866. Dr. Colby was a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and one who was tried for joining the homœopathists. He died June 29, 1866.

Dr. John Gage Wood was born at Hollis, N. H., December 27, 1829; studied in Philadelphia with Dr. William A. Gardiner, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1852. He settled in Salem, first as partner with Dr. Colby, but later practiced alone. In 1857 his health failed, but he continued active work until a few months before his death, which occurred at Philadelphia, at the home of his father-in-law, Israel W. James, April 29, 1859.

Dr. Henry C. Angell began practice in Salem with Dr. Floto in 1853. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1829; studied with Dr. A. H. Okie, and graduated at the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He remained in Salem a few months and then went to Europe, studying in Vienna under Wurnb and Caspar for a year. He then settled in Lynn, but in 1857 removed to Boston, which city he made his home. The years 1861-63 he passed in Europe, and, returning in 1864, he devoted himself to treatment of diseases of the eye and ear. He published several books on diet and also on the treatment of the eye and ear.

Dr. Shadrach M. Cate was born in Loudon, N. H., October 24, 1823. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of Dr. Alpheus Morrill, then of Solon, Ohio. During the third year of his studies, Dr. Morrill, the preceptor, became convinced of the truth of homœopathy, and Dr. Cate also became a believer. He attended the medical course in Western Reserve University at Cleveland in 1844-45, was examined by the board of censors of the Ohio Homœopathic Medical Society, and admitted as a member, that being equivalent to a license to practice. In 1845 he entered into partnership with Dr. Morrill, who had removed to Columbus, and in that city they introduced the homœopathic practice. In December, 1847, Dr. Cate returned to Loudon and was the first to introduce homœopathy in that section. In January, 1849, he married Martha J. Messer. In 1854 he graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland. In 1850 he went to Augusta, Me., and in 1860 removed to Massachusetts and settled in Salem.

In 1865 Dr. Nathan R. Morse removed to Salem from Reading, and in 1868 Dr. Samuel H. Worcester went there from Gloucester. Dr. Ezekiel Morrill also practiced there several years. In 1857 Drs. Floto, De Gersdorff, D. B. Hannan, J. B. Walter and J. G. Wood were located in Salem. Dr. James M. Cummings also practiced there from 1846 to 1850.

Dr. Nathan R. Morse was born in Sottard, N. H., February 20, 1831; graduated at Amherst College in 1853. After graduation he taught school at Marion, Mass., and later was principal of the high school at Holyoke, which position he resigned in 1860 to become private tutor in the families of Rev. Levi Parks and F. A. Parks, of Ouachita, La. In 1861 he returned north and entered Harvard Medical School. He took the second course at the University of Vermont, graduating there in June, 1862. After spending

a short time in the office of Dr. J. H. Woodbury in Boston, he located at Reading, Mass. In 1865 he removed to Salem, succeeding to the practice of Dr. Hiram Gove. He died August 5, 1897.

Homœopathy was introduced in Newburyport in April, 1842, by Dr. George Washington Swazey, who was born in Exeter, N. H., August 10, 1812, and graduated from Bowdoin Medical School in 1837. He located at Harwick, Mass., until 1838, when he went to Bucksport, Me., remaining there until 1842, when he went to Newburyport. His attention was called to homœopathy by reading Hahnemann's *Organon* while attending his third course of lectures, and he was strengthened in his belief in its tenets by the unfair criticism with which homœopathy was assailed by members of his own school. He read the "*Homœopathic Examiner*," the leading journal of the new school, and when he heard that his old friend and classmate, Dr. Wm. E. Payne, of Bath, had decided to adopt homœopathy, he, too, commenced its practice. Fully convinced at last, in 1842 he left Maine and went to Newburyport and announced himself as a homœopathic physician. Of course he met with bitter opposition. Of this time he himself wrote: "The trials of an isolated homœopathist in those early days of our practice are now but seldom encountered. Allopathic physicians then were perhaps no more angered by our opposition in their practice than now, but their censorship had more effect. Public sentiment was then in leading strings, which it seems nearly to have outgrown, and much more than now did everybody dread the malediction of the doctors in power." Dr. Swazey, in a personal letter, wrote: "When I went to Newburyport I found a young woman there who had a case of homœopathic medicines and was dispensing them to her friends." He removed to Springfield in the autumn of 1844 and located permanently. He was a leading physician of western Massachusetts, was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and active in society circles. He met a painful and sudden death September 8, 1877. He left home one Saturday evening about nine o'clock to visit a patient at Deerfield, and mistaking his way in the darkness walked off a railroad bridge near the depot, falling thirty feet to the ground below. He died an hour later.

In 1845 one Bianchini, an Italian, opened an office, but meeting with much opposition remained only a short time. He afterward lived in New Orleans.

Dr. Stephen Madison Gale located at Newburyport in the fall of 1850. He writes of the condition previous to his advent: "A few years later (than 1845) a young lady by the name of Hudson, who had read a good deal on the subject of homœopathy, obtained some medicines and prescribed for many of her friends quite successfully. This very much enraged the physicians of the old school. A missionary who had returned from Africa sick was for a long time under the care of these physicians. He grew gradually worse and put himself under the care of Miss Hudson. He became dropsical and she could not get one of them to tap him. She succeeded however in getting rid of the water by remedies and he recovered and returned to Africa. Miss Hudson left in 1849, much to the regret of the friends of the new system. I came here in the fall of 1850 from Methuen, where I had practiced the old system for eleven years. I got my first impression of the superiority of the new system over the old from my friend, Dr. De Gersdorff, who then practiced in Andover. In coming here I met with a good deal of opposition and I supposed I should, but I have found a sufficient number of patrons to war-



rant me in remaining at my post for nearly twenty years. Since I came here Drs. Weidman, W. L. Thompson, J. Harris and L. M. Willis have practiced here for a short time, and left for better locations. Dr. E. P. Cummings located here about 1866, and Dr. David Foss in 1867." Dr. Gale was born October 20, 1809, at Kingston Plains, N. H. He was the youngest of five sons, all physicians. He studied medicine with his uncles and with his brothers, Drs. Ezra B. Gale, of Kingston, N. H., and L. B. Gale, of Boston. After attending three courses at Harvard Medical School, he graduated in 1837. He located at Derry, N. H., but in 1839 settled at Methuen, Mass. In the fall of 1850 he located at Newburyport and at once began to practice homœopathy. He died of apoplexy, January 26, 1882. Dr. E. P. Cummings was born at Stratham, N. H., in 1826. During the rebellion he was assistant surgeon on the ship Roanoke, and afterward in the Twenty-third Massachusetts infantry. He introduced homœopathy into Exeter, N. H., in 1858. He died April 8, 1878.

In Lowell the pioneer homœopath was one of the Allentown coterie, Christian Frederic Geist, who settled in Lowell in 1843. Dr. Geist was born in Hayn, near the Hartz, Germany, November 19, 1805, and first interested himself in homœopathy in 1831. He became acquainted with Dr. Wohleben, a German homœopathist, with whom he studied. He prepared remedies himself, as many others did in those days. At first he employed white wafers properly medicated, and afterward he used pellets. Dr. Wohleben furnished Geist with books and medicines, and he came to America in 1835. In 1836 he went to Allentown with letters of introduction. At Hering's house he met the teachers and scholars, and studied at the academy. Afterward he spent some years with Wesselhoeft in Boston, remaining there from 1840 to 1843. He was then induced to go to Lowell, where he found a strong prejudice against homœopathy. Although he labored under difficulties, he made some brilliant cures. One was a Mrs. Clark, wife of the agent of the Merrimac mills, who had been a great sufferer for years and could hardly move about. She had taken much allopathic medicine, but without relief. After two months treatment under Geist, she was so much improved that she was able to attend a ball. Of course this made many friends for homœopathy. Dr. Geist did not remain long in Lowell, but in 1845 returned to Boston, where he made his home until his death, August 27, 1872.



Geo. W. Swazey, M. D.

The following letter written in 1870 by Dr. Daniel Holt, who succeeded Dr. Geist, furnishes interesting information relating to the early practitioners of homœopathy in Massachusetts, and particularly in Lowell: "I com-

menced the practice of homœopathic medicine in October, 1845, in Lowell. Dr. Geist, now of Boston, and Dr. Pike, who died in Lawrence some ten years since, were here previously a few months each. Dr. R. Shackford, now of Portland, Me., commenced here at the same time as myself. He remained here three years. I was then alone most of the time for some ten years when Dr. Hiram Parker, who had been in practice here since 1835, in large business, studied and gradually adopted the homœopathic principle. He brought most of his patrons into the new practice and largely increased it among the people. Before and after this, however, Dr. Gross, now of Wisconsin, Dr. A. H. Flanders, and Dr. C. H. Walker, son of Dr. Charles Walker of Northampton, were here two or three years each. Dr. Walker went to Kentucky, where he died. Dr. Harwood, a student of mine, opened an office here about 1860. He was an accomplished surgeon and went as assistant surgeon to the war and died in service. Dr. Aaron Walker, another student of mine, who was superintendent of schools in New Orleans during the war under General Butler, a graduate of Amherst College and of the New York Homœopathic College, opened an office here in 1868, but is now in Manchester, N. H. Dr. A. Buswell came here and located in 1866. He investigated the principle and attended a course at the Philadelphia Homœopathic College and openly adopted our practice. He is a graduate of the military school at Woodstock, Vt., and of Dartmouth Medical College. Dr. David Packer, who had long been in some practice in Vermont, and also a Methodist circuit preacher, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (1866) and came here in 1867 and stayed two years; he is now located in Chelsea. Dr. E. H. Packer and Dr. A. Thompson from the Philadelphia Homœopathic College have been here some two years each. Dr. E. B. Holt, a graduate of Harvard Medical College and Philadelphia Homœopathic Medical College, is now here with me (son of Dr. Daniel Holt). Dr. A. E. Aldrich, graduate of Harvard Medical College, located here last autumn. Dr. Daniel Parker, of Billerica, has an office in our city; he is homœopathic in medicine, but makes a specialty of the battery. We think we have from one-third to one-half the practice in the city."

Dr. Holt was born in Hampton, Conn., July 2, 1810. He studied at Ashford, Connecticut, at Amherst, Mass., the Yale scientific school, with his brother, Dr. Hiram Holt of Pomfret, Conn., and graduated at the New Haven Medical School in 1835. For ten years he practiced in Glastonbury. He wrote several monographs, and being appointed to write a paper for the Massachusetts Medical Society, chose as his subject "Homœopathy," that he might "show up" its absurdities. But upon studying the subject his ideas so changed that the paper which was intended to prove its false doctrine was really published under the title "Views of Homœopathy, or reasons for examining and admitting it as a Principle in Medicine." Dr. Holt lost no time in studying under Dr. Skiff of New Haven, and by frequent conferences with Drs. Gray, Hull, Joslin, Wells and others of New York. After this publication the Massachusetts Medical Society promptly expelled Dr. Holt, upon which he moved to Lowell and began the practice of homœopathy. He died April 11, 1883.

In 1857 the homœopathic physicians in Lowell were Drs. Daniel Holt, Hiram Parker and Charles Walker, Jr. In 1857 there were 11; 1882, 14; 1899, 15.

The pioneer homœopath in New Bedford was Dr. Manning B. Roche.

a graduate of Allentown Academy, who located in New Bedford in 1841, going from Philadelphia. In 1847 Dr. Fleming, a clergyman, began practice, but left in 1851. Dr. Gustavus Felix Matthes was born at Schwelldt, Prussia, December 31, 1809. He was educated at Königsburg and Stettin and Berlin, and from 1832 to 1836 studied medicine in Berlin and Halle, at the latter taking his degree. He began practice in Berlin and in 1840 located at Scweldt. In 1845 he became a convert to homœopathy. In 1849 he came to America and after remaining a short time in Boston established himself in New Bedford. His death occurred May 17, 1889.

Dr. Daniel Wilder was born at Keene, N. H., April 19, 1811. In 1845 he became a student of Dr. G. W. Swazey, of Springfield, Mass., and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851. He had attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, but on weighing the systems of medicine decided for homœopathy. He at once located at New Bedford, where he remained until 1869, when ill health compelled him to give up practice. Later he lived at Greenfield, Mass.

Dr. Henry Bradford Clarke, son of Dr. Peleg Clarke, was born in Cranston, R. I., October 18, 1827. After an education at Brooke Farm, near Boston, and at a Friends' boarding school in Providence, he graduated at the Pennsylvania Homœopathic College in 1852, and in May following settled in New Bedford. In 1856 he went to Des Moines, Ia., but within a year returned to New Bedford, where he remained until ill health compelled a change of climate. He died at Coronado Beach, Southern California, March 6, 1888.

Dr. Edward R. Sisson located at New Bedford in 1854. He was born in Westport, Mass., September 2, 1828. He was a student of Dr. Roche, and a graduate of the Berkshire Medical School and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1857 there were five homœopaths in New Bedford; in 1875, 7; 1882, 10; 1899, 9.

Dr. Isaac Fiske introduced homœopathy into Fall River in 1845. He died June 3, 1873.

Dr. John Lewis Clarke, son of Peleg Clarke, was born in Scituate, R. I., November 30, 1812. He graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854, and located at Fall River. He died December 24, 1880. In 1875 there were five homœopathic practitioners in the city; in 1882, 5; in 1899, 7.

In Taunton Dr. George Barrows was the first settled homœopathic physician, having located there in 1846. He was born in Attleborough, Mass., May 12, 1815; graduated from Amherst College in 1840; studied medicine with his brother, Dr. Ira Barrows, then of Norton, Mass.; attended one



G. F. Matthes, M. D.

course of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and two at Pittsfield (Berkshire Medical School), where he graduated in 1847. He at once located in the new city of Taunton. In 1850 he attended a course of lectures in the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, graduating therefrom in 1852. During his term at Pittsfield, he read a paper entitled "What is Homœopathy?" During the thirty-one years of his active life he was associated in practice with, and professionally introduced Drs. Samuel W. Graves, Elijah Utley Jones and J. W. Hayward. He died of paralysis and brain fever, January 18, 1878. He was led to homœopathy by his brother's success and also that of Dr. William Peck, of Cincinnati.

Dr. Samuel W. Graves remained in Taunton two years when he went to Springfield, and afterward to Chicago where he died July 6, 1854. Dr. Charles Harris was a graduate of Pittsfield in 1847. He settled in Taunton in 1851, remaining a few years and then went to Warcham. He was suc-



A. A. Klein, M. D.

ceeded in 1855 by his father, Dr. Handy Harris, who, after remaining three years, located at Yarmouth.

Dr. Elisha Utley Jones was born in Augusta, Me., May 2, 1826, and graduated at Waterville College and at Colby University, in medicine at the latter institution. He studied under Dr. W. P. Jackson, of Gardner. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854. He went to Concord, N. H., as assistant to Dr. Alpheus Morrill; practiced at Dover, N. H., in 1853, and by special request of Dr. George Barrows, he went to Taunton in 1854. He died November 25, 1893. He was a prominent physician in Taunton, for many years president of the board of health, and held several public offices. In 1871 he published in volume one of the "Transactions of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Medical Society," a valuable paper on the "Early History of Homœopathy in Massachusetts."

Dr. John T. Harris was a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He practiced two years in Taunton and then removed to East Bridgewater. In 1859 he removed to Abington, and afterward went to Roxbury, where he died.



Dr. Joseph Warren Hayward was born July 11, 1841, at Easton, Mass. He graduated from the state normal school at Bridgewater in 1860, and attended his first course at Harvard Medical School in 1862-63. He was then appointed medical cadet of the United States, after passing an examination by the army board in Philadelphia. He served for one year in the general hospitals in Memphis and Louisville and then returned to New England, taking his degree in medicine from the Maine Medical School in June, 1864. He was commissioned assistant surgeon United States volunteers, and was ordered to report to General Butler of the department of Virginia, and army of the James. He served through the Petersburg and Richmond campaigns. He was honorably discharged after the war and opened an office in New York city. The conversation leading him to adopt homœopathy occurred



Henry B. Clarke, M. D.

while he was in Richmond. An allopathic physician of repute, a member of the board of health, in his search for cholera remedies wished to find the one used by the homœopathic physicians, saying that in the two epidemics which occurred within his recollection, the homœopaths had been much more successful than the allopaths, and he thought they had "stumbled" on a specific for the disease. In Dr. Hayward's search for this remedy he discovered that it was the knowledge how to use the homœopathic remedies and the application of a right principle that gave success. In March, 1866, he became partner with Dr. Barrows at Taunton.

Homœopathy was introduced in Norton by Dr. Ira Barrows in 1842. He was practicing allopathy when, happening to call on Dr. P. P. Wells who had then just commenced the study and practice of homœopathy in Provi-

dence, his attention was called to the subject. Dr. Barrows is referred to more fully in the chapter relating to homœopathy in Rhode Island. Dr. Benjamin M. Rounds settled in Norton in 1847, and practiced there for many years.

In Waltham Dr. George Russell began the practice of homœopathy in 1839 or 1840, remaining until 1848, when he went to Boston. Dr. Russell was born in Lincoln, Mass., September 23, 1795. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1820 and located in Lincoln, where he practiced for seventeen years and then removed to Waltham, a neighboring town. Soon after his settlement in Waltham he became interested in homœopathy and adopted it in practice, probably as early as 1839. In 1845 he located in Boston, where he continued in practice until his death, February 18, 1883. Dr. Russell's business extended from Waltham to the towns of Newton, Brighton, Wayland, Lincoln and Cambridgeport. He was succeeded in Waltham by Dr. W. W. Hebbard, who joined the fraternity in 1850, and was then living in Waltham. Dr. Thomas B. Wales practiced there two or three years and then went to Randolph, where he died February 2, 1861, aged thirty-eight years.

Dr. Charles F. Adams went to Waltham about 1850, and joined the fraternity in 1851. In 1858 he went to Rutland, Vt. Dr. C. F. Saunders practiced in Waltham two or three years. He died January 4, 1862, aged twenty-nine. Dr. Edward Worcester, a graduate of the University of New York in 1851, removed from St. Albans, Vt., to Waltham in 1860, and has since resided in that city. Dr. Luther Clark has practiced in Waltham at times while residing there with his family.

In Woburn Drs. Gregg and Fuller had previously introduced some knowledge of homœopathy by occasional practice, but it was not until September, 1848, that there was a settled homœopathic physician in that place. At that time Dr. Thomas Spencer Scales located there. He was born at Colchester, Conn., March 28, 1822. He graduated from Middlebury College, Vt., in 1843, after which he took a trip to Illinois. He then returned east and studied dentistry, and practiced it at Nashua, N. H., for several years. Deciding to study medicine, he became a student of Dr. Knight, of Franklin, N. H., attended medical lectures in New York city, and later at Woodstock, Vt., where he graduated in 1848. He studied homœopathy with Dr. Gregg, of Boston, and then made Woburn his home until his death, June 6, 1881.

Smith's directory for 1857 gives two homœopathic physicians, S. Alden and N. Washburn, as living in Bridgewater. Nahum Washburn graduated



Elisha J. Jones, M. D.

from Dartmouth College in 1832, but became dissatisfied with the prevailing therapeutics and devoted himself to dentistry, locating at Bridgewater. In 1840, reading statements of the wonderful cures effected by homœopathy, he procured a book and some remedies to test the truth of the matter. He was successful in the treatment of certain cases of obstinate skin disease, and was sent for from neighboring towns to try his remedies. However, having satisfied himself of the truth of homœopathy, he turned his cases over to Dr. Alden, whom he interested in homœopathy, and who finally became a homœopathic practitioner. Dr. Alden was a graduate of Dartmouth Medical School in 1824, and was converted to homœopathy in 1840.

The first physician to practice homœopathy in Concord was William Gallup. He was born in Plainfield, N. H., August 30, 1805. In 1826 he began the study of medicine with his brother, Benjamin Gallup of Lebanon, N. H. He attended five courses of medical lectures, two at the clinical school of medicine at Woodstock, Vt., and three at Dartmouth, where he graduated in November, 1830. In April, 1831, he began practice at Plainfield. In September, 1833, he removed to New Ipswich, and in 1837 went to Concord, Mass. Late in 1839, he met a lady who had been subject to frequent attacks of enteralgia, very severe in character and unyielding to allopathic treatment. She told him of the good results from homœopathic treatment and he decided to look into the matter, but found it difficult to obtain means to experiment. His professional brethren were ready with abuse of homœopathy, denouncing it as arrant quackery. He finally obtained some books and subscribed for the "Homœopathic Examiner." Later he obtained Hahnemann's *Organon*. Experiment satisfied him, and he became a homœopathist. In 1844 he went to Bangor, Me., where he passed his life.



Geo. Russell, M. D.

The first homœopathic physician in Cambridge was Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft, brother of Dr. William Wesselhoeft. He was a graduate of Basle, and came to America in 1840 and settled in Cambridge in the summer of 1841. He practiced there four years. In 1845 he removed to Boston, and a year later went to Brattleboro, Vt., where he founded a hydropathic establishment with employed homœopathic medication.

In November, 1847, Hiram Luce Chase settled in Cambridge. He was born in Boston, May 19, 1825, and graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1846. About the time of graduating, his attention was called to homœopathy and he entered the office of Dr. Samuel Gregg to study its doctrines. He settled in Cambridge, joined the fraternity, and soon built up a large business.

As early as 1844 Rev. Dr. Davis, principal of Westfield Academy, practiced homœopathy as a layman, and owing to his successful treatment of some cases during an epidemic period, Dr. Jehial Abbott, a practicing allopathic physician of Westfield, was led to investigate homœopathic teachings. Dr. Abbott was born in Tolland, Conn., September 3, 1795, and graduated from Yale Medical School. It is probable that he commenced to investigate

homœopathy about 1840. He joined the fraternity in 1845. He passed his life in Westfield. His death occurred September 23, 1872.

Dr. Charles W. Taylor, the next practitioner in Westfield, was born December 26, 1820, at Ashburnham, Mass. He graduated from the Western Homœopathic College at Cleveland in 1853, and began practice at Westfield. He removed to Malden in 1856, and from there to Newtonville.

Dr. Denton George Woodyvine was born at Little Meadley, England, May 3, 1834. His parents came to America while he was an infant, and settled in Albany, N. Y. When he was eighteen he went to Springfield, where he was encouraged by Drs. Swazey and Collins to study medicine. He attended lectures in Philadelphia and received a diploma from the eclectic college there in 1857. He took the practice of Dr. C. W. Taylor in 1857, remaining in Westfield until 1866, when he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania. From this time he practiced in Boston. He died November 23, 1894. Dr. Frank Mullen located in Westfield in 1866.

In Worcester Dr. Joseph Birnstill was the first homœopathic practitioner, locating there in 1844. He was born in Rastadt, Baden, Germany, August 9, 1809. He was educated at the universities of Frieberg and Heidelberg, studied medicine at Wurzburg under Schoenlein, and was converted to homœopathy by Dr. Greisselich. He left Germany for political reasons in May, 1833, landed in New York July 10, and soon after went to Dunkirk, N. Y., at a time when homœopathy was unknown in Chautauqua county. He could speak only German, and as no one could understand him he remained there but eight months, then going to Westfield in the same county. He gradually acquired a knowledge of English and his practice increased rapidly. Two years later he went to Buffalo for a few months, and then returned to Westfield, but when he applied for membership in the Chautauqua County Medical Society, although he gave ample evidence of having a medical degree, he was rejected because he was practicing homœopathy. Moreover, he was liable to prosecution and fine under the medical law of the time. His poverty and foreign birth, with the ridicule of the physicians, drove him away. He went to Erie, Pa., in 1839, and thence to Massillon, O., where his health failed. He then went to Worcester in 1844, and practiced there three years. In 1847 went to Boston, and in 1849 to Newton Corners, where he built up an extensive practice, and where he died February 16, 1867, aged fifty-six years. In 1849 he was one of the editors of the "Quarterly Homœopathic Journal."

In 1849 Dr. Joseph K. Clark, who had just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Worcester. In 1855 he went to Elizabethtown, Ohio, and thence to Louisville, Ky.

In 1849 Dr. Lemuel Bliss Nichols settled in Worcester. He was born in Bradford, N. H., October 6, 1816. He graduated at Brown University in 1842, taught in the Arnold street grammar school, Providence, R. I., for several years, studied medicine with Dr. A. H. Okie, a homœopathic physician of Providence, and graduated at Philadelphia in 1848 or 1850. He died September 28, 1883. His son, Dr. Charles L. Nichols, succeeded him in his practice and is still in Worcester.

In 1854 Rev. Aurin Bugbee located at Worcester. He claimed to have introduced homœopathy into Worcester county, having settled at Charlton as early as 1840. In 1856 he attended medical lectures in Boston, and afterward went to Warren, Vt., where he died in 1859.



Dr. J. E. Linnell succeeded Dr. Clark. He was a graduate of Amherst College, and of the medical school at Dartmouth in 1844. While in practice at East Douglas in 1853 he became interested in and began the practice of homœopathy. He went to Worcester in January, 1855, remaining there until 1866, when failing health caused him to go to Norwich, Conn. Dr. William Baker Chamberlain established himself in Worcester in 1866. He had previously practiced in Fitchburg, having come from Kenne, N. H. He died in Worcester.

In 1857 Drs. Jonathan E. Linnell, Lemuel Bliss Nichols and Dr. Rosenthal were in practice at Worcester. In 1875 there were six homœopathic physicians in the city; in 1882, 9; 1899, 24.

Dr. Mary G. Baker graduated in 1862, and practiced homœopathy in Middleboro until 1868, when she went to Worcester.

Dr. Joseph Birstill located in Newton in 1849. In 1863 Dr. Edward P. Scales settled there. He was born in Henniker, N. H., July 17, 1831, studied with his brother, Dr. Scales of Woburn, and in 1857 attended medical lectures at Dartmouth. In March, 1859, he graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College and began practice at Norwood, where he remained until 1861. He then practiced at Winchester, and located in 1863 at Newton. He fell while leaving the library at Newton, and died from the injury at the Newton Hospital.

In Egremont Dr. H. D. Chapman began the practice of homœopathy in 1846, remaining until 1856, when he went to Virginia. He was the pioneer of homœopathy in Berkshire county. As early as 1840 homœopathy was planted in Pittsfield, and found its way within the walls of the Berkshire Medical College, for many of the students had seen the good effects of the little doses; but no regular homœopathic practitioner settled in Pittsfield until 1847, when Dr. Van Vleck, a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, commenced practice there. Dr. Van Vleck remained until 1851 and then he went to Kinderhook, N. Y. In 1849 Charles Bailey located in Pittsfield. He was born in East Medway, Mass., September 2, 1821, and was educated at Brown University. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathaniel Miller, attended lectures at Mason Street College, Boston, also at the Chelsea Marine Hospital, and in 1843 graduated at Berkshire Medical College. He began practice in Springfield, remained there four years, then went to Holyoke for two and a half years, and afterward took a journey to the south. He stopped at Philadelphia on the way home to attend a course of lectures at the homœopathic college, and while there became enthusiastic on homœopathy. When he went south he had been in poor health, and he regained it by homœopathic treatment. He returned to Pittsfield in 1849-50 and commenced the practice of homœopathy. Dr. Harvey Cole, a graduate of Berkshire Medical College, practiced from 1850 to 1868, and then he went to Hartford, Conn. Dr. Lorenzo Waite, also a Berkshire graduate, located in Pittsfield in 1857.

In Attleborough Dr. W. W. Hebbert was the first settled homœopathic physician. He came in 1848 and remained until 1850. Dr. Ira Barrows at Norton had, however, previously practiced in the town. In 1852 Dr. Edward Sanford, a graduate of Harvard in that year, settled in Attleborough. In 1854 Dr. James W. Foster located at North Attleborough.

The first homœopathic physician in Methuen was Dr. Stephen Madison Gale, who was practicing allopathy there at the time he adopted the new

system. In 1850 he went to Newburyport. Dr. Arthur J. French practiced for a time at Methuen. Dr. William H. Lougee also practiced there previous to 1860.

Dr. J. B. Dinsmore introduced homœopathy in Haverhill and later went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and thence to San Francisco. He was succeeded by Dr. Benjamin Edwards Sawyer, who was born at Cape Elizabeth, Me., August 11, 1811. He graduated at Bowdoin Medical School in 1837, and located at Boscawen, N. H., where he began to practice allopathy. In 1845 he became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and adopted it in practice. At this time he went to Concord, then the center of an anti-slavery circle. In 1854 he went to Haverhill, locating there permanently. He died in October, 1879.

In 1853 Dr. Ira Eaton Chase, a graduate of Wesleyan University in 1850, of the Berkshire Medical School in 1852, of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and also the Jefferson Medical College in 1853, located at Haverhill. He was born at Newton, N. H., June 1, 1831.

Although the residents of Lawrence had employed homœopathic treatment previously, it was not until 1849 that its first practitioner, Dr. Jerome Harris, settled there. In a letter dated 1870, Dr. Harris himself said: "I graduated at Bowdoin College, 1830, practiced allopathy till 1845, then adopted homœopathy and have practiced it ever since at Lawrence, Mass., Dover, N. H., Norwich, Conn., and am now practicing it here at Woonsocket, R. I."

Dr. Harris left Lawrence in 1854 to go to Dover as successor to Dr. E. U. Jones. Dr. A. W. Pike, graduate of Harvard Medical School, came from Dover, N. H., in 1853, and died in 1859. In 1855 Dr. Charles Henry Farnsworth, a graduate of New York University in 1847, commenced to practice homœopathy. He remained until 1858 and then went to East Cambridge. Dr. Arthur J. French, graduate of Vermont Medical College in 1848, went from Methuen to Lawrence in 1857. In 1861 Dr. William Hatch Lougee settled in Lawrence. He was born at Hanover, N. H., February 3, 1832, studied medicine with Dr. Alpheus Morrill, of Concord, N. H., attended Dartmouth Medical School in 1855, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857. He commenced practice in Methuen in 1857, remaining there five years and going thence to Lawrence. From 1878 to 1880 he was in Europe, engaged in study and travel. He died at Lawrence, November 18, 1897. Dr. D. Humphrey located there in 1861.

Dr. J. R. Gifford began the practice of homœopathy in Lee in 1851, continuing until his death in March, 1866. Dr. C. W. Stratton settled in Lee in 1867. In Stockbridge Dr. W. L. R. Perrine commenced practice in 1850, stayed two years and then went to Hudson, N. Y.

Dr. H. C. Champlin, a graduate of Albany Medical College, began the practice of homœopathy in Otis, Berkshire county, in 1851. In Dedham, although Dr. Gregg had been called into that town before any homœopathic physician was settled there, it was in 1853 that Dr. Joseph D. Paine, the first one, located there for practice. He remained ten years and then went to Roxbury.

Dr. J. E. Linnell located at East Douglass in 1854. He went the next year to Worcester, and was followed in East Douglass by Dr. H. H. Darling. About 1855 Dr. Bennett, of Uxbridge, adopted homœopathy.

The first homœopathic physician to settle in Middleborough was Dr. E.

C. Knight, who began practice there about 1853, and after four years went to Illinois. Dr. J. C. Baker succeeded Dr. Knight and practiced in Uxbridge until his death in 1865. In Fitchburg homœopathy had been introduced previous to 1855, but it was not until that year that the first homœopathist, Dr. James Chester Freeland, located there. He was the son of Dr. J. C. Freeland, born in Becket, Mass., June 21, 1831. He studied with his father, attended lectures at Pittsfield, and graduated at Western Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland in 1862. In 1855 he went with his father's family to Fitchburg, where, with the exception of a year with Dr. Chamberlain in Keene, N. H., he practiced until his death, April 23, 1871.

Dr. Daniel Brainard Whittier was born in Goffstown, N. H., October 21, 1834. He studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. W. B. Chamberlain of Keene, attended lectures at Harvard Medical College in 1859-60, and graduated at New York Homœopathic Medical College in March, 1863. In 1861 he went to Fitchburg to assist Dr. Freeland. After graduation he returned and practiced there until his death, April 16, 1895.

Dr. Oliver Leech Bradford settled in Fitchburg in 1877, having come there from Andover. He was a native of Francestown, N. H., born November 5, 1832. Dr. C. A. Brooks graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857 and went to Clinton. Dr. H. A. Van Deusen commenced practicing homœopathy in Great Barrington in 1858. Dr. William Babbitt, a graduate of the University of New York in 1859, began the practice of homœopathy in Braintree in 1860, but went to the war and was promoted surgeon of 103d U. S. Inf. After his return he settled in Randolph. Dr. John Howard Sherman located in Nantucket in 1857. He was a graduate of the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, in 1857. He remained in Nantucket four years, then went to San Francisco, remaining four years, and practiced at Middleboro, Mass., for four and a half years. In May, 1870, he settled in Lynn.

Homœopathic physicians in Massachusetts previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

## BOSTON.

1856	Barker, Lemuel M.	1857	Hall, L. x
1857	Birnstill, D. F. x	1856	Hernisz, Stanislaus x
1844	Birnstill, Joseph	1820	Hoffendahl, Charles Frederick
1858	Bushnell, William x	1852	Hoffendahl, Herman L. H.
1839	Capen, Robert *	1842	Ingalls, William, Sr. *
1853	Cross, William Plumer *	1860	Krebs, Francis Hugo
1840	Clark, Luther *	1847	Martin, Joseph Lloyd
1858	Cullis, Charles	1856	Macfarland, Lafayette
1840	Cutler, William W.	1857	Newell, R. W. x
1857	Dennett, George William	1846	Osgood, David *
1838	Flagg, Josiah Foster	1853	Palmer, Frederick Niles
1841	Fuller, Milton *	1840	Pease, Giles
1832	Geist, Christian F.	1840	Russell, George *
1838	Gregg, Samuel *	1848	Sanders, Orrin S. *
1857	Gove, H. x	1840	Sandicky, D. F.
1844	Hale, Eben	1858	Sherman, John Howard

- |      |                        |      |                             |
|------|------------------------|------|-----------------------------|
| 1853 | Talbot, Israel Tisdale | 1857 | Wesselhoeft, William Palmer |
| 1843 | Tarbell, John Adams *  | 1840 | Wesselhoeft, Robert         |
| 1845 | Thayer, David *        | 1856 | Wesselhoeft, Conrad         |
| 1855 | Weeks, Benjamin x      | 1857 | West, Benjamin H. x         |
| 1835 | Wesselhoeft, William * | 1855 | Woodbury, John Harvey       |

## MASSACHUSETTS.

- |      |                                   |      |   |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|---|
| 1840 | Abbott, Jehiel * Westfield        | 1830 | Floto, John Henry Salem                 |
| 1840 | Alden, Samuel * Bridgewater       | 1857 | Ford, C. x Hyannis                      |
| 1850 | Adams, Charles F. Waltham         | 1854 | Foster, J. W. North Attleborough        |
| 1857 | Allen, E. C. x South Hadley       | 1852 | Freeland, Chester J. Fitchburg          |
| 1853 | Angell, Henry C. Lynn             | 1855 | Freeland, J. C. Fitchburg               |
| 1850 | Babbitt, Warren M. Randolph       | 1848 | French, A. J. Methuen                   |
| 1846 | Baker, George * Chelsea           | 1857 | Fritchie, C. F. x Dorchester            |
| 1856 | Baker, Joseph C. Middleboro       | 1841 | Fuller, Milton * Medford                |
| 1848 | Bailey, Charles * Pittsfield      | 1860 | Gale, Josiah B. * Salisbury             |
| 1857 | Bailey, L. x Pittsfield           | 1849 | Gale, Stephen M. * Newburyport          |
| 1845 | Barrows, George Taunton           | 1849 | Gale, Amory * East Medway               |
| 1842 | Barrows, Ira * Norton             | 1840 | Gallup, William * Concord               |
| 1860 | Berry, Milton * Andover           | 1843 | Gardiner, William A. Salem              |
| 1847 | Bell, Henry W. * x Nantucket      | 1832 | Geist, Christian F. Lowell              |
| 1858 | Bellows, Albert J. Roxbury        | 1851 | Gifford, J. B. Lee                      |
| 1844 | Birnstill, Joseph Newton Center   | 1846 | Graves, Samuel W. Springfield           |
| 1845 | Bianchini, Dr. Newburyport        | 1838 | Gregg, Samuel * Medford                 |
| 1852 | Blaisdell, John M. Lynn           | 1848 | Hannam, D. B. * Beverly                 |
| 1857 | Blake, J. x Wrentham              | 1857 | Harman, D. B. x Danvers                 |
| 1857 | Blanding, A. O. x Rehoboth        | 1850 | Harris, Charles W. * Taunton            |
| 1859 | Bowen, Eleazer * Lynn             | 1856 | Harris, Handy x Taunton                 |
| 1857 | Briggs, D. H. x Abington          | 1849 | Harris, Jerome * Lawrence               |
| 1857 | Brooks, Charles A. Clinton        | 1853 | Harris, John T. Taunton                 |
| 1852 | Brown, Josiah * Lynn              | 1856 | Hatch, Horace x Brookline               |
| 1857 | Brown, S. O. x Ware               | 1866 | Hayward, Joseph W. * Taunton            |
| 1840 | Bugbee, Aurin (Rev.) Charlton     | 1848 | Hebberd, W. W. Attleborough             |
| 1854 | Burpee, John A. Malden            | 1853 | Hedenberg, James Medford                |
| 1854 | Cate, H. J. Northampton           | 1845 | Holt, Daniel * Lowell                   |
| 1845 | Cate, Shadrach M. Lynn            | 1855 | Horton, Freeman * Lynn                  |
| 1839 | Capen, Robert * Plymouth          | 1857 | Houatt, J. x Andover                    |
| 1840 | Chase, Hiram L. Cambridge         | 1850 | Howarth, J.                             |
| 1853 | Chase, Ira E. Haverhill           | 1842 | Ingalls, William * Worcester            |
| 1846 | Chapman, H. D. Egremont           | 1839 | Jackson, Mercy B. Plymouth              |
| .... | Chisholm, W. R. Greenfield        | 1849 | Jackson, William F. Roxbury             |
| 1849 | Clark, Joseph K. Worcester        | 1857 | Jenks, C. F. E. x Wareham               |
| 1854 | Clarke, John Lewis Fall River     | 1848 | Johnson, Daniel A. * Lynn               |
| 1852 | Clarke, Henry B. New Bedford      | 1856 | Johnson, O. O. x Sudbury                |
| 1840 | Clarke, Frances H. * Andover      | 1854 | Jones, Elisha Utley Taunton             |
| 1840 | Colby, Isaac * Salem              | 1857 | King, A. x Palmer                       |
| 1850 | Collins, Henry A. Springfield     | 1852 | Knight, Elam Clark * Middle-<br>borough |
| 1850 | Cole, Harvey Pittsfield           | 1851 | Lindsay, Albert Roxbury                 |
| 1853 | Cross, William P. * Nantucket     | 1853 | Linnell, Jonathan E. * Worcester        |
| 1856 | Cushing, Alvin M. Lynn            | 1857 | Longee, William Hatch Lawrence          |
| 1844 | Cummings, James M. * Groton       | 1845 | Matthes, Gustavus F. * New Bed-<br>ford |
| 1850 | Cummings, E. P. x Newburyport     | 1858 | Morrill, Ezekiel x                      |
| 1846 | De Gersdorff, Ernst B. * Andover  | 1857 | Morse, E. E. x Medway Village           |
| 1857 | Darling, H. H. x Charlton         | 1847 | Neilson, James C. Charlestown           |
| 1844 | Davis, Rev. Dr. Westfield         | 1850 | Nichols, Lemuel Bliss Worcester         |
| 1843 | Dean, Amos Easton                 | .... | Nute, T. R. Roxbury                     |
| 1853 | Dinsmore, J. Pitman Haverhill     | 1852 | Paine, Joseph P. Dedham                 |
| 1850 | Eastman, E. P. * Lynn             | 1857 | Parker, Daniel x Billerica              |
| 1855 | Farnsworth, Charles H. * Lawrence | 1857 | Parker, Hiram x Lowell                  |
| 1857 | Fiske, J. x Fall River            |      |   |
| 1845 | Fiske, Isaac Fall River           |      |   |



- 1840 Pease, Giles Cambridge  
 1857 Penniman, J. A. Brookfield  
 1850 Perrine, W. L. R. Stockbridge  
 1857 Perry, W. F. x Mansfield  
 1857 Pierce, Dr. x Chicopee  
 1844 Pike, A. J. Lowell  
 1857 Porter, I. x Charlton  
 1857 Roberts, J. x Northampton  
 1853 Roberts, Osmore O. Northampton  
 1837 Roche, Manning New Bedford  
 1847 Rounds, Benjamin M. \* Norton  
 1857 Rosenthal, Gustavus M. x Worcester  
 1840 Russell, George \* Waltham  
 1855 Saunders, Charles F. Waltham  
 1852 Sanford, Edward East Attleborough  
 1857 Sanford, Enoch W. Brookline  
 1845 Sawyer, Benjamin E. \* Haverhill  
 1848 Scales, Thomas S. Woburn  
 1859 Scales, Edward P. Newton  
 1844 Schlegel  
 1845 Shackford, Rufus Lowell  
 1857 Shepardson, N. x Adams  
 1854 Sisson, Edward R. New Bedford  
 1857 Spencer, Charles L. x New Bedford  
 1839 Spooner, John P. \* Dorchester  
 1857 Steen, A. L. x Foxborough  
 1855 Stone, Alfred B. Medford  
 1842 Swazey, George W. \* Newburyport  
 1840 Swan, Daniel \* Medford  
 1853 Taylor, Charles W. Westfield  
 1856 Tomlinson, Rev. Plymouth  
 1847 Train, Horace D. Roxbury  
 1857 Van Deusen, H. A. x Egremont  
 1847 Van Vleck, Dr. Pittsfield  
 1854 Waite, Lorenzo Pittsfield  
 1855 Wales, Thomas B. x Waltham  
 1837 Walker, Charles \* Northampton  
 1857 Walker, Charles, Jr. x Lowell  
 1853 Walker, Charles H. Chelsea  
 1855 Walter, Joseph S. Gloucester  
 1857 Walter, J. B. x Salem  
 1840 Washburn, Nahum \* Bridgewater  
 1839 Weld, C. M. \* Jamaica Plain  
 1856 West, Benjamin H. x Neponsit  
 1840 Wesselhoeft, Robert Cambridge  
 1857 Whitney, J. x Princeton  
 1850 Wilder, Daniel New Bedford  
 1839 Wild, Charles \* Brookline  
 1856 Wild, Edward A. x Brookline  
 1857 Wilson, G. H. x Conway  
 1858 Willis, L. Murray x Charlestown  
 1852 Wood, John Gage Salem  
 1857 Woodbury, Elwell x Medford  
 1857 Woodvine, Denton G. Westfield

## CHAPTER XIV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW JERSEY.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Occupation of New Jersey by Homœopaths from New York on the North and Philadelphia on the West—The First Practitioners Converts from the Allopathic Ranks—Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward the Pioneer—Early Society Organization—Pioneers of Homœopathy in the Several Counties of New Jersey—Reminiscences of Prominent Early Practitioners.

In the early outspreading of homœopathy from the centers in which the new system first found an abiding place in America, it is not surprising that New Jersey caught the spirit of the doctrine before many of the more populous states both of the east and the west. On the north and east lay New York with its great metropolis separated from New Jersey only by the Hudson river; on the west the great commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with the metropolitan city of Philadelphia distant from her borders only by the width of the Delaware; and these great cities at the time of which we write were the chief centers of homœopathy in America and perhaps of the world. Tradition has it that the seed of homœopathy was sown in fertile New Jersey soil in the year 1838, and while Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward is generally conceded to have been the pioneer of the new school within the bounds of the state, he is not traced to the field of practice there earlier than 1839, but Hering is credited with having published "The Family Adviser" in Camden, opposite Philadelphia, in 1838; and if Hering did that work in that city at the time indicated, the inference is fair that he also preached and practiced among the Camden people the doctrines in which he was so intensely interested.

However this may have been, there is no question that homœopathy found lodgement in New Jersey in 1839 or 1840, when Ward became its exemplar in the interior town of Bloomfield, having acquired his understanding of the new healing art through the agency of those old master spirits of homœopathy—Ball, Gray and Hull, of New York city. The germ soon grew into active organism, and within the next half score of years the work of these teachers, with the assistance of another equally interested coterie in Philadelphia, found results in the achievements of more than a dozen zealous practitioners in the state. In 1846 the strength of the profession was such that its representatives organized a branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, and in 1854 the New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society was brought into existence. These were followed by district, county and municipal societies and clubs until the state was well provided with organizations of the kind, each of which has served a useful purpose in advancing the welfare of the school whose disciples the members have been. Statistics show that in 1857 there were forty-six homœopathic physicians in the state; in 1870, 196; 1880, 200; 1899, 347; and in 1904, 333.

## THE NEW JERSEY STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The first homœopathic society in New Jersey was the New Jersey Branch of the American Institute of Homœopathy, which was organized at Mount Holly, July 20, 1846. On that occasion Dr. J. Richardson Andrews was chairman; M. J. Rhees, secretary; Drs. John A. Paine and J. C. Boardman, censors. The next meeting was held November 26, 1846, when only Drs. Boardman, Paine and Rhees were present. The constitution and by-laws were published and promulgated in 1846, and the society was in existence in 1850, but was decadent and not recognized as a legally organized body under the laws then in force. Under the then existing statutes any person practicing medicine in the state who had not the diploma of an allopathic college, or who had not been licensed by an authorized medical society was deemed to be practicing unlawfully and liable to a fine of \$25 for each prescription, one-half of said fine to go to the prosecutor; but in 1854 this obnoxious and unjust law was repealed, and thereafter homœopathy had legal rights in the state.

At a meeting held in Trenton, February 13, 1855, a state homœopathic medical society was organized, with officers as follows: Dr. Thomas Lafon of Newark, president; Drs. William A. Durrie of Jersey City, J. R. Andrews of Camden and J. C. Boardman of Trenton, vice-presidents; Dr. J. B. Petherbridge of Trenton, recording secretary; Dr. J. J. Youlin of Jersey City, provisional secretary; Dr. J. B. Scott of New Brunswick, corresponding secretary; Dr. P. E. Vastine of Trenton, treasurer; Drs. J. D. Annin, J. D. Moore, R. M. Wilkinson, J. S. Bassett and R. Titsworth, censors. The society continued to hold meetings until 1858, after which there is no record of any such, though probably the members held informal gatherings. On February 4, 1868, a reorganization meeting was held in Jersey City, and on April 15 following the old society was revived, with Dr. Youlin president and Dr. Tompkins secretary. This society was incorporated February 9, 1870, under the name of New Jersey State Homœopathic Medical Society, by which it has since been known. It holds semi-annual meetings in May and October in different places in the state; membership, 230. The society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary at Deal Beach, June 3-4, 1903.

The Western District New Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Camden, May 19, 1869, at which time also a constitution was adopted and officers elected, as follows: Dr. D. R. Gardiner of Woodbury, president; Dr. R. M. Wilkinson of Trenton, vice-president; Dr. Wallace McGeorge of Hightstown, secretary; Dr. J. G. Streets of Bridgton, treasurer; Drs. W. H. Maline, H. F. Hunt and Isaac Cooper, censors. In November, 1869, the name of the society was changed to West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, and under that name was incorporated in May, 1872. It has since maintained an active and healthful existence and meets regularly in Camden. Its membership numbers about seventy-five physicians.

Among the other homœopathic societies with which the state is well provided, for our school of medicine always has been strong in New Jersey, there may be mentioned the Homœopathic Medical Society of Camden, organized in 1878; the Communipaw Medical Society, organized in 1886; the Eastern District Homœopathic Medical Society, organized February 6, 1868; the Essex County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in 1885; the Hahnemann Medical Club of Plainfield, organized in 1885 and dissolved in 1889;

the Hudson County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized March 8, 1871; Hudson Homœopathic Medico-Chirurgical Society, December 8, 1886; Medical Club of Northern New Jersey, 1882; Newark Homœopathic Medical Union, 1871-1885; Newark, Union and Hudson Counties Homœopathic Medical Society; New Jersey Medical Club, March 29, 1869; Trenton Club of Homœopathic Physicians, 1888.

The West Jersey Homœopathic Hospital, which had its beginning in 1892, was the outgrowth of the Camden Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association, organized and incorporated February 5, 1885, and opened for patients March 2 following. On March 22, 1888, the institution was removed from its original quarters to a new location on West and Stevens streets. This building was purchased for \$8,000, and was provided with public and private wards, operating room, etc. For a time considerable interest was taken by the profession in the welfare of the hospital, but later on there seemed to be a decline, and in December, 1890, the doors were closed, the dispensary, however, remaining in operation and receiving municipal aid. In April, 1891, the building was sold, passing into the ownership of the West Jersey Homœopathic Medical Society, by whom the hospital department was re-opened in 1892. It is a good institution, contains forty beds, and is supported largely by voluntary contributions.

The William McKinley Memorial Hospital of Trenton, one of the most worthy charities of that city, formerly under strict homœopathic direction but now open to physicians of both schools, is the outgrowth of the still older Trenton Homœopathic Hospital, the latter dating its history from its dedication, June 6, 1889, and its formal opening, November 1 following. The older institution and its training school for nurses were maintained until 1902, and then re-incorporated under the name of The William McKinley Memorial Hospital. The hospital has seventy-five beds; value of property, \$75,000.

St. Mary's Homœopathic Hospital in Passaic was incorporated in 1895 and opened for patients during the same year, and then was an allopathic institution, supported by voluntary contributions. Its medical supervision passed under homœopathic control in 1899.

The Passaic Homœopathic Hospital was opened October 27, 1897. The first staff of physicians and surgeons was chosen from the ranks of the allopathic profession, but in 1898 this regulation was modified.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Essex county, in Roseville, was incorporated in 1903 by the Homœopathic Hospital Association. It was opened for patients, March 28, 1903.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Isaac Moreau Ward was the first resident practitioner of homœopathy in the state. He became interested in the new system in 1839 or 1840. He was born in Bloomfield, N. J., October 23, 1806, graduated from Yale College in 1825, studied medicine with Dr. Hosack and graduated from Rutgers' College in 1829. He located in Newark and soon established a large practice. In 1832 when the cholera appeared in New York he was chosen by the state and county societies to investigate the character of the plague and note the comparative effects of different remedial agents. He saw homœopathy and allopathy tried side by side in the Park Hospital, and the superior advantages of homœopathy there demonstrated. Then he met Dr. Alonzo



S. Ball of New York at a religious meeting in Newark, and invited him to dinner, and the conversation turning on homœopathy, he learned that Ball had adopted its practice and obtained from him a few remedies with which to experiment in certain cases. Without mentioning to his patients that he had made any change in his school of medicine, his success was so great with the homœopathic remedies that he adopted them and began the practice of homœopathy. In 1841 he was induced to go to Albany, N. Y., by Drs. Gray, Hull and Ball. He practiced there until 1849, when on account of his health he retired to a home near Newark, giving his time to horticulture. After several years he again began practice. From 1853 to 1860 he held chairs in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In 1860 he became



George W. Richards, M. D.

one of the founders of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and for a time was its dean and professor of obstetrics. He then retired to his country home at Lyons farm, where he practiced only among friends and neighbors until his death, which occurred March 24, 1895.

Another of the early practitioners of Newark was Dr. Jonathan Dickenson Annin. He was born at Liberty Corner, N. J., November 26, 1806. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, but the date of his graduation is not known. He commenced practice at Irvington, N. J., and afterward removed to Newark. In 1840 he married Eleanor Mead. Some time after 1840 he began to question the superiority of the allopathic practice, and after experimenting began to regularly practice homœopathy. He became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in

1846. The last few years of his life were marked by extreme weakness and debility. He died at the Sheldon house, Ocean Grove, September 26, 1883.

Dr. Thomas Lafon was practicing homœopathy in Newark in 1847. He was born in Chesterfield county, Va., in 1802. In 1805 he entered the medical department of Transylvania University, graduating therefrom. Two years later he became interested in the American Board of Foreign Missions, and volunteered to go as medical missionary to the Sandwich islands. For seven years he labored there both as doctor and spiritual teacher. At the end of that time the ill health of his wife, and the condition of his eyes, compelled his return to the United States. After a few months of rest he attended a course of lectures in the Philadelphia Medical College. In 1846 he opened an office in Paterson, N. J., and while there began to investigate the claims of homœopathy. He soon became satisfied of its truth and openly avowed and adopted it. Dr. Lafon introduced homœopathy into Passaic county. In 1847 he removed to Newark where, despite most bitter opposition by the allopathic society, he built up a large practice. Suddenly, while at the bedside of a patient, he was stricken with apoplexy and died on March 20, 1876. In 1857 Drs. J. D. Annin, T. Lafon, I. M. Ward, C. H. Liebold and J. B. Scott were practicing in Newark. In 1875 there were 29 homœopathy practitioners there; in 1880, 25; in 1899, 33.

Dr. George W. Richards opened an office in Orange about 1860. Dr. E. Caspari was in practice there as early as 1857. Dr. Richards graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1853, spent some time abroad, and on his return located in New York city. After a few years he went to Newark, where he became a partner with Dr. Lafon and opened an office in Orange, establishing the first homœopathic dispensary in the state. A year later the partnership was dissolved and he went to Orange to live. He died May 2, 1893.

Homœopathy was introduced into Burlington county in 1840 by Dr. R. S. Middleton, who located at Burlington city. He remained there until 1855 when he went to Philadelphia. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1847. Dr. Humphrey went from Philadelphia to Burlington after he had retired from practice and he exercised an influence favorable to homœopathy. He afterward went to Beverly, where he died. In 1857 Drs. John D. Moore and Edward M. Smith were in practice in Burlington. Dr. Moore was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1802. He studied medicine with Dr. James McClintock, attended a course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, and two courses at the Pennsylvania College, where he graduated in 1847. In 1849 he became interested in homœopathy. He practiced for several years in Newtown, Pa., but about 1853 located in Burlington, where he died September 20, 1867. One who knew him said he was a man who would weigh upwards of two hundred. The boys called him "Powwow Moore" on account of his devotion to homœopathy. When he was taken with his last illness Dr. Gant, an allopathic physician, called and asked his wife if he might see him. Dr. Moore sent word that the doctor could visit him as a friend but not as a physician. Dr. Gant said he had come as a physician and urged to be allowed to prescribe for him, saying that he would die if he continued to take homœopathic medicine. Dr. Moore would not see him and Dr. Gant afterward said that he died because he would not give up homœopathy.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick afterward practiced in Burlington. In 1875

Drs. Charles R. Cloud and Alexander Kirkpatrick were in that city, and from 1880 to 1899 Drs. J. P. Shreve and Eugene F. Rink practiced there.

Dr. Morgan John Rhees introduced homœopathy into Mount Holly in 1846. He was born in Philadelphia, July 15, 1824. His parents had become converted to homœopathy about 1834 under the treatment of Dr. George H. Bute. Young Rhees, in deference to his mother's wishes, decided to become a physician, and during the winter of 1842-43 studied the German language. In April, 1843, he went to Nazareth, the home of Bute, and entered his office as a student of homœopathy. He read the works of Hahnemann in the German during the summer, in the fall he entered Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1846. In April he began the practice of homœopathy in Mount Holly. In June of the same year he went to the meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in Philadelphia, becoming a member. On his return home he issued invitations to the homœopathic physicians in New Jersey, and as a result the New Jersey branch of the institute was formed. Drs. Middleton of Burlington, Andrews of Camden and Boardman of Trenton met in Dr. Rhees' office and adopted a constitution and by-laws and elected officers. Dr. Rhees was chosen secretary, and also delegate to the 1847 meeting of the institute. In 1849, although he had built up a large practice in Mount Holly, he was seized with the gold fever and went to California, via Cape Horn. After a varied experience of six years he returned to Mount Holly, and in October, 1855, resumed professional work. In April, 1868, he sold his practice and retired to a farm where in sixteen months he lost his property and was again compelled to return to his profession. In November, 1869, he went to Hollidaysburg, Pa. During his residence in California, he practiced medicine at times and was physician to a homœopathic hospital. In 1853 he married Charlotte L. Head, formerly of Boston, Mass. He also became a member of the central bureau of the institute. In 1873 he went to Newtonville, Mass., and five years later removed to Wheeling, West Va., where he died, March 26, 1899.

Another pioneer was Dr. Walter Ward, who settled in Mount Holly in 1849. He was born in Keene, N. H., January 7, 1816. He was educated at Ipswich Academy, and began the study of medicine with Dr. William Gallup of that place. He also spent a year in the office of Drs. Smith and Batcheller of Massachusetts. He attended medical lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and then at Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, where he graduated in 1840. Having heard much of the new system of homœopathy and having witnessed some remarkable cures, he decided to investigate it for himself. He therefore placed himself under the guidance of Dr. Jeanes of Philadelphia, and was soon led to adopt the new system. He joined the institute in 1846. While Dr. Ward was located in Philadelphia he became professor of physiology at the first session of the newly established Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and signed the diplomas of the first class. He married Sarah Groves of Philadelphia. He remained in Mount Holly until his death, March 29, 1888.

Drs. Rhees and Ward were the only homœopathic practitioners in Mount Holly until 1860. Drs. E. K. Bancroft and Walter Ward were there from 1875 to 1880. Dr. Bancroft was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865. In 1886 Drs. Samuel Caley and Willett W. Whitehead, and in 1899 Drs. John W. Branin, Samuel Carey, Oscar L.

Grumbrecht, W. W. Whitehead and George U. Van Derveer were in practice in Mt. Holly.

Dr. Ross M. Wilkinson located at Bordentown about 1856. He became a member of the institute in 1853. Dr. David E. Gardiner located at Bordentown about 1859. He was the grandson of Dr. William Gardiner and the nephew of Dr. Richard Gardiner, with the latter of whom he studied medicine. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, and settled in Manayunk, removing in 1858 to Bordentown, where he practiced twenty-one years. He then returned to Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, July 10, 1890. Dr. Rufus Sargent commenced the practice of homœopathy in Bordentown in 1852, remained there



Daniel R. Gardiner, M. D.

until 1857 and then went to Philadelphia. Dr. Levi D. Tebo graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873, and settled at Bordentown. In 1886 he was the only homœopathist there. Dr. Edward E. French settled there in 1888, having graduated in 1887 from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia.

Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner located at Moorestown about 1855. He was born in Pottsville, Pa., October 21, 1828, and completed an academic course in Hamilton College, New York state; commenced the study of medicine in 1846; attended two courses at Jefferson Medical College, and graduated at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849. He practiced for some time in Philadelphia, removing thence to Moorestown in 1855, where he was the pioneer of homœopathy. After a few years he went to Smyrna, Del., where again he introduced homœopathy. From there he went to Wood-



bury in 1862. In 1871, on account of failing health, he sold his practice to Dr. Wallace McGeorge, and in November went to Pottsville, Pa. In 1875 he returned to Woodbury and associated with Dr. McGeorge. Dr. Gardiner died at Woodbury, June 30, 1889.

Dr. George Bolton L. Clay took Dr. Gardiner's place at Moorestown in 1858. He was a graduate in 1853 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, but previously practiced in Manayunk, Pa. He remained in Moorestown until his death in 1898. Dr. Pusey Wilson, a native of Delaware and a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1862, located in Moorestown previous to 1866, and practiced there until his death, May 20, 1900. Dr. Alfred Matson also practiced at Moorestown.



Bowman H. Shivers, M. D.

Dr. Bowman Henry Shivers settled in Marlton in 1858. He was born at Haddonfield, July 6, 1836. He studied allopathic medicine for two years when, becoming convinced of the truth of homœopathy, he commenced its study with Dr. Julius Holterhoff, in Marlton. After attending four courses at the Pennsylvania Medical University, he graduated in April, 1858. He then went to Marlton, taking the practice of Dr. Holterhoff, who removed to Morristown. In 1862 ill health caused him to remove to Philadelphia, but in a few months he resumed practice in Marlton, where he remained until August, 1864, when he went to Haddonfield. Dr. E. V. Sharp also practiced at Marlton.

In 1870 Dr. Thomas Peacock settled in Medford, but in a year or two went to Philadelphia where he has since practiced. He is a graduate of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania, class of 1868. Dr. Wilson succeeded

him in Medford, and Dr. George U. Van Derveer located there about 1874, after graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1873.

Dr. Coy practiced in Pemberton, and Drs. J. G. L. Whitehead and Joseph A. Moke at Crosswicks. Dr. James V. Roberts and Dr. Joseph J. Curry are at Beverly; Dr. N. T. Chaffee at Chesterfield; Dr. Geo. W. H. and Dr. Laura A. Calver at Columbus, and Dr. Harry K. Weller at Delanco. Dr. Whitehead was a Philadelphian. He died at Crosswicks, June 30, 1901.

In 1875 there were but 14 homœopathists in Burlington county; in 1899, 26.

In Passaic county homœopathy gained a foothold before 1840 through the visits of physicians from New York. After 1840 Dr. Stephen R. Kirby of New York established a regular practice in this county, giving to it a certain part of his time. The first resident physician was Dr. Thomas Lafon, who was for a time in Paterson. In 1845 Dr. Joseph B. Petherbridge located at Paterson. His name appears in the list of members for 1848 as still at Paterson. In 1850 his letters to the institute from the New Jersey branch are dated from Trenton, in which city he took up his residence in 1851.

In 1848 Dr. R. G. Belt, from Woonsocket, R. I., located in Paterson and remained there until 1852, when he went to Milford, Mass. In 1854 his address was Woonsocket. He was succeeded in Paterson by Dr. John S. Bassett, who remained until 1861, when he went to New York. Since 1861 Drs. E. Nott, McPherson, Porter S. Kinne, Theodore Y. Kinne and David Neer have practiced there. In 1857 there was but one homœopathic physician in Paterson; in 1899 there were eleven.

In 1875 Dr. Jacob R. Gedney was at Little Falls, and Drs. John Nottingham and Norton C. Ricardo at Passaic. In 1899 there were at Passaic Drs. Charles A. Church, Edwin De Baun, Alfred C. Pedrick and Norton C. Ricardo.

Camden county was visited by the homœopathic physicians of Philadelphia as early as 1838. The first resident physician, however, was Dr. John R. Andrews, who began practice there in 1841. He was an allopathic graduate, and was well supported by his friends, but after two years he went to Wilmington, Delaware. He remained there a short time and was induced by his patrons in Camden to return. His practice grew rapidly and he continued there until his death, February 19, 1864, at the age of forty-six years. He joined the institute in 1846.

Dr. Henry Francis Hunt succeeded Dr. Andrews. He was born in Cranston, R. I., March 28, 1838. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Howell, an allopathic physician at Aurora, Ills., where he (Hunt) was engaged in teaching. He remained there two years, then returned east and took two courses of lectures at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York. While he was with Dr. Howell he had seen in a severe epidemic of diphtheria the successful results of homœopathic treatment, and he resolved to investigate its methods. He entered the office of Dr. Okie in Providence, and attended two courses of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1864. Dr. Hunt at once took the place in Camden made vacant by the death of Dr. Andrews. He was an influential practitioner there until his death, which occurred while he was visiting Providence, October 3, 1895. He joined the institute in 1867.

In 1857 Drs. J. R. Andrews, S. Carels and G. S. F. Pfeiffer were practicing homœopathy in Camden. In 1875 Drs. Purnell W. Andrews, James

H. Austin, Thomas R. Blackwood, J. K. Bryant, Samuel Carels, C. J. Cooper, Wm. H. Crow, Henry F. Hunt, Melbourne F. Middleton, Geo. S. F. Pfeiffer, Silas H. Quint and H. K. Stewart were in practice there.

Dr. Samuel Carels was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1838, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855. The name Carles is given in Smith's "Homœopathic Directory" (1857) and in Godfrey's "History of the Medical Profession in Camden County," but in the catalogue of graduates of Jefferson Medical College and also in that of the Homœopathic Medical College, the name is Carels.

Dr. George S. F. Pfeiffer was a native of Wurms, Germany, born in 1806, and came to America in 1833. While a student at Strasburg he entered the Holland navy as medical cadet. In 1825 while cruising off the coast of Algiers, he with a number of shipmates made an inland trip and was captured by Bedouins, and retained a prisoner until 1830, when the French captured Algiers. He then entered the French army, remaining six months, when he was permitted to return to Germany to complete his medical studies. In 1833 he came to America, and in 1854 located in Camden. In 1856 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and soon afterward accepted the chair of theory and practice in Penn Medical University of Philadelphia, which he retained until 1864, when he became assistant surgeon of the 186th regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers. He was mustered out of service in 1865 and returned to Camden. He was conversant with eight languages. He died in November, 1883.

Dr. Thomas R. Blackwood was born in Moorestown, July 30, 1835. He graduated from Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1870, practiced for one summer in Atlantic City, and then located in Camden, continuing there until his death, July 30, 1895.

Dr. John Hayden Austin was born in Trenton, July 24, 1842, graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1864, and served as assistant surgeon in U. S. navy under Farragut. While in Philadelphia in the summer of 1865, he became an interested witness of the success of the homœopathic treatment of typhoid fever. Entering practice soon after in New Jersey, he sought every means to practically test the truth of the system until he was compelled to adopt it as the true method of practice. In 1868 he located in Camden.

Dr. B. W. Blackwood, of Haddonfield, an allopathic physician, embraced homœopathy in 1855 and practiced it until his death in 1866. Dr. B. H. Shivers located in Haddonfield in 1864.

In Berlin Drs. S. Shivers and S. H. Johnston were in practice in 1875, and Dr. Richard Gardiner, Jr., at Gloucester. Drs. Wm. L. Delap and Seaver C. Ross were at Gloucester in 1899, and Dr. Edgar B. Sharp was then at Berlin. Dr. Joseph Shreve settled in Berlin in 1866 and afterward located at Haddonfield. He also practiced at Burlington.

The pioneer of homœopathy in Mercer county was Dr. Joseph Canfield Boardman, who introduced it into Trenton in 1845. Dr. Boardman was born in Wethersfield, Conn., May 4, 1813. He graduated at Westfield Academy, Westfield, Mass., and afterward devoted several years to teaching in Pennsylvania. He studied medicine with Dr. Neff at Lancaster, attended lectures at the Pennsylvania Medical College, and later at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1844. The next year he located in Trenton. He was one of the organizers of the American Institute of Homœo-

opathy in 1844, and was active at the second meeting in New York, in 1845. It is said that he was in practice in New York when the institute was founded, which was previous to his advent in Trenton. He remained in that city with the exception of short intervals of practice in Brooklyn, Baltimore and New York, until his death, July 26, 1896.

Dr. Charles Gottlieb Raue, after graduating from the Philadelphia College of Medicine in 1852, commenced practice in Trenton, where he remained until 1858. Dr. Boardman was ill at the time and unable to practice and Dr. Raue attended to his business and also that of another doctor. In 1857 Drs. Boardman, Raue and Vastine were located there. Peter E. Vastine, of Baltimore, went to Trenton in 1851, joining the institute the same year.



Jos. C. Boardman, M. D.

He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College in 1838, and originally was an allopathic practitioner. In 1875 there were located at Trenton Drs. Allen, Boardman, Cooper, Grover, Compton, Wilkinson and Worthington. Dr. Samuel E. Allen was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869, and joined the institute in 1871. He located at Trenton after graduation. Cornelius B. Compton graduated from the same college in 1854; Isaac Cooper graduated from the same college in 1868 and went to Mullica Hill, going in 1870 to Frenchtown, Hunterdon county, and a little later to Trenton, where he still remains. Ross M. Wilkinson graduated from the old Philadelphia college in 1853, and located in Bordentown. The date of his advent in Trenton is not known. Anthony H. Worthington graduated from the same institution in 1860. George Thompson was in Trenton in 1880. He graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1877. In 1857 there were three homœopathic practitioners in Trenton; in 1875, seven; in 1880, seven; in 1899, sixteen.



In 1875 Drs. Joseph J. Currie and Joseph P. Johnson were located at Hightstown. Dr. Currie was born at Carpenter's Landing, Gloucester county, September 10, 1836; studied with Dr. Gardner at Woodbury; graduated at Philadelphia in 1866; settled at Glassboro, Gloucester county, and remained there six months. He then went to Flemington, Hunterdon county, where he practiced five years. He next located at Hightstown. In 1880 he was practicing in Columbus, Burlington county, and later located in Beverly, where he is still in practice. Dr. Joseph Price Johnson was born in Chester county, Pa., January 25, 1840; took his degree in medicine in Philadelphia in 1867; began practice in Lancaster county; removed to Philadelphia, and thence in 1870 to Hightstown.

In 1875 Dr. D. W. Sexton was located at Princeton, Dr. J. A. Miller at Hopewell, and Dr. Joseph J. Whittington at Windsor.

Dr. Owen Beverly Gause practiced at Trenton from the time of his graduation in 1857 until 1862, when he located in Philadelphia. Drs. Josephus Gunning, J. B. Petherbridge, Record, and E. H. Trego also practiced in Trenton. Dr. E. Bentley Hall was for a time located at Hightstown.

Hudson county, extending from Bergen Point to the palisades, and directly opposite New York city, was occupied by a homœopathic physician in 1847, when Dr. William A. Durrie located at Jersey City. He was born in New Haven, Conn., in 1822; was educated at Yale, graduating from the academic department in 1843, and from the medical school in 1846. He commenced the practice of allopathy in New Haven, but his attention having been called to homœopathy he went to New York and placed himself under the guidance of Gray and Hull. He qualified as a homœopathic practitioner and settled in Jersey City in 1847.

Early in 1848 Dr. John Juvenal Youlin located in Jersey City. He was born in Rupert, Bennington county, Vt., December 31, 1821. He was educated at Auburn, N. Y., studied medicine under Dr. Augustus Willard, attended lectures at Geneva College, and became a student of Dr. Alanson Briggs, professor of surgery in the Geneva school. He entered the medical department of the University of New York in 1846, but certain investigations into homœopathy prevented him from graduating. At that time he was a bitter opponent of homœopathy. In his preceptor's library were various homœopathic books and in them he sought statements with which to ridicule their authors. He procured some of the medicines described and carefully studying the symptoms administered them in cases of prisoners under his charge. (Dr. Briggs was physician to the Auburn state prison.) The good results surprised him. Then he was seized with typhoid fever and in this emergency was persuaded to allow a homœopathic physician to be called and his health was restored. This recovery, following close upon the experiments he had previously made, led him gradually to a belief in the truth of the doctrines of Hahnemann. He went to Jersey City in 1848 and began practice. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1854. He made his home in Jersey City until his death, October 30, 1881. Dr. Youlin was a member of many societies, and joined the institute in 1858. He started a homœopathic dispensary for the poor in Jersey City.

Drs. Youlin and Durrie were alone in Jersey City until 1857. Dr. J. R. Petherbridge practiced there until the beginning of the war, when he entered the army. He died shortly after its close.

In 1875 the following physicians were located in Jersey City: Drs. Wm.

H. Abercrombie, Eleazer Bowen, Horace Bowen, George B. Cornell, William A. Durrie, James Harkness, Alexander H. Laidlaw, C. Holmes McNeil, Daniel McNeil, William H. Newell, Frank Nichols, E. W. Pyle, G. D. Salstonstall, L. Scott, Charles S. Shelton, George N. Tibbles and John Juvenal Youlin.

Dr. Daniel McNeil was a surgeon in the army during the rebellion, but had previously practiced in Jersey City. His son, Dr. C. Holmes McNeil, took the place made vacant by his father's death. He died December 18, 1898.

Dr. Eleazer Bowen located in Jersey City in 1864. He was born at Rehoboth, Mass., in October, 1829. He studied medicine with Dr. Usher Parsons in Providence, and graduated at the Pittsfield Medical College in 1853. After practicing six years in Barnstable, Mass., he was led to investigate homœopathy. He went to New York to study under its practitioners, returned to Massachusetts in 1859 and settled in Lynn, where he remained until 1864 when he went to Jersey City.

Dr. George Boardman Cornell, a graduate of the New York University in 1864, practiced allopathy until 1869, when he investigated and adopted homœopathy.

Dr. William Henry Newell was born in New York, February 19, 1837, and graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1859. He passed the next few years in travel and arrived in Baltimore the day after "the riot" in 1861. He served through the war as a confederate surgeon and after his discharge located in Jersey City. After an examination of the claims of homœopathy he began practice under its principles.

Dr. Oscar F. Lund, previously an allopathic practitioner, began the practice of homœopathy in Jersey City about 1870. He died in 1875.

In 1857 there were two homœopathists in Jersey City: in 1875, 17; in 1880, 20; in 1899, 31; and in 1904, 25.

In Monmouth county Dr. W. S. Kimball was the first homœopathic physician. He located at Eatontown in 1854, and for many years was the only homœopathic physician at the Long Branch hotels. In 1860 Dr. Ellis B. Hall practiced at Freehold. Dr. C. C. Currie also practiced there.

In 1864 Dr. W. A. Bevin located at Freeport. Dr. G. F. Marsden settled at Red Bank in 1870. In 1875 Dr. H. H. Pemberton was at Long Branch, Dr. L. Bushnell at Keyport and Dr. W. H. Burnett at Freehold. In 1880 Drs. Ernest P. and G. Macomber were at Keyport and G. F. Marsden and Alfred J. Trafford at Red Bank.

In Gloucester county Dr. Ellis Bentley Hall, a graduate in 1849 of the first session of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and who had been practicing since that time at Bridgeton, located at Woodbury in 1855. He was the first qualified homœopathic physician in the county, and left Woodbury in 1857. Later on he practiced in Hightstown, Camden, Freehold and Beverly, and died in Beverly in 1875.

Dr. E. J. Record succeeded Dr. Hall at Woodbury, he remained there a short time, and afterward went into mercantile pursuits. Dr. Thomas Shearer, a graduate of 1858 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, settled in Woodbury, and removed thence to Baltimore. Dr. William A. Gardiner was located there a short time about 1861. He removed to Philadelphia and died there April 29, 1863.

Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner, brother of William A. Gardiner, located in Woodbury in 1862 and in 1871 removed to Pottsville, Pa. In 1875 he returned to Woodbury and remained there until his death, June 30, 1889.

Dr. Wallace McGeorge, who bought out Dr. Gardiner, was born in Bath, England, January 31, 1843. He came to America in 1850, and was educated in the public schools of New York. He then learned the printing business, and during the early years of the war was an earnest union man. In 1864 he applied for appointment as hospital steward, and was advised by the board of examination to attend medical lectures and then apply for a medical cadetship in the regular army. After the war he obtained a position in charge of a printing establishment in Philadelphia, still continuing his medical studies. In 1866 he became a student of Dr. J. H. P. Frost. The same year he urged Dr. Malcolm Macfarlan to resign from the regular army and come to Philadelphia. He did so and was elected professor of surgery in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. Mr. McGeorge then became his student. He graduated from the college in 1868. He first located at Hightstown, N. J., remaining there two years and then went to Crescent, Saratoga county, N. Y., being the first homœopathic physician there. In January, 1871, he became partner with Dr. Daniel R. Gardiner in Woodbury, where he remained until 1893, when he removed to Camden, his present residence.

Dr. Charles Newton, a graduate in 1867 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Woodbury in 1869 and in 1870 went to Sharpstown, Salem county. In November, 1872, Rev. William M. Whitehead, who had just graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, settled in Woodbury. He was pastor of the Baptist church, and united the duties of that office with those of a physician. He died in January, 1874.

Dr. Alexander Kirkpatrick a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861, practiced first in Swedesboro and afterward settled in Burlington. Dr. John F. Musgrave took Dr. Kirkpatrick's place in Swedesboro.

Dr. Isaac Cooper located in Mullica Hill in 1868, remaining until 1870. Dr. Jacob Izard graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1870, and settled in Glassboro, where he still remains. In 1886 Dr. Howard Izard also located there. In 1875, Dr. Albert T. Beckett located at Mullica Hill. Dr. Samuel E. Newton located at Paulsboro in 1873, being the first homœopathic physician in that place.

Dr. Samuel Arthur Jones introduced homœopathy into Bergen county in 1860. He located in Englewood in that year and remained there until 1875, when he took the chair of homœopathic materia medica in the University of Michigan. Dr. H. M. Banks succeeded Dr. Jones at Englewood. In 1880 Drs. D. M. Baldwin and H. M. Banks were in practice there, and Dr. George B. Best afterward located there. In 1875 Dr. H. H. Hollister was located at Rutherford Park. Dr. Addison P. Macomber located at Hackensack in 1867. He was a graduate of the University of New York in 1853, but had become converted to homœopathy. He joined the institute in 1867, at which time he was located at Malden, Mass. He went from there to Hackensack. Dr. George M. Ockford was born in England, March 29, 1845, and was brought when a child to northern New York. He learned the printing trade and became a journalist. He began the study of medicine under Dr. A. P. Macomber, at Malden, Mass., and graduated from the Cleveland Hospital College in 1872. He then went to Hackensack, where his preceptor was in practice. He has practiced at Hackensack, Burling-

ton, Vt., Vincennes, Ind., and Lexington, Ky. In 1891 he located in Ridgewood, N. J.

Dr. William R. Sheppard graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1861, and located at Cape May, Cape May county, being the first homœopathic physician there. Drs. W. F. Hedstrom and W. R. Sheppard were practicing at Cape May from 1875 to 1880. Dr. E. H. Phillips was practicing there in 1899.

Homœopathy was introduced in Cumberland county by Dr. E. Bentley Hall about 1849. Smith's directory for 1857 gives one homœopathic physician in Cumberland county, Dr. Moore, at Bridgeton. In 1875 Drs. A. W. Bartlett, L. W. Brown, E. B. Griswold, W. T. Sherman, E. R. Tuller and



Samuel A. Jones, M. D.

M. B. Tuller were located at Vineland; L. J. Bumstead, T. Walter Gardiner, Thomas Sturdevant, J. W. Thompson, at Millville; Charles T. Hill, at Dividing Creek; M. E. Hunter, at Commercial; Joseph Moore, at Bridgeton.

Dr. L. W. Brown was born in Lorain county, Ohio, February 2, 1844, and graduated at the New York Homœopathic College in 1865. He then returned to Cleveland, but about 1869 he located at Vineland.

In a personal letter written in 1870 Dr. Sturdevant says: "My full name is Thomas Sturdevant, graduated from Penn Medical University, 1860, attended lectures at Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. I have practiced homœopathy exclusively five years. I practiced allopathy five years in Old Southwark, Philadelphia, first ward, for four years; was the out-of-door physician for that district for three years. I removed from there to Greenwich, Cumberland county, N. J., stayed there twenty-two months, but



climate did not agree, and removed from there to Millville and have been here nearly four years. I have had an uphill road of it. Some three homœopathic physicians had been here previous to my coming but the old 'regulars' succeeded in running them off in a year or so."

Dr. Charles W. Mulford introduced homœopathy into Hunterdon county in 1854. In 1875 Dr. J. B. J. Bard was at Flemington; John Newton Lowe at Milford, and John E. Stiles at Lambertville.

Dr. Henry D. Robinson was the pioneer homœopath in Middlesex county, having located in New Brunswick about 1849. He was of French parentage, but was born in England, educated in Paris, and came to this country in 1829. For a number of years he lived in New York, but in 1849 went to New



Theodore Y. Kinne, M. D.

Brunswick, where he remained until his death, November 22, 1876, aged seventy-eight years.

In the 1857 directory, Drs. C. Blumenthal and H. D. Robinson are mentioned as living in New Brunswick, and T. Vernon at Perth Amboy. In 1875 there were at New Brunswick, Drs. John G. Greenbank, Samuel Long, J. L. Mulford, H. D. Robinson and Ciro S. Verdi.

Dr. Stephen Fairchild introduced homœopathy into Morris county in 1841. In 1857 Dr. W. De H. Quinby was at Morristown; Drs. R. B. W. Fairchild and S. W. Fairchild at Parsipanny; Drs. J. and W. I. Jackson at Rockaway. In 1875 Mrs. Woodruff practiced at Boonton, and Drs. Macomber and Ubellacker at Morristown.

In Salem county Dr. L. G. Vinal was the homœopathic pioneer. In

1857 Dr. J. B. Stretch was in Salem, and Drs. P. Coates and C. Preston in Woodstown. Dr. Preston had also practiced in Sculltown. Dr. Stretch was a native of Salem county, born August 27, 1825, graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853, and located at Salem, where he lived until his death on March 7, 1865. Dr. Preston remained but a short time in Woodstown, removing thence to Pennsylvania. In 1875 Dr. Aquilia B. Lippincott was at Salem; Dr. Charles Newton at Sharpstown; P. G. Souder at Woodstown, and A. W. Zane at Pennsgrove. Miles W. Walens located at Woodstown in 1863, and in April, 1870, went to Somerville.

Dr. Quinby introduced the system into Somerset county in 1846. In 1857 Dr. T. W. Edwards was in Raritan. In 1875 Drs. Henry Crater and P. H. Mason were in Somerville.

Dr. Joseph Hasbrouck was the pioneer homœopath in Sussex county, about 1870.

In Union county Dr. Titsworth was the first homœopathic physician to open an office. Dr. Randolph Titsworth located at Plainfield in 1853. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He died March 18, 1890. In 1857 Drs. J. Green and J. A. Roesch were at Elizabeth; S. Cook at Rahway. In 1875 there were 18 homœopathic physicians in Union county. In 1875 Dr. W. P. Sharkey was in practice at Phillipsburg.

About 1874 Dr. Obed S. Crosby began practice in Atlantic City. In 1880 Drs. O. S. Crosby, R. A. Martin and J. H. Warrington were in practice there. In 1886 Drs. Alfred W. Bailey, George W. Crosby, Obed H. Crosby, Henry K. Stuart and Maurice D. Youngman were located there. In 1899 the physicians there were Drs. Alfred W. Bailey, Lorenzo D. Bailey, Theodore J. Bieling, Walter A. Corson, George W. Crosby, Howard J. Evans, John R. Fleming, Mary Miller, Milton L. Munson, Walter C. Sooy and Maurice D. Youngman. In 1904 there were fifteen physicians of the homœopathic school in Atlantic City.

Homœopathic physicians in New Jersey previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1845	Annin, Jonathan D. * Newark	1857	Coates, P. x Woodstown
1845	Andrews, John R. * Camden	1853	Clay, George B. L. Moorestown
1851	Armour, Thomas Allowaystown	1869	Cornell, George B. * Jersey City
1865	Austin, John H. * Camden	1847	Durrie, William A. x Jersey City
1857	Bassett, John S. * x Paterson	1857	Edwards, T. W. x Raritan
1845	Boardman, Joseph C. Trenton	1842	Fairchild, Stephen * Parsippany
1857	Blumenthal, Charles x New Brunswick	1857	Fairchild, R. B. W. Parsippany
1853	Blackwood, Benjamin W. * Haddonfield	1832	Geist, C. F. Egg Harbor City
1856	Bryant, J. Kemper Camden	1857	Green, Jonas x Elizabeth City
1846	Belt, R. G. x * Paterson	1853	Greenbank, John G. New Brunswick
1854	Compton, Cornelius C.	1843	Gardiner, Wm. A. Woodbury
1857	Crittenden, J. x Morristown	1849	Gardiner, Daniel R. Moorestown
1857	Crittenden, W. H. x	1857	Gardiner, David E. Bordentown
1855	Carels, Samuel * Camden	1857	Gause, Owen Beverly Trenton
1835	Caspari, Edward Orange	....	Grover, Lewis P. Trenton
1857	Cook, S. x Rahway	1857	Hand, W. R. x Kingwood
		1849	Hall, Ellis Bentley Woodbury
		1835	Humphrey, Gideon * Burlington

- 1857 Jackson, J. x Rockaway  
 1857 Jackson, W. I. x Rockaway  
 1860 Jones, Samuel Arthur Englewood  
 1853 Miller, Alexander C. Gloucester  
 1859 McPherson, William H.  
 1853 Musgrave, John F. Swedesboro  
 1854 Kimball, W. S. Eatontown  
 1860 Kirkpatrick, Alexander Swedesboro  
 1846 Lafon, Thomas \* Newark  
 1855 Liebold, Carl T. \* Newark  
 1850 Leaming, Jonathan \* Cape May  
     Court House  
 1840 Middleton, R. S. Burlington  
 1849 Moore, John D. \* Burlington  
 1857 Moore, Joseph x Bridgeton  
 1851 Mulford, Joseph L. Middletown  
 1854 Mulford, Charles W. Hunterdon Co.  
 1865 McNeil, Daniel \* West Hoboken  
 1859 Newell, William H. Jersey City  
 1857 Orton, Dr. x Madison  
 1845 Petherbridge, J. B. Paterson  
 1856 Pfeiffer, George S. F. \* Camden  
 1856 Pease, I. H. x Irvington  
 1853 Preston, Coates Woodstown  
 1855 Pretch, C. Trenton  
 1843 Paine, John A. \* Newark  
 1846 Quinby, W. de H. x Morristown  
 1857 Roesch, J. A. x Elizabeth City  
 1850 Raue, Charles G. Trenton  
 1849 Robinson, Henry D. \* New Brunswick  
 1846 Rhees, Morgan J. Mount Holly  
 1858 Richards, George W. \* Newark  
 1852 Sargent, Rufus Bordentown  
 1846 Smith, Edward M. x Burlington  
 1857 Sheppard, S. W. x Bloomfield  
 1858 Shearer, Thomas Woodbury  
 1858 Shivers, Bowman H. Marlton  
 1857 Scott, J. B. x Newark  
 1857 Stretch, J. B. x Salem  
 1853 Titsworth, Randolph Plainfield  
 1857 Vernon, T. x Perth Amboy  
 1850 Vastine, P. E. x Trenton  
 1848 Vinal, L. G. x Salem  
 1841 Ward, Walter \* Mount Holly  
 1838 Ward, Isaac Moreau \* Newark  
 1857 Warner, S. C. x Cooperstown  
 1853 Wilkinson, Ross M. Bordentown  
 1854 Youlin, John J. \* Jersey City

## CHAPTER XV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN VERMONT.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Sowing the Seed of Homœopathy in the Old Green Mountain State—Baird, the Independent, Self-educated, and Successful Practitioner, the Pioneer—Brief Allusion to State, District and County Societies—How and by Whom Homœopathy was Introduced in the Counties of Vermont.

Homœopathy in Vermont was planted in much the same manner as statehood itself in that jurisdiction, and was an independent action on the part of its pioneer, David H. Baird, who is remembered as a man of good sound common sense, with an excellent understanding of medicines and their use in general, but who was not a graduate of any school of medicine. Whether Dr. Baird employed other methods in the healing art before beginning practice according to the law of similars does not appear, but it is known that he administered the little homœopathic doses in Coventry and Troy in Orleans county as early as about the year 1840, and thus became the pioneer of the profession in the historic Green Mountain state.

But Dr. Baird was not long the sole exemplar of homœopathy in Vermont, and within the next twenty years following his advent into the ranks of the profession there were about thirty-five practitioners in that field; and even before that period was passed, and as early as 1854, the homœopathic physicians of the state gathered together their numbers and organized the Green Mountain Homœopathic Medical Association, which has continued its existence to the present day and since 1858 has been known as the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society.

In 1851 the Caledonia County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized, and three years afterward united with the parent body. The subsequent kindred organizations have been the Connecticut and Passumpsic Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, about 1866, and the Champlain Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in 1874.

Homœopathic medical statistics show that the number of physicians of that school in the state in 1857 was 31; 1875, 63; 1880, 83; 1899, 67; and in 1904, 54. This noticeable decrease in numbers during recent years in no sense indicates an unhealthful condition of affairs in the profession, and is due to exactly the same causes which have contributed to the loss of population in the state in general. In Vermont today homœopathy is as firmly rooted in the soil as at any previous time in its history, and among the exemplars there are found some of the best practitioners who have ever honored any profession with their achievements.

## VERMONT HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

Vermont has not figured conspicuously as the home of numerous homœopathic societies, but such as have been given life have been noted for vigor and longevity, qualities which are characteristic of all elements of life in



the healthful regions of the Green Mountain state. In 1854 eight homœopathic physicians comprising nearly all of that school then in the state, met in Montpelier on the 22d of February and organized the Green Mountain Homœopathic Association. Its first officers were Dr. Beniah Sanborn of St. Johnsbury, president; Dr. Cephas Taylor of Hardwick, vice-president; Dr. C. B. Darling of Lyndon, secretary; Dr. Joshua Stone of St. Johnsbury, treasurer. The society held annual meetings in St. Johnsbury. At a meeting held October 21, 1858, the name was changed to Vermont Homœopathic Medical Society, and was so incorporated in the same year. The first officers of the new society were Dr. Thomas Bigelow of Burlington, president; Dr. C. B. Currier of South Troy, corresponding secretary; Dr. G. E. Sparhawk of Rochester, recording secretary; Dr. T. C. Taplin of Montpelier, treasurer; Dr. C. W. Scott of Irasburg, auditor. This society still maintains an active existence and holds semi-annual meetings in Montpelier. Its transactions were published in 1891.

The Caledonia County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in 1851, chiefly through the efforts of Dr. Beniah Sanborn. The Connecticut and Passumpsic Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in 1866. The Champlain Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Middlebury, May 5, 1874.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Baird's pioneer efforts in Orleans county have been referred to in an earlier paragraph. His successor in that locality was Dr. Levi C. Moore, who practiced in North Troy many years, and was there as late as 1882. Dr. Willard W. Jenness began practice in Derby about 1850, and removed thence to Chicopee in Massachusetts.

In 1852 Dr. Hiram C. Orcutt, a Dartmouth graduate, began practice in Troy, remaining there until 1865, when he settled in Derby. Dr. George Starr Kelsea, from Lisbon, New Hampshire, and a graduate in 1867 of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, located in Derby, but two years later settled in Newport, where he died September 26, 1884. In 1854 Dr. Chester Walter Scott, a graduate in 1854 of the old Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, began practice in Irasburg, and in 1865 removed to Caledonia county. At one time he practiced in Hardwick. Drs. C. B. Darling and I. R. Taylor also practiced in Irasburg at an early day.

Dr. Charles B. Parkhurst, a graduate in 1866 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, located in Irasburg and remained there until about 1870, when he removed to Owego, New York, and from thence two years later to Chicago, and won fame in that great city; but failing health compelled him to go farther west, and in 1874 he removed to Colorado Springs, where he died January 16, 1877.

In 1875 Drs. Frederick M. Perry and Anson M. Ruggles were in practice in Barton; F. L. Snell at Barton Landing; Oscar A. Bemis at Craftsbury; Ezra W. Clark at Derby; John W. McDuffie and John H. Peck at Derby Centre; Edward D. L. Parker at Derby Line; George Rowell at Irasburg; George S. Kelsea at Newport, and Levi C. Moore at North Troy.

Washington county in Vermont was the second to receive a homœopathic practitioner, and Dr. T. C. Taplin was its pioneer. He had previously practiced dentistry, but having become acquainted with Dr. Baird, he soon was interested in homœopathy and took up its study and subsequent practice, in

Danville, Caledonia county; but he soon removed to Montpelier, where he died in 1864.

The next homœopath in Orleans county was Dr. Gershom Nelson Brigham, who began practice in Waitsfield in 1850. He was born in Vermont in 1830, studied medicine with Dr. Joslyn in Waitsfield, afterward with Drs. Thayer and Palmer, and completed his medical education in the Vermont Medical College in Castleton, where he graduated in 1845. He settled in Warren, and while practicing there was led to investigate homœopathy. He matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1849. He learned of the experiments of Teste in St. Marguerite's Hospital, Paris, and of the success of Dr. Gray and the other homœopathic physicians in New



G. N. Brigham, M. D.

York, and in 1850 he too began the practice of homœopathy, at Waitsfield. He was one of six who founded the Vermont State Homœopathic Medical Society. In 1855 he removed to Montpelier and was for a time associated with Dr. Taplin. In 1875 he removed to Grand Rapids, Mich., but he died at Roger's Park, Chicago, June 21, 1886. Drs. H. C. Brigham and Willard I. Brigham are sons of this pioneer of homœopathy in Vermont.

In 1875 there were the following homœopathic physicians in Washington county: Chas. H. Chamberlain, Barre; John Q. A. Packer, Marshfield; Gershom N. Brigham, H. C. Brigham, Montpelier; James Haylitt, Moretown; James M. Van Deusen, Waitsfield; Merrill W. Hill, Waterbury. In 1870 Dr. J. Dorr was practicing in Cabot; George Colton at Barre; A. George

at Calais; E. J. Foster at Montpelier; S. H. Colburn and M. F. Styles at Northfield; Dr. L. C. Moore and George B. Rowell at Troy. In 1860 Dr. L. H. Thomas, a graduate of Castleton Medical College, began to practice at Waterbury. In 1868 Dr. George Colton graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and located at Waterbury.

Dr. Charles H. Chamberlain graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1863 and settled at Barre. He built up a large practice, and remained there until his death, February 2, 1881. Dr. H. E. Parker took his place.

Dr. James M. Van Deusen graduated from Castleton Medical College in 1849, and went from there to Warren. He became dissatisfied with the old school and adopted homœopathy and began its practice at Warren. In July, 1867, he removed to Waitsfield.

In 1880 there were at Lower Cabot, Dr. John Lance; Dr. W. B. Mayo at Northfield, a graduate New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1877; Dr. I. H. Fiske, Roxbury; Dr. R. W. Lance, South Woodbury; Merrill W. Hill and C. S. Hoag, Waterbury.

In 1899 Dr. Elroy B. Whittaker was at Barre; Willis S. Gillett, Calais; Frank J. Gale, East Calais; H. S. Boardman and Ira H. Fiske, Montpelier; James Haylett, Moretown; W. B. Mayo, Northfield; George Guy Hall, South Woodbury; J. M. Van Deusen, Waitsfield; W. F. Minard, Waterbury.

In Windsor county homœopathy was introduced in 1844 by Dr. A. J. Pike and Dr. Amos Dean, who came from Lowell, Mass., and located at Woodstock, where they spent a year practicing in partnership. In 1845 Dr. Pike, having an increasing practice in the adjoining town of Barnard, decided to go there. He remained two years and had very good patronage. He removed from there to Lawrence, Mass., where he passed the rest of his life.

The opposition to homœopathy at that time at Woodstock was very great. That town was the seat of the Vermont Medical College and more than half the population was related to allopathic physicians by marriage or otherwise. One who was then a student there wrote as follows: "In 1852 a clinical case of indolent ulcer came before the class. The professor pronounced it incurable and so dismissed it. A dentist, then a resident of the town, and attending lectures at the time, invited the patient into his office, and proposed to cure the case if he would take homœopathic pellets. He prescribed for him and in a few weeks the ulcer was healed. At that time one-fifth of the class were homœopaths, but such was the abuse of the system, and ridicule of those who believed in it, that every one kept his own counsel, and it was not until after years that they knew each other as homœopaths at the Vermont Medical College."

In 1857 Dr. H. C. Chase practiced in Woodstock. In 1860 Dr. J. R. Hamilton located there but on account of opposition left in 1863, and until 1870 there was no homœopathic physician in that town. Dr. G. W. Colton decided to try the field, and during the first six months there he did not have a single call, but he stayed and eventually built up a business. In 1870 Dr. Nathaniel Randall located there. In 1882 Dr. C. P. Holden was in Woodstock, and later Dr. A. N. Logan, after practicing at Windsor, located and has since been in practice there.

In Rochester Dr. Henry N. Guernsey, who was a native of the town, did much to introduce homœopathy during his visits to the place. His brother, William F. Guernsey, a farmer, had a domestic case and handbook.

and acquired quite a reputation as a practitioner among his neighbors. About 1851 he left the farm and after completing a medical course under his brother's tuition, located in Philadelphia. Another lay practitioner in the town was J. C. Tilden, who was a good nurse, and a keen observer. He had Hering's "Domestic Physician," and did much good by dispensing medicines gratuitously. In 1851 Dr. H. W. Hamilton, an eclectic physician, settled in Rochester. In 1852, Dr. H. N. Guernsey on one of his visits became acquainted with Dr. Hamilton, and proposed to him to adopt the new system. The friends of homœopathy in town also urged this and the doctor consented to change. Dr. Guernsey furnished him the needful books and a set of remedies from his own stock, and Dr. Hamilton soon became satisfied

that homœopathy was the right method. In the winter of 1852-3 a violent epidemic of pneumonia occurred, and the number of fatal cases under homœopathic treatment was so small compared with those under allopathic, that the position of homœopathy in the place was definitely established.



Geo. E. E. Sparhawk, M. D.

In June, 1853, Dr. George E. E. Sparhawk located at Rochester. He was a native of the town, born February 20, 1830. He was educated at Randolph Academy, and afterward, like many of the ambitious boys of his day, he taught school, from 1846 to 1852. He had begun a course of medical reading in 1849 and in March, 1852, entered the Vermont Medical College at Woodstock. He then went to Dr. Wm. F. Guernsey at Frankford, Pa., where he remained until October, when he entered the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, graduating in the spring of 1853. In June he returned to Rochester and began practice with Dr. Hamilton, who remained

with him until January, 1854, when Dr. Sparhawk took entire charge of the business. In the latter part of 1858 he removed to Gaysville, Vt., and remained there until 1880, when he located in Burlington. Dr. Sparhawk also practiced at West Randolph.

Dr. Christopher Bodwell Currier took Dr. Sparhawk's place at Rochester. He was the eldest son of Capt. Benjamin Currier of Lawrence, Mass. He was educated at Guilford Academy at Meredith Bridge, N. H., studied medicine with Dr. Jerome Harris of Lawrence, Mass., for two years and later with Dr. Belmont of New York city. Threatened with phthisis at the end of his first year with Dr. Belmont, he went to the northern part of Vermont, entering the office of Dr. Jenness in Derby. He was soon able to attend lectures at Woodstock, then at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and still later at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1860. The name of C. B. Currier in the homœopathic directory



of 1857 is noted among the physicians of South Troy. He went probably the same year to Rochester, and he also practiced for a time in Cornwall. In 1863 he disposed of his practice to Dr. J. W. McDuffee and went to Middlebury, where he remained until 1875, when he went to New York city. In 1873 he received an honorary degree from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He afterward located in San Francisco. Dr. McDuffee in a few years went to Derby Center from Rochester.

There was no homœopathic physician in Rochester for a time after Dr. McDuffee left, but Dr. Clarence P. Holden, graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1880, went there the same year. He soon after settled in Woodstock, but in 1866 was practicing in Windsor.

Dr. Samuel Henry Sparhawk located at Rochester about 1870. He was a brother of Dr. G. E. E. Sparhawk and a graduate of Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1865. He practiced at Pittsford, where he introduced homœopathy, and where he remained until 1867, then removing to Morrisville and from there to Rochester.

Dr. S. H. Colbourn was located at Springfield in 1875, but soon went to Athol, Mass., and Dr. N. R. Perkins, a graduate of Boston University, succeeded him. In 1875 there were in Gaysville the Drs. Sparhawk; Hartford, M. E. Smith; Springfield, Samuel H. Colbourn; White River Junction, E. L. Styles; Woodstock, George W. Colton. In 1899 Dr. F. E. Steele was at Gaysville; Dr. Adam Kilmer at Ludlow; Dr. F. W. Martin at North Springfield; Dr. W. C. Phillips at Springfield; Dr. A. N. Logan at Woodstock.

Dr. T. C. Taplin was probably the first to practice homœopathy in Caledonia county. Dr. Charles B. Darling was an early practitioner there. He graduated at the Woodstock Medical College in 1844 and began the practice of allopathic medicine at Lyndon. In 1847 he became interested in homœopathy and afterward practiced it for thirteen years, until his death, at Lyndon, June 10, 1860.

In 1857 Dr. C. Woodward was practicing homœopathy in Danville; Drs. J. Sanborn and C. R. Taylor at Hardwick; Drs. B. Sanborn, A. B. Stone and J. Stone at St. Johnsbury.

In 1846 Dr. Beniah Sanborn became interested in homœopathy. He was born in Waterford, Vt., in 1799. He graduated at the University of Vermont in 1827, and located at Lyndon, where he built up a successful practice. He procured some homœopathic works in New York, and after several years of experiment openly espoused the new system in 1850. He then located at St. Johnsbury, where he established a large practice and remained until his death, October 4, 1867.

Dr. J. M. Sanborn, son of Dr. John Sanborn of Hardwick, was born September 28, 1840. He studied with Beniah Sanborn, attended the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, also the New York Homœopathic Medical College, returned and practiced for a year with his preceptor, then went to Stanstead, Canada, where he remained three years. He then settled in Hardwick.

Dr. Milo G. Houghton, a graduate of Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856, took the practice of his brother, Dr. H. A. Houghton, in Lyndon. He was born in Lyndon, June 8, 1832, and studied medicine with his brother. He spent most of the next twenty years in practice in Lyndon and St. Johnsbury, and also practiced at Barnet, Vt., and Claremont, N. H. In 1876 he located in Boston, where he died May 22, 1885.

Dr. Horatio M. Hunter, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, located at St. Johnsbury in 1863 or 1864.

In 1875 Dr. Hiram J. Hazleton was at Barnet; Calvin Woodward at Danville; J. M. Sanborn at East Hardwick; Alpheus D. Smith at Lyndonville; George R. Drew at North Danville; Milo G. Houghton and Willis G. Pope at St. Johnsbury and William A. Donaldson at West Burke.

Dr. John Sanborn was a pioneer of homœopathy in Vermont, a convert from allopathy, and practiced for some time in Hardwick. In 1880 Dr. H. J. Hazleton was at Barnet; J. M. Tabor at Burke; C. W. Woodward at Danville; J. M. Sanborn at East Hardwick; W. A. Donaldson and E. Bernard Squire at Lyndenville; George R. Drew at North Danville; E. B. Cushing



C. B. Currier, M. D.

at St. Johnsbury; George B. Colby at Sutton; and Chas. B. Davis at West Burke. Later Dr. Charles L. Bailey practiced at Danville; S. S. Martin and W. H. Weeks at East Hardwick; F. H. Davis at Lyndonville; E. W. Hitchcock and Samuel H. Sparhawk at St. Johnsbury; and W. R. Noyes at West Burke.

In Chittenden county the first homœopathic practitioner was Dr. T. S. Blodgett, who located in Burlington about 1850. He remained but a few months, going thence to Cooperstown, N. Y., and was succeeded by Dr. John A. Ward, who remained but a short time. In 1854 Dr. Thomas Bigelow was induced through the efforts of his brother-in-law to settle in Burlington. He graduated from the Castleton Medical College in 1828 and had practiced allopathy in West Granville and Hartford. Burlington, owing to the medical

department of the University of Vermont, was unfriendly to homœopathy, though there were some adherents there; but Dr. Bigelow by his sterling qualities compelled the respect of professional rivals. In 1870, on account of ill health, he took Dr. Samuel Worcester into partnership, and in October, 1871, he retired entirely from practice and went to Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Dr. Worcester was born February 5, 1847, at Epping, N. H., and graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1868. In 1865 he was appointed medical cadet, U. S. A., and served in the national general hospital at Baltimore; in 1867 was appointed assistant physician to the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, which position he retained until 1869, when he spent the summer as acting assistant surgeon in the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary in Boston, and the following winter in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. In April, 1870, he located at Concord, Mass., but on December 1, 1870, removed to Burlington, Vt. About 1874 he went to Salem, Mass.

Dr. Sanford Wager located at Burlington about the same time as Dr. Bigelow, and was made assistant to Drs. Redfield and Whiting in their water cure establishment, and afterward remained there as a homœopathic physician. Dr. Albert Colvin located at Burlington in 1872. He graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College. He remained at Burlington permanently. Dr. E. B. Whittaker, a student of Dr. C. B. Currier and a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868, located in Hinesburgh. In 1875 Dr. Darwin H. Roberts was located at Underhill Center.

In Essex county Dr. Frank E. Dow was the first homœopathic physician. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College and soon located in West Concord. In 1875 Drs. Dow and G. E. Huntley were practicing in that town.

In Addison county the first homœopathic practitioner was Dr. Oliver J. Eels. He began practice in Cornwall in 1812, and for the most of his life practiced allopathy, but meeting a homœopathic physician in western New York in 1854, he discussed homœopathy, and was finally persuaded to try it in his own practice. Dr. Eels began his experiments without the knowledge of his patients. His success was so marked that after a year he threw away his saddlebags and adopted the new system openly. He died in 1860. It is written: "Today the name of old Doctor Eels is still a household word in Cornwall. Homœopathy owes him a debt of gratitude, for from that nucleus in Cornwall we can trace all the growth of homœopathy in that part of the state." Dr. Eels educated a young man, Dr. R. C. Green, who graduated at the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College in 1857, and for several years practiced with his preceptor. He was a successful practitioner, but died young, February 9, 1866.

Dr. C. B. Currier practiced in Cornwall from 1860 to 1864, and then located in Middlebury, where not one homœopathic family welcomed him. It was the county seat and contained many old and well established allopathic physicians. He was made the butt of ridicule, as were the little sugar pills he administered. He was many miles from a homœopathic physician and there was none with whom to counsel; but fought the battle alone and won by his skill, energy and sound judgment. In the spring of 1874 he took an assistant, and in 1875 he went to New York, but afterward removed to San Francisco. Dr. Currier's assistant was Dr. E. T. Crafts, of Joilet, Ill., who graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1870. Dr.

Fred. W. Halsey, a graduate of the National College of Washington in 1871, was located in Middlebury in 1880. Dr. G. R. Sanborn of New Haven, Vt., graduated from the Pittsfield Medical College in 1850, and practiced allopathy for three years. He then left the profession to devote himself to farming. In 1860 his attention was called to homœopathy and he was eventually converted to its teachings through the agency of Dr. Currier. He procured books and medicines and in due season began practice.

Dr. Asa A. Arthur graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1868, located, first at Elizabethtown, Essex county, and a little later settled in Vergennes. Dr. Melvin D. Smith at first was an eclectic physician, but was converted to homœopathy, and in 1880 was practicing in Addison. Dr. I. V. Daggett, graduate of New York Homœopathic Medical College, 1868, student of Dr. Currier, commenced practice in Canton, N. Y., but soon settled in Whiting. In 1870 Dr. J. R. Hamblin began practice at Ripton, remained until 1875, then went to Starksboro, and in 1880 he was in practice at Bristol.

Dr. Hollis Kendall Bennett practiced for a time at Bristol and then went to Massachusetts.

Dr. Jane A. Rich graduated at the New York Medical College for Women in 1875 and practiced in Shoreham through the summer and fall of 1875. In January, 1876, she went to New York city, where she died April 23, 1876. Dr. J. H. Norton was practicing in Leicester and Dr. Chas. A. Flanders was at West Cornwall, in 1880. Drs. D. C. Noble and M. D. Smith were at Middlebury in 1899. They were the only homœopaths in Addison county in that year.

In Bennington county Dr. H. Smith was in practice at Bennington in 1857, and in the same year Dr. R. B. Bruce was at North Bennington; Dr. Harlan P. Partridge was at Bennington; Dr. Chester N. Chamberlain was at West Rupert in 1875; Dr. H. P. Partridge, Emma E. Stone, and N. S. Morgan at Bennington in 1880; Dr. A. D. Ayres at Bondville; E. L. Wyman at Factory Point; F. R. Hudson at North Bennington; C. N. Chamberlain at Rupert, and Stanton L. Hall at Bennington in 1870.

In Franklin county in 1875 Dr. Caleb N. Burleson was at Franklin, and Drs. Stebbins A. Smith and Theodore R. Waugh at St. Albans. In 1880 Dr. H. W. Hamilton was at Fairfax, and Dr. C. N. Burleson at Franklin. In 1899 Dr. H. De L. Knickebocker and Dr. T. R. Waugh were at St. Albans.

In La Moille county Dr. Nathan Howland Thomas was the homœopathic pioneer. He was born at Woodstock, March 13, 1802, studied medicine with Dr. Joseph Gallup, and graduated in medicine at Woodstock in 1830. He went to Stowe and in 1831 opened an office, but was obliged to teach school while gaining a professional foothold in the town. About 1832 a disease appeared in the town which was supposed to be smallpox, but which he diagnosed as measles. It spread and raged and Dr. Thomas gained the name of the "measles doctor." As another physician had diagnosed the disease as smallpox, Thomas' reputation was established, and he soon had a good business. For twenty-two years he practiced allopathy, but after 1854 he was a homœopath; and at the time of his death was the oldest homœopathic practitioner in the state. He always lived in the town of Stowe.

Dr. Merrit G. Powers in 1875 was in practice at Johnson, and Chas. A. Jackman at Morrisville. In 1880 Dr. H. S. Boardman was at Cambridge;



Moses E. Smith at Johnson; George E. Woodward at Morrisville, and N. H. Thomas at Stowe.

In Orange county Dr. A. M. Cushing introduced homœopathy into Bradford in 1856. He remained but a short time, going to Lansingsburg, N. Y., and later to Lynn, Mass. He was succeeded in Bradford by Dr. Julian Henry Jones, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1869. In 1875 Dr. Erdix T. Smith was at East Corinth; Marcus J. Bixby at East Orange; and Martin L. Scott at West Randolph. In 1880 there were in Orange county: Dr. J. H. Jones at Bradford; Celia Elizabeth Harris at Elizabeth; M. J. Bixby at East Orange, and Martin L. Scott at West Randolph. In 1899 Dr. Jones was still at Orange; William E. Locke at Corinth; John F. Shattuck at Wells River, and Dr. Scott at Randolph. Dr. Francis A. Sanborn located at Strafford in 1859, and removed to Ohio in 1864.

In Rutland county Dr. Charles Frederick Adams was the earliest homœopathic practitioner, having located at Rutland in 1858. Dr. Charles Woodhouse settled there in 1867. In 1875 Dr. H. W. Hamilton was at Brandon; Alonzo E. Horton at East Poultney; Chas. H. Carpenter at Fair Haven; A. V. Marshall at Mendon; George J. Crowley at Shrewsbury. In 1880 Dr. Horton was at East Poultney; C. H. Carpenter at Fair Haven; A. V. Marshall at Pawlet; Geo. J. Crowley, G. T. Flanders and Chas. Woodhouse at Rutland; in 1899 Orrin A. Gee was at Brandon; Glenn A. Roberts at Castleton; Arthur S. Murray at Fair Haven; Dr. Horton at East Poultney; Horace B. Denman at Pawlet; Chas. A. Flanders at Poultney.

In Windham county Dr. Charles F. Adams located at Londonderry in 1849. He was a graduate of Dartmouth. At Brattleborough in 1848 Dr. Robert Wesselhoeft erected a hydropathic establishment in connection with homœopathic medication. He left in 1852 and he was succeeded by Drs. C. W. Grau and F. Mueller. Dr. Grau died and Dr. Mueller soon afterward went to Montreal, Dr. David P. Dearborn taking his place. In 1880 Drs. David P. Dearborn and Henry Tucker were at Brattleborough, and W. Gleason Willis at Jamaica.

Homœopathic physicians in Vermont previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1838 Baird, David H. Troy  
1854 Bigelow, Thomas \* Burlington  
1847 Blodgett, T. S. x \* Burlington  
1850 Brigham, G. N. \* Waitsfield  
1857 Bruce, R. B. North Bennington  
1857 Carpenter, H. H. x Derby Centre  
1857 Chase, H. C. x Woodstock  
1857 Currier, C. B. \* South Troy  
1856 Cushing, Alvin M. Bradford  
1843 Dean, Amos Woodstock  
1857 Dorr, John x Cabot  
1847 Darling, Charles B. \* Lyndon  
1854 Eels, Oliver J. \* West Cornwall  
1852 Evans, Dr. Barre  
1857 Grau, C. W. x Brattleboro  
1857 Green, R. C. West Cornwall

1857 George A. x Calais  
1860 Hamilton, J. R. Woodstock  
1852 Hamilton, H. W. \* Rochester  
1852 Houghton, Henry A. Lyndon  
1856 Houghton, Milo G. Lyndon  
1854 Holbrook, P. R. x  
1857 Hunter, Horatio M. St. Johnsbury  
1854 Jenness, Willard W. x Derby Centre  
1860 Jones, Julian H. Bradford  
1857 Mueller, F. x Brattleboro  
1857 Neal, J. x Canaan  
1857 Paige, J. x Ashuelot  
1857 Perkins, S. G. x Castleton  
1844 Pike, A. J. Woodstock  
1856 Packer, David x  
1850 Randall, Nathaniel Woodstock

- |      |                                  |      |                                 |
|------|----------------------------------|------|---------------------------------|
| 1857 | Redfield, Dr. x Burlington       | 1845 | Taplin, T. C. Danville          |
| 1859 | Ruggles, Anson M. Barton         | 1854 | Taylor, Cephas R. x Hardwick    |
| 1846 | Sanborn, Beniah * St. Johnsbury  | 1860 | Tucker, Henry Brattleboro       |
| 1860 | Sanborn, G. R. * New Haven       | 1854 | Thomas, Nathan H. * Stowe       |
| 1850 | Sanborn, John * Hardwick         | 1850 | Tilden, J. C. Rochester         |
| 1854 | Scott, Chester W. Irasburgh      | 1849 | Van Deusen, James M. Warren     |
| 1857 | Smith, H. x Bennington           | 1847 | Ward, John A. Burlington        |
| 1853 | Sparhawk, George E. E. Rochester | 1846 | Wesselhoeft, Robert Brattleboro |
| 1857 | Stone, A. B. x St. Johnsbury     | 1853 | Wager, Sanford Burlington       |
| 1854 | Stone, Joshua x St. Johnsbury    | 1856 | Woodward, Calvin x Danville     |
| 1857 | Stevens, J. x Newbury            |      |                                 |

## CHAPTER XVI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN DELAWARE.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Treatment of Gosewisch at the Hands of Delaware Allopaths—His Great Work for Homœopathy—Harlan, the Second Homœopathic Physician in the State—Quinby—Negendank—Swinney—Curtis—Lawton—Tantum.

Delaware belongs to the second epoch in the history of homœopathy in America. The first homœopathic practitioner to enter the state was Dr. J. C. Gosewisch, who had been a private pupil of Wesselhoeft, had graduated from Allentown Academy, and then located in Wilmington, in August, 1839. Few people then knew anything of the system, and his advent was met with opposition and ridicule. The law of the state required that no person not a practitioner prior to February 4, 1802, should practice medicine or surgery and collect fees therefor, without having first obtained a license from a board of examiners consisting of three members of the state medical society. Gosewisch asked for such an examination, received it, and the board expressed satisfaction, but the next day he received an official notice refusing his request for a license. Then a petition signed by many friends of homœopathy, and of fair play, was presented to the next legislature asking for redress. In answer to this demand an act was passed and the following is an extract from it:

"That such practitioners of medicine upon the homœopathic system exclusively, shall have full power and right, and are hereby fully authorized, permitted and allowed to charge, receive, demand, claim, sue for and recover, any fee, compensation, reward or pay whatsoever, for or on account of any such practice of medicine, or for or on account of any manner of service rendered, or medicine administered or prescribed in or about the same, as the nature of the case may admit, and as may be consonant to right, equity and good conscience; to be recovered in the like manner, as debts of the same amount are recoverable according to the laws of this state, any custom, usage or law to the contrary notwithstanding."

A law excluding homœopathic practice had been passed in Delaware in January, 1835, but the act just quoted from, passed January 27, 1843, through the efforts of Dr. Gosewisch, placed homœopathy upon precisely the same legal basis as that of the allopathic system of medicine.

## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF DELAWARE.

The first general homœopathic society organization in the state was that known as the Delaware State Homœopathic Medical Society and was organized in Wilmington in November, 1874. It was not incorporated and held its annual meetings in different parts of the state. The first officers were Dr. L. Lukens of Newport, president; Dr. L. Kittinger of Wilmington, vice-president; Dr. J. M. Curtis of Wilmington, secretary and treasurer; Dr. C. H. Lawton of Wilmington, corresponding secretary; Drs. J. R. Tantum, J. R. Shaw and C. H. Lawton, censors. The society held meetings with reasonable regularity for several years, but later there came a decline followed by a re-

organization in 1884 under the name of Homœopathic Medical Society of Delaware and the Peninsula. The society was incorporated in 1889. At first it met annually in Wilmington, later semi-annually, and afterward quarterly in different places. At the present time the annual meeting is held in Wilmington in November. Membership in 1903, thirty.

The Wilmington Medical Club, otherwise known as the Hughes Club, was organized in Wilmington in 1883 and was incorporated under the laws of the state in 1889. Its meetings, held weekly, are social in character, and are made specially interesting by the discussion of medical and scientific subjects.

The Homœopathic Hospital, Wilmington, is one of the noblest charities of the city and state, and was brought into existence in answer to a positive



Jos. R. Tatum, M. D.

need for such an institution. The movement to that end began in 1887, and its chief promoter outside the profession was Mrs. J. Taylor Gause, who promised and gave substantial aid to the undertaking. For the purpose of carrying out the plans then suggested a hospital association of homœopathic physicians was formed, and its chief auxiliary was a ladies' aid society. Mrs. Gause was president of the aid association, organized November 19, 1887, the other officers being as follows: Mrs. L. Kittinger, vice-president; Mrs. George W. Stone, recording secretary and treasurer; Mrs. C. B. Smyth, corresponding secretary. Various committees and advisory boards were constituted, resolutions were adopted, and the hospital became an assured fact. The board of lady managers numbered twenty-seven members. Mrs. Gause generously offered the association the free use of a comfortable building for one



year, with the privilege of its purchase at the end of that time. The hospital was opened February 10, 1888; the association was incorporated January 31, 1889, and on February 9 following organization was perfected under the incorporation. On March 2, 1888, an auxiliary association known as "Juniors" was formed, and in June following the "Children's Band of Hospital Workers" was organized. The donations of Mrs. Gause, including rent of building, equalled \$3,000, and later the institution was still more largely benefited by her generosity. In April, 1889, Mr. and Mrs. Gause presented a furnished hospital pavilion to the corporation. In 1899 the debt of \$9,000 owing by the corporation was paid by Emma and Annie R. Latimer. The new building cost about \$40,000. It has accommodations for fifty patients.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Gosewisch, the pioneer homœopath in Delaware, was a native of Peine, kingdom of Hanover, born May 14, 1808, and practiced medicine in Wilmington many years, establishing a large business and making many friends. His death occurred in May, 1854. It is said that he never gave medicine below the thirtieth potency.



Homœopathic Hospital of Delaware.

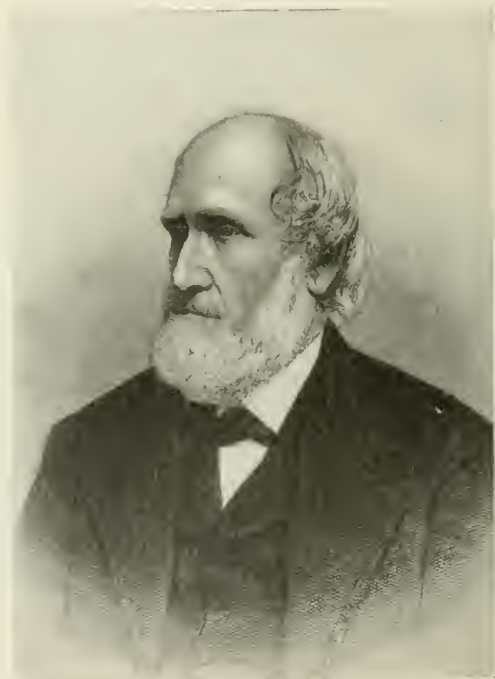
Dr. Caleb Harlan was probably the second practitioner of homœopathy in Delaware. He had graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, and had practiced allopathy in Milltown, Newcastle county, where he was born on October 13, 1814. In 1846 his attention was called to the new medical system, and in 1847 he removed to Wilmington, where he began its practice. Being the first physician of the prevailing school to adopt homœopathy, his action met with the most violent opposition from his former colleagues; he was attacked in public debate and in the daily papers, but was well able to defend himself and the system.

In 1855 he published an able pamphlet entitled "A Lecture on Allopathy and Homœopathy." He was a man of considerable literary ability and in 1860 published a poem, "Ida Randolph of Virginia," and in 1879 another, "Elflora of the Susquehanna." For several years he delivered lectures on anatomy

and physiology, hygiene and organic chemistry in the State Normal University at Wilmington.

In 1852 Dr. Watson Fell Quinby located in Delaware, where he began the practice of homœopathy. He had graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1847, and soon afterward became satisfied that in homœopathy he found that exactitude of practice that was lacking in the old school methods. He travelled through the northern and southern states, and for a time took the practice of Dr. Belden at Mobile. He went to California with the pioneers of 1849. In 1852 he paid a short visit to Delaware and, marrying February 22, 1855, he settled in his native place, Brandywine Springs, Newcastle county. In 1863 he removed to Wilmington.

Dr. August Negendank commenced the practice of homœopathy in Wil-



Caleb Harlan, M. D.

mington in 1854. He was born in Gustrow, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, August 6, 1823. He came to America in 1849, and entered the office of Dr. G. Pehrson of Philadelphia, remaining with him for three years and at the same time attending the Philadelphia College of Medicine, from which institution he graduated. He then acted as an assistant to Dr. Hering for two years, after which he located at Wilmington.

In 1857 the following homœopathic practitioners were located in Delaware. Dr. Watson Fell Quinby, Milltown; Dr. J. K. Bryant, Newark; Drs. Caleb Harlan, August Negendank, and William Way Thomas, Wilmington. There were only these five practitioners in the state at that time. In 1869 Drs. E. S. Anderson and J. F. Baker were at Dover; Drs. John Mitchell Cur-

tis, Caleb Harlan, Leonard Kittinger, August Negendank, Watson Fell Quinby, Joseph R. Tantum and William Way Thomas were at Wilmington.

In 1875 Dr. J. G. Swinney was at Smyrna and in addition to the practitioners in Wilmington previously mentioned, were Drs. H. Burr, J. C. Devon, Charles H. Lawton and W. B. Maloney. The following were located in New Castle county: Dr. A. Irons, at Newport; Dr. William F. Kennedy, at Middletown; Dr. Isaiah Lukens, at Newport; Dr. Alex R. Shaw, at Newark.

In 1886 there were twenty-nine homœopathic practitioners in the state, of whom sixteen were in Wilmington. In 1895 there were thirty-one, of whom nineteen were in Wilmington. In 1904 the number in the state was thirty, twenty-one being in Wilmington.



Chas. H. Lawton, M. D.

Dr. Leonard Kittinger, born in Philadelphia, April 27, 1834, was one of the early homœopathic physicians of Delaware. He became a student of Dr. O. B. Gause in Philadelphia, and graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1863. He then located at Bordentown, N. J., and a little later went to Flemington. In April, 1866, he located at Wilmington where he built up an extensive practice.

Dr. William Way Thomas was born in Delaware. He engaged in business pursuits but became an invalid, and after years of treatment at allopathic hands he had recourse to homœopathy, which in a short time effected such beneficial results that he resolved to practice that system. He became a student of Dr. Gosewisch, attended at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, but graduated from the Western Homœopathic Medical College at Cleveland in 1860.

Dr. John Gillette Swinney, of Smyrna, died at Shiloh, December 27, 1894.

at the age of fifty years. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872. He was an old army veteran, having served in the Twelfth regiment, New Jersey volunteers, and was wounded in the Battle of the Wilderness. He practiced at Smyrna.

Dr. John Mitchell Curtis was born in Philadelphia, June 21, 1846, educated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., where he graduated in 1865. In 1869 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and located in Wilmington.

Dr. Charles Henry Lawton was born in Newport, R. I., February 15, 1832. He became the student of Dr. Page, of Boston, who was a practitioner with electricity, and he devoted himself for fourteen years to the practice of electro-therapeutics in Providence, New York, Philadelphia and Wilmington. Having no confidence in old school drugging, he avoided all medication until 1870, when he became satisfied that there was a scientific basis to homœopathy. He entered Hahnemann College of Philadelphia and graduated there in 1871. He then opened an office as a homœopathic physician in Wilmington. His death occurred July 6, 1894.

Dr. Joseph R. Tantum was born in Monmouth county, N. J., April 12, 1834. He engaged in the drug business for a time, but ill health compelled him to relinquish that, and having become convinced of the truth of homœopathy he commenced its study under the direction of Dr. Gause of Philadelphia. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1865, and soon afterward removed to Wilmington.

Homœopathic physicians in Delaware previous to and including the year 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy.

1866 Anderson, Edwin S. Dover  
 1857 Bryant, J. K. Newark  
 1869 Curtis, John M. Dover  
 1839 Gosewisch, J. C. Wilmington  
 1846 Harlan, Caleb Wilmington

1863 Kittinger, Leonard Wilmington  
 1852 Quinby, Watson F. Milltown  
 1854 Negendank, August Wilmington  
 .... Tantum, J. R. Wilmington  
 1860 Thomas, William W. Wilmington



## CHAPTER XVII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN RHODE ISLAND.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Parlin, the Pioneer of Homœopathy in Rhode Island—His Accomplishments and Political Misfortunes—Early Homœopathic Practitioners in the Several Towns of the State—Reminiscences, Statistics and Biography.

The pioneer of homœopathy in Rhode Island was Dr. Louis Parlin, believed to have been a Frenchman, or of that extraction, who settled in Providence in 1839, and during the next two or three years practiced his profession and even went beyond the limits of ordinary professional duty to enlist himself under the banner of one Dorr in an abortive attempt to overthrow the established system of government and set up a new rule for the political guidance of the inhabitants of that jurisdiction. Naturally, the Dorr movement came to an abrupt end and its leaders were dispersed without severe punishment; and Parlin who for the time had forsaken his small phials and little doses for the weightier cause of liberty, as he understood it, found himself *personæ non grata* in Rhode Island, and forsooth, to save himself from the law—not justice, for the cause he espoused was well grounded in justice—he left the state. *Sic transit gloria mundi*.

Whatever the justice of the political movement in which our good Dr. Parlin was such an earnest participant, the fact remains that his departure from the state under cloud was greeted with allopathic approval, for tradition says that Parlin was decidedly a man of parts, a scholar, conversant with several foreign languages, versed in the classics, popular with the people, always a courteous gentleman, and withal, so well grounded in homœopathic medicine as to set at naught all the assaults of the allopathic enemy against the doctrine promulgaated by Hahnemann.

Dr. Parlin took his degree at old Bowdoin College at Brunswick, Maine, but where and through just what influences, other than his own sense of appreciation, he was led to accept the doctrine of similia is not now known; nor is it important, as his professional career in Providence extended only from 1839 to 1842, and it is said that the scene of his later life was laid in foreign parts.

Following Dr. Parlin's time Rhode Island for some years was a missionary field for homœopathic practitioners from New York and Boston, among whom were Dr. William Channing, who visited Providence occasionally from 1839 to 1841; Dr. Phineas Parkhurst Wells, who also visited there from his home in Brooklyn; Dr. Josiah Foster Flagg, whose labors there were directed from his home in Boston; and Dr. Abraham Howard Okie, a product of Allentown Academy, and who settled in Providence in 1842.

Rhode Island never has been known as the prolific mother of homœopathic societies, but such as have been formed have been of an enduring character and instrumental in the accomplishment of much good work in advancing the interests of the profession. The Rhode Island Homœopathic

Society dates its history from the year 1850, and was organized largely through the efforts of Drs. Okie and Preston; the Hahnemann Medical Society of Rhode Island was organized in 1854; the Ladies' Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital Aid Association in 1873, and the Rhode Island Homœopathic Library Association in 1877. The Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital, at Providence, was incorporated in 1878 and organized in 1881.

#### RHODE ISLAND HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Rhode Island Homœopathic Society was organized and a charter secured in 1847, and for a short time held quarterly meetings. On May 1, 1850, Drs. A. H. Okie and H. C. Preston issued a circular to all homœopathic physicians in the state inviting them to meet in Providence for the purpose of forming a state homœopathic society; and in response to this request a meeting was held in that city May 11, 1850, eleven physicians present. An organization was then effected and Dr. Okie was elected president of the society then formed. Of the subsequent history of this pioneer organization of homœopathy in the state little is now known, except that it was of comparatively brief existence, and was succeeded by the Hahnemannian Medical Society of Rhode Island, organized in Providence, October 21, 1854, with these officers: Dr. A. Howard Okie, president; Dr. G. C. McKnight, vice-president; Dr. N. Francis Cooke, secretary and treasurer; Drs. J. J. DeWolf and Washington Hoppin, censors. The society began its history with seventeen members, but it was discontinued about 1862. In 1873 the present society was organized. On September 23 of that year, at a meeting held in Providence, the Rhode Island Homœopathic Medical Society held its first session under the reorganization, and the first annual meeting was held in the same city January 2, 1874. At that time the officers elected were: Dr. Ira Barrows, of Providence, president; Dr. J. E. Wheaton, of Pawtucket, vice-president; Dr. G. A. Wilcox, of Providence, treasurer; Dr. Edward B. Knight, of Providence, secretary. For a time the society held monthly meetings, but afterward met quarterly in April, July and October, with the annual meeting in Providence in January. Membership in 1903, forty-seven.

The Rhode Island Homœopathic Hospital, which passed out of existence as an institution of the city of Providence, was incorporated in May, 1878, and the business association for the conduct of its affairs was organized in the latter part of 1881. In 1885 the trustees purchased the property formerly owned by Governor Smith, in Olney street, which was arranged and refitted for its intended new occupancy largely through the kind offices of the Ladies' Aid Association, the latter also having been regularly incorporated. The hospital buildings were dedicated February 16, 1886, and the formal opening took place March 23 following. In 1891 the property was sold under mortgage foreclosure proceedings.

#### REMINISCENCES.

In 1843 Dr. John J. De Wolf, who had been an allopathic practitioner in Bristol, R. I., became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and settled in Providence.

Dr. Ira Barrows went to Providence from Norton, Mass., in 1850. In 1842, in conversation with Dr. P. P. Wells concerning the truth of homœopathy he was induced to make a trial of that treatment in a number of stubborn cases, and the result was that he continued his experiments, and after

some months became satisfied of the truth of the system and openly adopted it in his practice in Norton. He became one of the most popular physicians in Providence, living there for many years. His influence was largely instrumental in establishing homœopathy on a firm basis in the state. Dr. William Ezra Barrows, son of Ira, and a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1871, was associated with his father in practice.

About 1845 Washington Hoppin entered the office of Dr. Okie as his first student. After his graduation in 1850 he returned to Providence and in 1857 entered into partnership with Dr. Barrows, and later with his brother, Dr. Courtland Hoppin.

Dr. Grenville S. Stevens opened an office in Providence in 1854. Dr.



George B. Peck, M. D.

Addington K. Davenport graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855, and located at Providence. He died in 1864. Dr. William A. Von Gottschalk settled in the city in 1855, and Dr. George D. Wilcox, a graduate of the medical department of the University of New York, located there about the same time. He became partner with Dr. Barrows. Dr. Courtland Hoppin graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York and located in Providence in 1860. For ten years he held the position of physician to the Protestant Orphan Asylum. Dr. Isaac W. Sawin went to Providence in 1867. A noteworthy pioneer in Rhode Island was Dr. Peleg Clark, who after practicing allopathy for many years, in 1844 became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and began to practice

it. He went to Providence from Quindnuck. Dr. Henry Canfield Preston practiced in Providence from 1848 to 1857, removing thence to St. Johns, N. B. He began to practice homœopathy in 1848. Dr. Charles G. McKnight was one of the pioneers of the profession in Providence. He began practice previous to 1847, for in that year he joined the American Institute of Homœopathy. Dr. A. P. King was a graduate of Harvard University, and practiced allopathy in Providence for several years, but became a convert to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Okie. Dr. Isaac Senter Crocker was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, and afterward practiced in Providence. He died there October 26, 1866, aged thirty-eight years. Dr. M. F. Cooke also was in practice there. Dr. Avery B. Foster graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1856, attended hospital practice one year, and in 1857 settled in Providence. Dr. George L. Barnes, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1862, settled in Providence in 1870. Drs. Charles P. Loring, Robert Hall, George B. Peck, William Jay Smith, have also been in practice in Providence. Dr. Peck is a leading practitioner there at the present time.

In 1852 there were in the state of Rhode Island but twelve practitioners: Drs. Ira Barrows, Isaac S. Crocker, John J. De Wolf, Washington Hoppin, Charles G. McKnight, Abraham H. Okie and Henry C. Preston, located in Providence; Dr. Peleg Clark at Coventry; Dr. Daniel H. Greene at East Greenwich; Dr. Amory Gale at Woonsocket; and Charles P. Manchester and James S. Wheaton at Pawtucket. Dr. Manchester adopted the homœopathic practice in 1843 and made his beginning at Pawtucket. Dr. James Lucas Wheaton graduated at the Berkshire Medical College in 1847. In 1867 Dr. Oliver Henry Arnold graduated at Harvard Medical College and the same year settled in Pawtucket.

Dr. Charles F. Saunders, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855, practiced in Pawtucket. He died January 4, 1862, aged twenty-nine years. Dr. C. W. Harris was located in Pawtucket in 1847. His name is on the list of members of the institute for 1848.

In 1844 Dr. Peleg Clark, who was located at Centreville, became a homœopath. In 1853 Dr. Asa W. Brown graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College and settled in Centreville, remaining two years, and then went to Mystic Bridge, Conn. Drs. A. W. Brown and Robert Hall were at Centreville; Dr. A. G. Sprague located in Centreville in 1866, having been discharged from service as surgeon at the close of the war. In Slatersville Dr. Elam Clark Knight practiced for a time in 1852, but went to Waterbury, Conn. He became a convert in 1852. Dr. Allen Tillinghast graduated from the Berkshire Medical College in 1843, and after practicing allopathy until 1854 adopted homœopathy. He was located in Coventry. He also practiced for a time at Clayville and Washington village. Dr. William Hughes Richards graduated at Harvard Medical College in 1866, and the same year began the practice of homœopathy in Phoenix. Dr. J. B. Tillinghast, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1872, commenced practice at Summit, R. I., and was in partnership with his father there for a year. At the end of that time he located at Phoenix. In Scituate, Dr. James E. Roberts, who had graduated at the University of New York in 1842 and who had practiced allopathy, in 1856 declared his belief in homœopathy. Dr. Gilbert Clark was located at Warren for several years. Dr.



Henry Boynton was for a time located at Bristol. Dr. Nathaniel Greene is regarded as the father of homœopathy in Newport. He studied at Brown University and Amherst College, and commenced the practice of homœopathy in 1850 at Newport. In 1873 he withdrew from practice, leaving in his place his partner, Dr. N. G. Stanton, a graduate of Harvard University in 1868. Dr. Squire, a classmate, afterwards became Dr. Stanton's partner. In 1872 Dr. Nathaniel Ray Chase graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia and located at Newport. Dr. Tullio Suzzara Verdi commenced the practice of homœopathy in Newport in 1856, having just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He went to Washington in 1857.

Homœopathy was introduced into Woonsocket in 1858 by Dr. Richard Garrique. Dr. J. H. Knowles, who for thirty years had been an old school practitioner, became a homœopathist in 1850. His field of practice was Woodville. Dr. E. G. Carpenter became his partner about 1875.

In Wakefield Dr. W. H. Hazard, who had been an allopath, began the practice of homœopathy in 1860. In Westerly, Dr. L. A. Palmer, who was a graduate of the Shurtleff Medical College of Alton, Ill., in 1840, practiced allopathy for twenty years, but in 1861 became a homœopath, being induced to make the change by a fellow practitioner, Dr. William Robinson. Dr. Robinson had practiced in Westerly for sixty years and had become converted to homœopathy by his son-in-law, Dr. Horatio Robinson, of Auburn, N. Y., about 1856. Drs. S. M. Fletcher and Lucy A. Babcock also practiced in Westerly.

Dr. Thomas H. Mann settled at New Shoreham on Block Island in 1870. When he went there an allopath held full sway, but the new system soon gained favor and within a year the old school man departed, leaving the homœopathic physician in control. After five years Dr. Mann found himself in a peculiar situation, having no patients. He had cured them all, and under his system of medication and hygiene there was little sickness. He could not support his family on the limited practice there, and in 1876 decided to leave the island, but the town council induced him to remain by voting him a fixed annual salary of \$1,800.

In 1857 there were twenty-nine homœopathic practitioners in the state, thirteen being in Providence. In 1870 there were thirty-six, fifteen being in Providence; in 1875 there were forty-six in the state, twenty-seven being in Providence; in 1887 there were 73, thirty-seven being in Providence. In 1899 there were in Providence forty-nine homœopathic physicians, and eighty-four in the state. In 1904 there were fifty-nine homœopathic practitioners in the state.

Dr. William B. Hamlin opened a homœopathic pharmacy in Providence in 1854, and sold in 1866 to William E. Clarke. This pharmacy, after passing through various hands, was discontinued. In 1875 Henry J. Denham opened a pharmacy in Providence. On December 1, 1877, Otis Clapp & Son opened a branch establishment in Providence. This is still continued.

Dr. Ira Barrows, of whom incidental mention has been made, was born in South Attleborough, Mass., November 18, 1804. He graduated from Brown University in 1824, and at once commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Artemus Johnson in Pawtucket. He graduated from Harvard Medical School in 1827 and began practice in Pawtucket. In 1837, suffering from feeble health, he sold his business to Dr. Benoni Carpenter and went to Cin-

cinnati. He returned to the east in 1840 and located in Norton, Mass., thirteen miles from Pawtucket, where he entered into partnership with Dr. Carpenter. This relation continued about eight months. In 1842 Dr. Barrows adopted the homœopathic system of practice. His rides extended through the towns in Bristol county and into Pawtucket. Early in his practice question arose as to his right to practice in that place after having sold his business to Dr. Carpenter. Dr. Barrows contended that the partnership rendered void the pledge and that his practice as a homœopath could not affect Dr. Carpenter, an allopath. The Massachusetts Medical Society, of which both were members, decided against Dr. Barrows and expelled him. In 1850 he removed to Providence and entered into partnership with Dr. George D. Wilcox. Here he remained until his death, October 14, 1882, at the age of seventy-eight years. He joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846. He was a founder of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society, and a stalwart in his profession.

Dr. Washington Hoppin, another of the Rhode Island pioneers, was born in Providence, January 2, 1827. In 1843 he entered Brown University, but on account of ill health was compelled to leave before graduation. In 1844 he began the study of medicine with Dr. Okie, attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York and afterward at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1850. He then returned to Providence and entered into a partnership with Dr. Ira Barrows, and later with his own brother, Dr. Courtland Hoppin. He died April 1, 1867, leaving a widow and five children.

Dr. Courtland Hoppin was born in Providence, September 5, 1834. He graduated from Brown University in 1855, read medicine with Drs. Barrow and Hoppin, and graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1860. He practiced in Providence until his death, October 19, 1876.

Dr. Peleg Clarke was born in Richmond, R. I., August 5, 1784. He studied medicine with Dr. Nathan Knight, of South Kingstown, and with Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Johnston. In 1808 he commenced practice in Johnston, where he continued until 1813. In that year he attended lectures at the medical department of Brown University. In 1832 he went to Coventry, practicing there until 1844. He then adopted homœopathy, and practiced it in Coventry for some years, but later went to East Providence, where he died January 1, 1875, in his ninety-first year. He had practiced for sixty years, his circuit extending through the villages on the north and south branches of the Pawtuxet river in central Rhode Island. He was a founder of the Rhode Island Homœopathic Society; joined the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846; was a petitioner for the charter for the first medical society in the state; was an active temperance reformer, and an earnest anti-slavery advocate. Of him William Lloyd Garrison wrote: "By those who knew him well he was equally revered and beloved; and to them his memory will be ever precious."

Dr. Daniel H. Green was born in East Greenwich, April 15, 1807. He studied with Dr. Caleb Fiske, of Scituate, and after completing his medical education opened an office at Natick, where he practiced eight years. In 1840 he removed to East Greenwich, where he afterward lived. He also maintained an office in Providence. He became a believer in homœopathy in 1850.

Dr. Isaac Warren Sawin was born in Dover, Norfolk county, Mass., December 30, 1823. He studied medicine with Dr. P. T. Bowen, of Providence, and graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine at Cleveland in 1857. He then located in Centre Dale, near Providence, and remained there several years, removing to Providence in 1867. Dr. Grenville Smith Stevens was born in Raynham, Mass., July 10, 1829. He graduated from Brown University in 1852, studied medicine with Drs. Barrows and Graves, of Taunton, and with Dr. Okie, of Providence. He attended medical lectures at the Pittsfield Medical School, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, where he graduated in 1854. In July of the same year, during the cholera epidemic, he went to Chicago. He remained there three weeks when, being taken ill, he returned to the east and in August, 1854, opened an office in Providence, where he established a large practice.

Dr. Nathaniel Greene was born in Cumberland Island, Ga., about 1808. He became a homœopath in 1850, and practiced for many years in Newport. He withdrew from practice in 1873 and removed to Middletown, R. I., where he passed the rest of his life. He died the first week in July, 1899.

Dr. George D. Wilcox was born in West Greenwich, August 28, 1825, and graduated from the University of New York. In 1856 he began practice in Providence. Later on he studied in Germany and London, returning in 1860. He died suddenly July 23, 1897.

Dr. William von Gottschalk was born at Wahu, Saxony, near Leipsic, November 12, 1826, and was a graduate of Leipsic University. In 1848 he joined the revolutionary movement in Germany and was obliged to flee. He first sought refuge near Baden Baden, but afterward went to Switzerland, where he lived during the years 1849 and 1850, part of that time acting as a dentist's assistant. He then came to New York and in connection with the practice of medicine carried on a drug store. While there, through the influence of Dr. Charles J. Hempel, he became a convert to homœopathy. In 1854 he went to Paris to perfect himself in medicine. He returned to America in 1855 and settled at Providence. He established a large practice and became one of the best known homœopathic physicians of his time. He was a leader among his fellow countrymen, and was styled "the father of the German Leiderkranz," and also was forward in other of the German societies. His death occurred on Monday, September 15, 1888. Dr. Henry Canfield Preston was born in New York city, March 5, 1822. He was a graduate of Trinity School in Hartford in 1842. He attended medical lectures at the University of Pennsylvania and the University of New York, graduating from the latter institution in 1844. He commenced practice as an allopath in Windsor, Conn. In 1846 he married and removed to Hartford, where he investigated homœopathy and became convinced of its truth. In the spring of 1848 he went to Providence and at once began practice. He remained there until the spring of 1858, when he located in St. Johns, N. B.

Dr. Amory Gale was born in Warwick, Mass., in 1800. He attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College and Brown University, graduating from the latter institution in 1824. He then commenced practice at Royalston, Mass., and after one year removed to Barre. He practiced allopathy at Barre, Amherst, N. H., and Scituate, Mass. In South Scituate he studied theology and was ordained evangelist at Kingston, Mass., in 1844. While

in the ministry he investigated the claims of homœopathy and through the influence of his friend, Dr. Barrows, became convinced of its truth; and about 1850, when bronchial troubles compelled his retirement from the pulpit, he began practice at Woonsocket. He died February 20, 1873, aged seventy-two years.

Homœopathic practitioners in Rhode Island from 1839 to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Aldrich, H. Brands Iron Works	1857	King, H. x Natick
1842	Barrows, Iwa * Providence	1850	Knowles, J. H. * Woodville
1857	Beverly, Julia Providence	1852	Knight, Elam C. Slatersville
1853	Brown, Asa W. Centerville	1843	Manchester, Chas F. * Pawtucket
1844	Clark, Peleg * Coventry	1846	McKnight, Chas. G. Providence
1851	Crocker, Isaac S. Providence	1860	Mowrey, Mrs. H. M. Providence
1843	DeWolf, John J. * Providence	1857	Nicholas, C. E. x Clayville
1855	Davenport, Addington K. Providence	1857	Nichols, J. S. x Woonsocket
1840	Flagg, Josiah F. * Providence	1857	Nutting, T. x Georgiaville
1856	Foster, Avery B. Providence	1842	Okie, A. H. Providence
1850	Gale, Amory Woonsocket	1839	Parlin, Louis * Providence
1858	Garrick, Richard Woonsocket	1861	Palmer, L. A. * Westerly
1854	Gottschalk, Wm. A. von * Providence	1848	Preston, Henry C. Providence
1850	Green, Daniel H. * Natick	1856	Roberts, James E. * S. Scituate
1850	Green, Nathaniel * Newport	1856	Robinson, William Westerly
1859	Green, Wm. Bowen * Providence	1855	Saunders, Chas F. Pawtucket
1850	Hoppin, Washington Providence	1857	Sawin, Isaac W. Centerdale
1860	Hoppin, Courtland Providence	1854	Stevens, Grenville S. Providence
1860	Hazard, W. H. * Wakefield	1854	Tillinghast, Allen * Washington
1853	Hall, Robert Centerville	1856	Verdi, Tullio S. Newport
1846	Harris, C. W. Pawtucket	1847	Wheaton, Lucas Pawtucket
1857	King, A. P. * x Providence	1856	Wilcox, George D. Providence
		1842	Wells, Phineas P. * Providence



## CHAPTER XVIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN KENTUCKY.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

A Hospitable Welcome Greets Homœopathy in Kentucky—Bernstein, the Pioneer, Finds Warm Friends among the Allopaths—Their Estimate of his Worth—Early Practitioners in Various Parts of the State—A Chapter of Statistics, Reminiscences and Biography.

Quite unlike the reception accorded the pioneers of homœopathy in many other states of the union, Kentucky and its allopathic practitioners greeted the advent of Dr. I. G. Rosenstein in Louisville with cordial welcome, admitted him to their most intimate friendships, and showed him many other evidences of fraternal regard, even if he was indeed the exponent of a new and to them untried medical system. But then, this somewhat unusual treatment of the representative of an opposing school by the allopathic physicians of Louisville is not really surprising when we consider the hospitable, generous nature of the Kentuckians at the time of which we write, and before and afterward.

Early homœopathic history in Kentucky records that Dr. Rosenstein originally was an allopathic physician and when he took up his abode in Louisville in 1839 it was as a disciple of the Hahnemannian school, but whence he came and his final end no biographer gives any clear light. We only know that he was in the city just mentioned until 1842 and then left for the far south; but he left an impress upon the times in the publication in 1840 of his "Theory and Practice of Homœopathy," a work which attracted considerable attention and evoked complimentary allusion from his own and the opposing school of medicine, for his utterances were fair, rational and just, granting to the allopathic system the right to exist, and asserting for that to which he was a convert undeniable supremacy.

## KENTUCKY STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In a letter written November 30, 1849, to the "Southwestern Journal of Homœopathy," Dr. Huff said: "The homœopathists of Kentucky have held a convention in this city and organized a society called the Kentucky State Homœopathic Society. Homœopathy is gaining ground in this state since its unparalleled success in the treatment of Asiatic cholera has been made manifest." Little is now known of this old pioneer society of homœopaths except that it was among the earliest institutions of its kind in the south. The Kentucky State Homœopathic Medical Society, the present organization and probably the successor to the society just mentioned, was organized in Louisville, May 7, 1873, with these officers: Dr. Henry W. Kohler of Louisville, president; Dr. W. H. Blakeley of Bellevue, vice-president; Dr. J. W. Kline of Louisville, secretary. Later on Dr. W. L. Breyfogle was honored with the permanent presidency of the society; but the organization, like

its predecessor, at length became decadent, and was finally revived and re-organized in Lexington, July 14, 1886, with about thirty constituent members. The officers then chosen were Dr. J. A. Lucy of Georgetown, president; Dr. George M. Ockford of Lexington, vice-president; Dr. S. M. Wadsworth of Versailles, recording secretary; Dr. C. P. Meredith of Eminence, corresponding secretary; Dr. J. A. VanSant of Mount Sterling, treasurer; Drs. A. Leight Monroe of Louisville, H. C. Kasselmann of Midway and O. H. Buck of Paris, censors; Drs. J. T. VanSant of Paris, H. C. Kehoe of Cynthiana and W. H. Dougherty of Corinth, auditors. This society was incorporated in 1888. It meets annually alternately in Louisville and Lexington. Membership, 75.

The Western Kentucky Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Princeton, January 10, 1892; membership in 1903, 35.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Among Rosenstein's acquaintances in Louisville were Drs. McDowell, Meriwether and Bell, all old school practitioners, each of whom took occasion to say some kind word for their proselyted friend. These remembrances of the pioneer of homœopathy in the region under consideration are worthy of reproduction in these annals, especially as they tend to show that Jordan is not always "a hard road to travel," even in the vicissitudes of homœopathic pioneer life. In speaking of his relations with Rosenstein, Dr. McDowell wrote: "My acquaintance with you has been sufficient to induce the belief that you possess the science and the ability to furnish, in a candid treatise, a fair exposition of homœopathy; an exposition which will at least suffice to indicate to the profession whether a translation of Hahnemann's ponderous quartos would be worth the trouble. And I hope, sir, that you will be duly encouraged to prosecute your design to that effect."

Dr. Meriwether wrote: "Since Dr. Rosenstein's introduction into our city I have cultivated habits of unrestrained intimacy with him, because I believe him to be an amiable gentleman as well as a refined and learned physician. In this way I have been thrown in contact with a great amount of homœopathic practice. I am at length prepared to say, without hesitation, though I do not comprehend the *modus operandi* of his remedies, that his surprising success, in many cases apparently hopeless, has astonished me to such an extent as to induce me to pause and wonder. I am therefore constrained to say, finally, in relation to Dr. Rosenstein's contemplated publication, that I most cordially give him and his laudable enterprise my best wishes, believing that if his system is false it will only be 'as a tale that is told' and readily pass under the wave of oblivion, but, if true, it will be onward in its career, even amidst the moral cut-throats who may maliciously array themselves against it, for the same reasons that influenced Demetrius in denouncing the redeeming doctrines which Saul of Tarsus preached on the subject of Christianity."

This is the only time in the history of the progress of homœopathy in the United States when the allopathic physicians of a town were fair enough to give the system a reasonable hearing; and this occurred at a period when calumny, ridicule, villification, and legal efforts were resorted to to prevent the spread of the system.

Dr. C. E. Breyfogle suggests that Dr. Rosenstein located in Louisville

as early as 1838. His book, "Theory and Practice of Homœopathy," was a work of 288 pages. It gave a general description of the system, opinions of allopathic physicians on medicine, reviews of writings against homœopathy, a short life of Hahnemann, a description of the homœopathic materia medica, certain chapters on hygiene, and the state of homœopathy in Europe, quoted from Dr. Hull's article published at that time in the "Homœopathic Examiner." In 1836 Dr. Rosenstein had written "A Treatise upon a New Manner of Medical Practice called Homœopathic, elucidated by comparing the High Station of Homœopathie with the usual Mode of Practice, called Allopathie. Dedicated to our Patients, and to the Friends of Truth and Human-



Wm. L. Breyfogle, M. D.

ity. By I. G. Rosenstein, M. D., allied in practice with two skillful homœopathic physicians, M. Bigler and M. Seitz, Albany. 1836."

The relationship with Drs. Biegler and Seitz in Albany continued only a few months, during which time Dr. Rosenstein went to Louisville. He was a man of learning and scientific attainments.

Dr. Logue settled the same year in Louisville, where he remained in practice until 1845, when he became associated with Dr. Richard Angell, who had been engaged in practice in Mississippi, and who went to Louisville in 1844. It was while in that city that he investigated homœopathy.

Dr. Angell writes of himself: "My full name is Richard Angell. I graduated at Columbia Medical College, Washington city, in the year 1826.

My present address is New Orleans, La., where I have resided since 1854. Previous to that time I practiced in Alabama, Mississippi and Louisville, Ky. I began to practice homœopathy in the year 1844 at Louisville, Ky."

Soon after 1845 Dr. Logue went to New Orleans. Dr. Angell continued in Louisville until 1847, when the feeble health of his wife compelled him to return south, and he went to Huntsville, Ala., remaining there until 1855, when he went to New Orleans and in connection with his son took charge of the Orphans' House on Seventh street.

Dr. Campbell located in Louisville about 1845, and remained there in practice until 1855, when he was killed by being thrown from his horse.

Dr. Edward Caspari located in Louisville in 1846 and remained there until his death in 1870.

Dr. E. Huff located in Louisville in 1849. In Kirby's "American Journal of Homœopathy" is a letter from Dr. Huff stating that the homœopaths of Kentucky have held a convention in Louisville and organized a state Homœopathic Society. He says: "Homœopathy is gaining ground in this state since its unparalleled success in the treatment of Asiatic cholera has been made manifest. The number of practitioners is steadily increasing and the doctrine is becoming more and more popular daily among the most intelligent of our community. The editors of our papers are now favorable to it, and their columns opened to us for anything pertaining to it."

Here, as in Ohio and New York, homœopathy scored a triumph with this terrible disease. The practitioners of the new system were not afraid to test the methods of Hahnemann in a disease that baffled the practitioners of the old school, and homœopathy stood the test.

The next arrival was Dr. H. W. Koehler, who was a graduate of Marburg, Germany. Dr. Armstrong settled in Louisville in 1850. In 1857 the following homœopathic physicians were in practice in Louisville: Drs. J. K. Clark, C. Ehrmann, T. Meurer, L. Van Buren. At that time there were only thirteen homœopathic physicians in the state. In 1859 Dr. Kueffner and Dr. Lewis Ehrmann settled in Louisville; in 1862 Dr. Swift; in 1867 Drs. Bernard and Charles W. Breyfogle; in 1869 Dr. William L. Breyfogle; in 1871 Dr. D. W. Pierce, and in 1873 Drs. J. W. Klein, R. D. Poole and John R. Pirtle. Dr. Charles W. Breyfogle entered into partnership with Dr. Caspari, but in 1872 was compelled through ill health to go to San Jose, California. In 1870 Dr. Caspari sold his interest in the business to Dr. William L. Breyfogle, who, after his brother's departure, associated with Dr. R. W. Pierce, a graduate of the Louisville University and who had been for twenty years a practitioner of the old school and a convert to homœopathy.

Edward Caspari was a native of Prussia. He came to America in the early thirties, settled in Philadelphia and became a student under Hering and one of his followers at Allentown Academy, from which institution he was graduated. It is said that he practiced in Chester county, Penna., about 1835. After graduation he went to Norfolk, Virginia, practiced there several years and afterward in the region of Ohio called the Western Reserve, and in 1846 located in Louisville. In that city he built up a successful practice, and founded, in 1867, an institution near the city, where he employed homœopathy and hydropathy together. He arranged with Dr. Charles W. Breyfogle to attend his practice in the city while he devoted his own attention to the management of his private enterprise, to which he gave the name



"Rock Spring Water Cure of Purvee Valley." Dr. Caspari died March 5, 1870, aged sixty-one years.

Dr. Clark, of whom mention has been made, left Louisville in 1860, and Dr. Lewis Ehrmann went to St. Louis in 1870. In 1857 there were four homœopathic physicians in Louisville; twelve in 1870, sixteen in 1880, the same in 1890, twenty-seven in 1899, and thirty in 1904.

Dr. William Murphy introduced the homœopathic system in eastern Kentucky about 1850. He was a graduate in 1846 from Transylvania University, and afterward practiced allopathy four years at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county, Ohio, then returned to his native place, Maysville, and took up the practice of homœopathy. He was succeeded by Dr. Jonathan R. Paddock, a graduate of Worthington Medical College in 1827, and afterward one of its professors. He retired from active work soon after the war. Dr. William H. McGranaghan, his former student and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati, abandoned that school of practice and became a homœopath; and his son, William H. McGranaghan, junior, a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1876, was afterward associated in practice with his father. Among the other early homœopathic practitioners in Maysville mention may be made of Drs. George W. Martin, who began in 1866, and Maurice H. Phister in 1874.

Dr. George I. Bauer crossed the Ohio river from Cincinnati in 1847 and settled in Covington, where after a few months he was succeeded by Dr. Robert B. Lnyd. Dr. John W. Fox, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Covington in 1854, remained there until 1861 and then went to San Francisco. In 1856 Dr. William Henry Hunt, a graduate in 1855 of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, became a convert to homœopathy and settled in Covington. His brother, a graduate of Pulte Medical College, became associated with him in 1872. In 1860 Dr. James T. Cushing located in Covington, and was followed in 1861 by Dr. Jeremiah Haynes, and the latter in turn, in 1867, by Dr. J. Russ. In 1869 Dr. E. S. Stuart, and in 1872 Dr. William M. Murphy, the latter the pioneer homœopath in Maysville, were in practice in Covington. Dr. F. von Kranenburg, who was a graduate in 1850 of the Leyden Medical College in the Netherlands and who had become a homœopathist in 1858, went to Covington, although his chief practice was in Cincinnati. Dr. E. M. Hunt went there in 1875.

Dr. Henry Gunkel settled at Newport about 1856. Dr. J. Russ Haynes settled there in 1866, remaining eight years. In 1872 Dr. E. W. Reany went there.

In Lexington in 1857 Drs. A. Lehr and I. K. Minton were in practice. Dr. J. K. Morton was there about 1854 and Dr. L. N. Howard in 1872.

In 1857 Drs. E. D. and M. E. Payne were at Bowling Green; Dr. A. H. Flanders was at Danville, but was called to the chair of chemistry in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1858. He lectured one session and then he located in Williamsburgh, N. Y.

In 1857 Dr. D. J. Gish was located at Hopkinsville, Dr. Cushing at Sandy, and Dr. S. Sands at Trenton.

In 1872 Drs. Alonson Bishop and James George Hunt established a sanitarium in Cloverport, at the White Sulphur and Tar Springs. Dr. Caspari also at one time conducted a sanitarium in Kentucky.

In 1857 there were thirteen homœopathic physicians in the state; the

number in 1875 was thirty-five; in 1880, sixty-eight; in 1885, ninety-two; in 1895, one hundred and five; and in 1904, one hundred and seventeen.

Homœopathic physicians in Kentucky previous to and including the year 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1843	Angell, Richard	Louisville	1859	Keuffner, —	Louisville
1850	Armstrong, Dr.	Louisville	1848	Koehler, H. W.	Louisville
1847	Bauer, George I.	Covington	1858	Kranenburg, F. von *	Covington
1867	Bernard, Dr.	Louisville	1857	Lehr, A. x	Lexington
1868	Breyfogle, Chas. W.	Louisville	1842	Logue, Dr.	Louisville
1868	Breyfogle, Wm. L.	Louisville	1848	Lynd, Robert R.	Covington
1835	Caspari, Edward	Louisville	1866	Martin, George W.	Maysville
1857	Campbell, —	Louisville	1858	McGranaghan, Wm. H. *	Maysville
1858	Clark, J. K.	Louisville	1857	Metcalf, Thomas x	Louisville
1860	Cushing, James T.	Sandy	1857	Meurer, T. x	Louisville
1852	Ehrmann, Christian	Louisville	1857	Minton, I. K. x	
1859	Ehrmann, Lewis P.	Louisville	1853	Morton, J. K.	Lexington
1854	Fox, John W.	Covington	1850	Murphy, Wm. M. *	Maysville
1857	Flanders, A. H. x	Danville	1855	Paddock, Jonathan R. *	Maysville
1857	Gish, D. J. x	Hopkinsville	1857	Payne, E. D. x	Bowling Green
1854	Gunkel, Henry	Newport	1857	Payne, M. E. x	Bowling Green
1861	Haynes, Jeremiah	Covington	1836	Rosenstein, I. G.	Louisville
1865	Haynes, J. Russ	Covington	1857	Sands, S. x	Trenton
....	Hubbell, L.		1857	Swift, — x	
1850	Hunt, James George	Covington	1869	Stuard, E. S.	Covington
1856	Hunt, William H.	Covington	1856	Van Beuren, L. H.	Louisville
1849	Huff, E.	Louisville			

## CHAPTER XIX

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dr. Moses Atwood, a Convert of Gregg's, the Pioneer of Homœopathy in New Hampshire—The State Homœopathic Medical Society—Early Practitioners in the Several Counties.

Homœopathy in New Hampshire—the “Old Granite State”—belongs to what is known as the second epoch in the history of the system promulgated by Hahnemann, and dates from the year 1840, when Dr. Moses Atwood, who had been a student of Dr. Gregg of Boston, located in little Frances-town in Hillsborough county and began practice there. His stay was short, however, and he afterward carried the doctrine into Nashua, then to Concord, then to Manchester, and finally to New Boston, where his life's work was closed in 1850. As Dr. Gallinger has said: “His name is held in sweet remembrance as the pioneer of homœopathy in the state.” Record and tradition both say that Moses Atwood was a capable physician, deeply interested in his work and especially in the welfare of the school of medicine to which he was the direct means of bringing several converts. He did not live, however, to take part in the organization of the first medical society, although some of those whom he was instrumental in proselyting were among its founders.

The New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at a meeting of homœopathic physicians held in Concord, June 3, 1851, and on January 8, 1853, it was incorporated under the laws of the state. In June following the society completed its permanent organization and since that time has maintained a healthful existence. The incorporators were Alpheus Merrill and Hamilton J. M. Cate of Concord; Israel Herrick of Lyndeborough; Joshua F. Whittle of Nashua; Emil Custer of Manchester; John Le Bosquet of Greenfield; James Peterson of Weare; and A. W. Pike of Dover. Since its organization meetings of the society have been held with reasonable regularity, the fixed place of the annual assemblage being Concord, the capital city of the state. The present membership is about seventy-five physicians, which represents nearly the strength of the homœopathic profession in the state.

The only other homœopathic society of a general character is that known as the Northern New Hampshire Homœopathic Medical Society, which was organized in 1874. These comprise the chief institutions of homœopathy in New Hampshire, and other than as herein mentioned the history of the system is written in the lives of the exemplars who have practiced within the borders of the state during the past three score years. It cannot be said that the state is non-progressive in homœopathic history, for such is not the case; the seed sown by Atwood in 1840 became firmly rooted in the soil and has yielded bountifully in later years, although the profession here as elsewhere has recorded little of its own history.

## REMINISCENCES.

In Weare, twelve miles from Francestown, Dr. James Peterson had been for several years a practitioner of the old school, but was persuaded through the influence of Dr. Atwood to adopt the practice of Hahnemann. Of his conversion Dr. Peterson himself said: "Dr. Moses Atwood was the first practitioner of homœopathy in New Hampshire; myself the second. I prescribed my first globule in 1843." Dr. Peterson practiced many years at Weare and died there April 8, 1870. He was called into many towns of Hillsborough county, and his name as a successful practitioner extended through all



Joshua F. Whittle, M. D.

that region. In the same year, 1843, Dr. Joshua F. Whittle, a nephew and student of Dr. Peterson, graduated from the Castleton Medical College and settled in Nashua, then a city, and distant from Weare about forty miles. He continued in practice in Nashua until his death, August 17, 1888, at the age of seventy-eight years. The next convert was Dr. Israel Herrick, who was in practice at Lyndeborough, another small town a few miles from Francestown. He began the practice of homœopathy in 1844, and died February 18, 1866, aged seventy-one years.

Dr. S. A. Bard of Francestown began to practice homœopathy about 1844. In 1847 Dr. Willard Parkman Gambell located in that place. He had graduated at Pittsfield in 1845, and spent a year or more in investigating the



homœopathic system. He remained in Francestown ten years, then went to Haverhill, Mass., and thence to Boston, where he died December 1, 1887. The next practitioner in Francestown was Dr. Levi Pierce, who located there in 1857. He had graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1854. He remained two years and then went to New London, Conn., and in 1864 to a town in Massachusetts. He died April 28, 1891.

Dr. Pierce was followed by Dr. Andrew J. Moulton, who at the beginning of the war of 1861-65 enlisted as a private and was reported missing after the battle of the Wilderness. He now lies in an unknown grave. He was a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic College in 1860.

The next to practice in Francestown was Dr. Thomas E. Fisher, who has



Oliver L. Bradford, M. D.

been there for many years. Drs. A. J. Todd and Edwin D. Stevens have also been located there.

In 1850 Dr. Oliver A. Woodbury located at Nashua, remaining there until his death in March, 1875. In 1870 only Drs. Whittle and Woodbury were located in Nashua. From 1875 to 1880 there were Drs. Whittle and Charles Sumner Collins, the latter a graduate in 1875 of the Boston University School of Medicine. In 1899 Dr. Henry H. Jewell, a graduate in 1882 of Hahnemann College of Chicago, settled in Nashua. In 1904, Drs. Collins, Jewell and Rouncevel were located there.

In 1855 Dr. Freeman Horton associated with Dr. Peterson in Weare,

remaining there three years, when he went to Lynn, Mass., where he died March 3, 1861. Dr. James P. Whittle also practiced in Weare.

Homœopathy was introduced into Concord in 1844 by Dr. Augustus Frank, who came from Boston, remained two years, then he went to Manchester, and later to Norwich, Conn. In 1845 Dr. Atwood settled in Concord, and in 1849 Dr. Alpheus Morrill, a graduate of Dartmouth College in 1832 and a convert to homœopathy in 1843, settled there. He was succeeded by his sons, Drs. Shadrach C. and E. Morrill. In 1851 Dr. Hamilton J. M. Cate, a graduate of 1849 of the Woodstock Medical College, went to Concord and practiced there until 1855, when he removed to Northampton, Mass. He was succeeded in 1856 by Dr. Ferdinand Gustav Oehme, who remained for ten years. Dr. J. C. Baker also practiced there but removed in 1857 to Middleboro, Mass. Dr. Jacob H. Gallinger settled in Concord in 1862, and still lives there. Dr. Isaac Colby began practice in Concord in 1846. In 1857 Drs. J. C. Baker, Isaac Colby, Alpheus Morrill and F. G. Oehme were located in Concord; in 1875, Drs. Edward H. Foster, J. H. Gallinger, Shadrach M. Morrill, and Ezekiel Morrill; in 1880, Dr. J. C. Moore; in 1887, Drs. Joseph Chase, Jr., J. H. Gallinger, Ezekiel Morrill, B. D. Peaslee and Moses Whitcomb; in 1899 Drs. J. H. Gallinger, Almond W. Hill, Maude H. Kent, A. B. Morrill, E. Morrill, George F. Roby and Arthur F. Sumner; in 1904, Drs. Alpheus B. Morrill, Ezekiel Morrill, A. F. Sumner, J. H. Gallinger and Almon W. Hill.

Dr. Aaron H. Atwood introduced homœopathy into Manchester. He was a nephew of Moses Atwood, the pioneer, and an allopathic graduate. In 1847 Dr. Emil Custer became his partner. A few years later Dr. Atwood went to Virginia and died there. In 1844 or 1845 Dr. Henry C. Parker became a convert to homœopathy and began practice in Manchester, where he remained until his death, December 8, 1861. In 1853 Dr. Charles H. Walker graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and located in Manchester. He remained there several years and then went to Chelsea, Mass. In 1856 Dr. Israel P. Chase, a graduate of the homœopathic college at Cleveland, came from Richmond, Va., practiced for a time in Manchester, and later removed to Henniker.

The pioneer homœopath in Keene was Dr. D. White, who went there about 1850. He seems to have been both energetic and zealous in his work, and in connection with his practice published for a short time the "Homœopathic Advocate and Guide to Health." Dr. William B. Chamberlain located at Keene in 1854, remaining there until 1863, when he went to Fitchburg, Mass. He was followed by Dr. Henry H. Darling, and later by Dr. G. W. Flagg. In 1855 Dr. James Chester Freeland entered into partnership with Dr. Chamberlain in Keene. Dr. Joseph C. Baker practiced there in 1857. Drs. Francis Brick, J. H. Darling, Frank D. Worcester and John F. Jennison are also to be mentioned among the homœopathic physicians of Keene.

Dr. Richter located at Portsmouth in 1850, and Dr. J. S. Donaldson in 1874.

In 1857 Drs. Richter, Parant and Parry were there. Drs. F. L. Benedict, H. F. Clark, S. J. Donaldson, R. C. Grant, F. L. Snell, Tristram Rogers, have also practiced in Portsmouth.

Homœopathy was introduced into Peterboro by Mr. Seavey, a layman. In 1867 Dr. Oliver Leech Bradford settled there, remaining until 1875, when he went to Fitchburg, Mass., where he is still located. He was followed in

Peterboro by Dr. Levi Dodge, who remained until 1873 and then went to Fall River, Mass. Drs. Harry M. Morse, Mary T. Kimball, F. A. Hodgdon and Mrs. M. Marcy have been located there.

In 1856 Dr. David D. Moore was in practice at Lake Village, Belknap county. Drs. J. Clifford Moore and Thomas M. Sanborn also have practiced there.

In Dover the first homœopathic practitioner was Dr. A. W. Pike. He was succeeded in 1853 by Dr. E. M. Jones, who remained until September, 1854, and then went to Massachusetts. His place was filled by Dr. Jerome Harris. Dr. Harris graduated from Bowdoin College in 1830, practiced allopathy until 1845 and then adopted homœopathy. In 1856 he went to Newburyport, Mass., exchanging places with Dr. William E. Thompson. Dr. Thompson remained at Dover until 1865, when he went to Augusta, Me. He was succeeded by Dr. J. W. Drake. In 1854 Dr. C. H. Horsch located in Dover. Drs. Eugene B. Cushing, Jason W. Drake, Florelia Estes, George R. Smith, J. Nelson Ricardo, N. M. Payne and Mary E. Nutter have also practiced in Dover.

In Wilton Dr. Israel Herrick visited patients previous to 1854. In that year Dr. William A. Jones, a graduate of the Cleveland Homœopathic Medical College, located there. Dr. A. Herrick also introduced homœopathy into Milford. Dr. O. O. Roberts was the first resident physician in that town, having located there in 1854. A few years later removed to Northampton, Mass., and was succeeded in Milford by Dr. H. J. M. Cate. Other and later practitioners in Milford have been Drs. Marston, L. W. Wilkins, W. H. W. Hinds, J. W. Finerty, Mrs. Mary A. Lull and W. H. W. Hinds, Jr.

As early as 1855 Dr. L. T. Weeks settled at Canterbury. In 1856 Dr. Albert Lindsay settled in Laconia. Dr. Levi Judson Pierce, a graduate in 1860 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Antrim and practiced there until his death in 1863. Dr. J. Morris Christie has for many years been in practice in Antrim. He became a convert from the allopathic school in 1863. In 1868 Dr. Edwin A. Knight, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, settled for practice in Lebanon, having removed there from Boston, Mass.

Homœopathic physicians in New Hampshire between the years 1839 and 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1839 Atwood, Moses, Frankestown  
 1845 Atwood, Aaron H. \* Manchester  
 1856 Baker, Joseph C. Concord  
 1851 Cate, H. J. M. Milford  
 1846 Colby, Isaac \* Concord  
 1857 Colby, E. L. x Claremont  
 1854 Chamberlain, Wm. B. Keene  
 1857 Chapman, F. D. x Haverhill  
 1854 Chase, Israel P. Manchester  
 1857 Colcord, A. D. x Sutton  
 1847 Custer, Emil Manchester  
 1858 Cummings, E. P. Exeter  
 1857 Flanders, T. x Durham  
 1848 Freeland, James C. \* Keene

1857 Foster, P. A. x Shaker Village  
 1844 Frank, Augustus Concord  
 1847 Gambell, Willard P. Frankestown  
 1860 Gallinger, Jacob H. \* Concord  
 1845 Harris, Jerome \* Dover  
 1844 Herrick, Israel \* Lyndeborough  
 1854 Horsch, C. H. Dover  
 1855 Horton, Freeman \* Weare  
 1854 Jones, William A. Wilton  
 1853 Jones, E. M. Dover  
 .... Jenness, E. Rochester  
 1856 Lindsay, Albert Laconia  
 1857 Le Bosquet, John x Greenfield  
 1843 Morrill, Alpheus \* Concord

- |      |                     |              |      |                      |            |
|------|---------------------|--------------|------|----------------------|------------|
| 1855 | Moore, D. R.        | Lake Village | 1854 | Roberts, Osmore O.   | Milford    |
| 1860 | Moulton, Andrew J.  | Francestown  | 1850 | Richter, E.          | Portsmouth |
| 1854 | Oehme, F. G. *      | Concord      | 1856 | Thompson, William E. | Dover      |
| 1849 | Parker, Henry C.    | Bedford      | 1857 | Volkes, — x          | Claremont  |
| 1843 | Peterson, James *   | Weare        | 1847 | Walker, Charles H.   | Manchester |
| 1857 | Perry, — x          | Portsmouth   | 1855 | Weeks, Lorain T. *   | Canterbury |
| 1857 | Parant, — x         | Portsmouth   | 1843 | Whittle, Joshua F.   | Nashua     |
| 1857 | Patterson, D.       | Groton       | 1850 | Woodbury, Oliver A.  | Nashua     |
| 1850 | Pike, A. W.         | Dover        | 1850 | White, D.            | Keene      |
| 1860 | Pierce, Levi Judson | Antrim       |      |                      |            |



## CHAPTER XX .

## HOMŒOPATHY IN INDIANA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dr. Isaac Coe, the Pioneer of Homœopathy in Indiana, was Hull's Converted Allopath—Outspreading of the Practice in the State—The State and Other Homœopathic Medical Societies—Recollections of Early Practitioners—A Table of Converts.

Well authenticated records state that homœopathy first found its way into Indiana in 1840 through the medium of one Dr. Isaac Coe, a physician of the allopathic school and a convert to homœopathy through the offices of that noble old defender of the faith, A. Gerald Hull of New York city. Hull always was known by his works, and a careful analysis of homœopathic history in the eastern states will reveal in some manner the immediate association of his name with that of the earliest exemplars of the new doctrine. Hull treated Coe for a bodily ailment, and cured him, which so impressed the learned allopath that he readily listened to Hull's instructions on the subject of homœopathic *materia medica* and the basic principles of the doctrine of Hahnemann; and listening, he was convinced—Hull was an able teacher—and freely accepted its teachings and just as freely put them to use in his subsequent professional career.

Thus through Dr. Isaac Coe homœopathy first found lodgment in Indiana in 1840, but a fair measure of the honor usually accorded to pioneer-ship in such cases, belongs to Dr. L. H. Van Buren, who practiced in partnership with Coe for several years in Indianapolis, from which point homœopathy always has radiated in this state. History gives at best a poor account of the life and professional career of the pioneer after his removal from Indiana. He is said to have settled in Kentucky, as did his partner, Van Buren, who was afterward a conspicuous figure in homœopathic circles in Louisville, a famous seat of medical learning half a century ago, as it is even to this day.

The development of homœopathy in Indiana was not slow and was in keeping with the growth of the system in other states, but in later years the outspreading of the doctrine was more rapid than in many other of the states, while its practitioners increased and multiplied several fold within the brief space of half a century, and that notwithstanding the fact that Indiana never could lay claim to a school of homœopathic medical instruction within her own borders. But in Indiana the standard of education in general is higher than in any other state in the union, and that fact alone in part accounts for the increase in homœopathic popularity in the state during the last fifty years.

In 1857 there were twenty-one homœopathic practitioners in the state, and in 1870 the number had increased to eighty-four. Ten years later there were one hundred and fifty-eight; in 1890 two hundred and twenty-eight, and in 1904 there were three hundred and eight. A table appended to this chapter will show the names of the homœopathic practitioners in the state between

the years 1840 and 1860, almost all of whom were converts from the allopathic school, with a few from other schools.

As early as 1867, when the number of homœopathic practitioners in the state was less than seventy-five, a movement was made among them to organize a state medical society. This was the result of the influence of the American Institute of Homœopathy upon and with the profession in general, for it always has been one of the cardinal principles of the mother institution to foster permanent organization as a means of attaining the best results in the world of homœopathic medicine and surgery. From this it must not be inferred that the institute was directly instrumental in the creation of the state society, for at least four or five years before the organization was accom-



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plished the scattered homœopaths, of the state had discussed the subject among themselves and were only awaiting opportunity to assemble their strength for that purpose. The result of their endeavors was the state medical society, to which a brief allusion in this chapter is appropriate.

On May 23, 1867, a number of homœopathic physicians met in the senate chamber in the state house in Indianapolis and organized the Indiana Homœopathic Institute, with officers as follows: Dr. O. P. Baer, president; G. T. Parker and P. M. Leonard, vice-presidents; J. T. Boyd, recording secretary; N. G. Burnham, corresponding secretary; W. Eggert, J. T. Boyd, G. H. Stockham, A. J. Compton, M. H. Waters, censors. On May 11, 1870, the so-

ciety was reorganized under the name of Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, which it still bears, and under which it was incorporated in 1882. Its meetings are held semi-annually in Indianapolis. Proceedings were issued in 1867 and 1870. The membership at the present time is about one hundred and fifty physicians.

The Marion County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Indianapolis on December 10, 1871, but was not incorporated. Its meetings were held semi-annually until 1881, when the society passed out of existence.

The Northern Indiana Homœopathic Institute, otherwise known as the Northwestern Indiana Society, was organized at Elkhart, February 1, 1876, and enjoyed a brief career of varied interests until about 1882, when it was dissolved, not having published its transactions and leaving only a meagre record history.

The Terre Haute Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Terre Haute in 1882.

The Wayne County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Richmond on September 16, 1884, and was discontinued in 1888.

The Hahnemann Club of Terre Haute was organized in 1889, and was a social organization devoted chiefly to the interesting study of Hahnemann's Organon.

The Indianapolis Homœopathic Institute was organized November 25, 1889, flourished for several years, then became decadent, without entirely losing its identity.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan was organized at Elkhart, September 22, 1891. It meets semi-annually, is migratory in its assemblages and publishes reports, although not having a journal of its own.

Having thus referred to the planting and early growth of homœopathy and the organization of some of the more important of its institutions in the state, we may now with propriety turn to the record of those who were a part of the history of the period under consideration, leaving to subsequent chapters of the present work to record something of the lives and works of those who came upon the field of action at a later period.

#### REMINISCENCES.

As has been stated the pioneer of homœopathy in Indiana was Dr. Isaac Coe, whose immediate follower was Van Buren, his partner. In 1855 Dr. Shard, of whom little is known, settled in Indianapolis, and was followed soon afterward by Dr. Augustus S. Wright, a graduate in 1850 of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He afterward removed to Nebraska and is said to have been the pioneer of homœopathy in that state. In 1874 he went to California.

Dr. C. T. Corliss located in Indianapolis in 1856, and Dr. James Thomas Boyd in 1859. Dr. Boyd was a graduate of Starling Medical College in 1850, and practiced allopathy until 1857, when his attention was called to homœopathy through a newspaper controversy between physicians of the opposing schools. One of Boyd's articles was so pleasing to his medical friends that he was urged to carefully investigate homœopathy that he might more effectually revile and ridicule it; but his investigations were the means of his undoing, and the more he studied the doctrine of Hahnemann the more con-

vinced was he of its truth, until at last he became a convert and afterward one of the best exemplars of homœopathy in the city, a practitioner, a teacher, lecturer, surgeon in the army during the war of 1861-1865, and afterward for a time a professor in one of the homœopathic medical colleges of St. Louis. Dr. Boyd was a native of Albany, N. Y., born April 23, 1823, but the chronology of later events of his life is meagre.

Dr. N. G. Burnham located in Indianapolis in 1862 and Dr. William A. Eggert in 1863. Dr. Burnham was a graduate in 1855 of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland. Dr. Eggert was a graduate of Berlin University, and in 1863 of the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He had practiced in Ottawa, Canada, and in other places as an allopathic physician, but had become a homœopath in 1859. Drs. Burnham and Eggert were partners and succeeded in building up a lucrative practice. In 1857 Drs. K. Hornberg, G. W. Shaw and A. S. Wright were located in Indianapolis. In 1869 Drs. J. T. Boyd, N. G. Burnham, C. T. Corliss, William Eggert, K. Hornburg and T. P. Tisdale were in practice there. In 1877 there were Drs. A. A. Allen, T. E. Allen, R. S. Brigham, J. T. Boyd, J. A. Compton, C. T. Corliss, W. Eggert, David Haggart, J. R. Haynes, S. D. Jones, J. W. Mitchell, G. W. Biddle, Moses T. Runnels, O. S. Runnels, Mrs. H. J. Sprague, E. E. Williams and Charles S. Wymond. There were fourteen homœopathic physicians in Indianapolis in 1890, and thirty in 1904.

As early as 1847 homœopathy gained a foothold in Wayne county, being introduced into Richmond by James Austin, Esq., of Philadelphia and later of Cincinnati. He did not claim to be a physician but made use of an advertisement after this style: "Diseases treated here according to Samuel Hahnemann."

In 1848 Dr. C. W. Steemm located in Richmond, remained during the cholera epidemic of 1849, and afterward went to Ohio.

The next homœopath in Richmond was Dr. Oliver Perry Baer who settled there September 3, 1849. He was born in Frederick City, Md., August 25, 1816, and educated in Ohio, taking the degree of doctor of medicine in Louisville in 1841. The following letter written by Dr. Baer in 1867 tells the story of early homœopathy in Richmond: "Took the degree of A. M. in 1838, the degree of M. D. in 1841 (Allop). Practiced allopathy ten years. Became a convert to homœopathy in 1848. moved to Richmond, Ind., in 1849, where I found Drs. Steemm and Austin both trying to do something in the Hahnemannian system, but not at all to their satisfaction, or that of their employers, as they rarely prescribed even in acute cases oftener than once in forty days. They advised me not to stay, stating for reasons that the people could not appreciate homœopathy, that it would not pay five dollars per annum. I thought these not sufficient reasons for leaving so important a point unrepresented by our art. I located by purchasing property and going at once to work to build up a homœopathic practice. I used the thirtieth dilutions entirely, and succeeded far beyond my most sanguine expectations. My first year's practice amounted to over one thousand dollars, with a steady increase until in four years I found it necessary to add a second physician, and accordingly Dr. Minier came, but being timid to fight his way among so many allopaths, he in a few months left for Rock Island, Ill., and Dr. Cuscaden took his place. He after some two years' commendable practice moved to Lebanon, Ohio, where after some three years of practice he contracted consumption and



died. And about eleven years ago Dr. Joseph Garrettson came here from Richmond, Ohio, and soon acquired a good living practice. In 1865 he went to Cincinnati. Dr. T. H. Davis next came here about nine years ago, and is still here. Dr. S. D. Jones came here two years ago, has a good practice. He was formerly an eclectic and hydropath, and once had a water cure. About one year ago Miss Dr. Eliza Knowles, graduate of New York, came and is doing pretty well, is of good mind, and I believe thoroughly competent to practice with any of our craft. About six months ago Dr. George Swan came. We have now five homœopaths and homœopathy has gradually gained in the community until we have a decided ascendancy. Our whole county is now so strongly in favor of our system that the old school men are rampant with rage



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to have laws passed to prohibit the spread of homœopathy. Being of the old school though not with the old school, I last winter thought it prudent to more perfectly identify myself with the true system of healing by taking anew the degree of M. D. in Philadelphia."

Dr. Baer may be called the father of homœopathy in Indiana. His death occurred at Richmond, August 10, 1888. In 1870 Drs. Baer, F. H. Davis, S. D. Jones, G. E. Swan were in Richmond. Drs. John Emmons, M. M. Hampton, Joseph Howells, E. G. McDevitt, I. C. Teague and J. T. Teague also have been in practice there. At present the homœopathic physicians there are Drs. Joseph M. Bulla, T. H. Davis, Frank H. Dunham, Elmer B. Gros-

venor, Minnie E. Hervey, Donald B. Holloway and William W. Zimmerman.

Dr. Potter located at Cambridge in 1862, remained there a short time and went to Terre Haute. Dr. William Carnahan succeeded him, but in 1875 went to Hamilton, Ohio. Dr. Jacob H. Borger, a student of Dr. Carnahan, took Carnahan's practice. Drs. Steddom and Wright have practiced there.

The homœopathic practitioners in Indiana in 1857 were as follows: Aurora, Dr. Schmidt; Bristol, Dr. L. Dornbergh; Deep River, Dr. Martin; Evansville, Dr. E. J. Ehrmann; Fort Wayne, Drs. G. W. Bowen, T. H. Gotsch; Indianapolis, Drs. K. Hornberg, G. W. Shaw, A. S. Wright; Lafayette, Dr. J. Weaver; Laporte, Drs. G. S. Hill, Karr and Plympton; Madison, Drs. Ennis and J. B. Hutchinson; New Albany, Dr. G. D. Stewart; New Harmony, Dr. D. O. Owen; Richmond, Dr. O. P. Baer; South Bend, Dr. N. Miller; Terre Haute, Dr. I. Potter.

Fort Wayne had a homœopathic practitioner in 1847, in the person of Dr. Collins. Dr. P. W. Leonard settled there in 1851 and Dr. George W. Bowen in 1852. Dr. Leonard practiced there for many years. Dr. Bowen graduated from a homœopathic college in Cleveland in 1852, having been a student of Dr. D. S. Smith of Chicago. He has long been a well known exponent of homœopathy in Wayne county, and is still in practice in Fort Wayne.

In 1857 Drs. Bowen and Gotsch had the field. In 1869 Drs. Bowen, John Frietzche and P. W. Leonard were there, and in 1877 Drs. M. F. Green, H. Myers and A. C. Williams had joined them. Drs. M. F. Green, Ella F. Harris, Christian Martz, Henry G. Merz, Arthur L. Mikesell, George A. Ross, John A. Stutz, A. L. Wilson, Carina B. Banning, Edmund P. Banning, Isaac E. Morris, George A. Ross and S. F. Sutton are also to be mentioned among those who have practiced at Fort Wayne.

In 1865 Dr. Chase located in Muncie. In 1867 Dr. J. A. Compton, a graduate of Cleveland homœopathic college, settled there, and removed to Indianapolis in 1873. Dr. E. Beckwith located in Muncie in 1873. Drs. Casper L. Bacon, Harry H. Baker, William A. Egbert, Seth G. Hastings, John S. Martin, Arthur J. Phinney, J. Edward Wallace, Emma A. Whitney, William D. Whitney, A. H. Hastings and W. Owen have practiced there.

The father of homœopathy in Floyd county was Dr. David G. Stewart, who began practice in New Albany, July 1, 1843. Dr. Stewart said: "I began to practice medicine in the year 1824. I passed an examination by a legal medical board of the medical society at Vincennes, Knox county, Indiana, in 1831, and received a diploma. The Western Homœopathic College of Medicine conferred on me an honorary degree at Cleveland, in 1851."

There were several homœopathic physicians located in New Albany between 1843 and 1846, but none permanently. In 1856 Dr. Theodore Meurer settled and remained there. In 1868 Dr. William L. Breyfogle located there but after two years went to Louisville, Ky. In 1868 Dr. L. W. Carpenter, and in 1875 Dr. A. McNeill located in New Albany. Drs. W. F. LeFavre, R. S. Brigham, John H. Baldwin, G. Oscar Erni, Louis D. Levi, H. J. Needham, Carrie M. Reis and Edwin A. Sevringhaus also practiced there.

In Clark county Dr. H. N. Holland introduced homœopathy into Jeffersonville in 1855. Dr. Holland had been practicing allopathy since 1849, but in 1855 investigated the claims of the new medical method and adopted it. He was born in Chemung, N. Y., November 10, 1807; studied at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati; commenced the practice of medicine in Scott

county, Indiana, in 1837; removed to Jeffersonville in 1848, and the next year graduated from the Louisville Medical College. Drs. J. H. Holland (son of N. H. Holland), J. Loomis, Sarah C. Jackson, George W. Lampton, Solomon H. Secoy and John H. Baldwin have also been in practice in Clark county.

Homœopathy was introduced into Wabash county in 1859 by Dr. Thomas C. Hunter, formerly of Ohio, who practiced in Wabash one year and then returned to Ohio. After that for a time there was no homœopathic physician in Wabash. One Dr. Jones conducted a water cure establishment a mile from there, in which the medication was homœopathic. In 1865 Dr. Jeremiah W. Stewart, who had been a student of Dr. Hunter and who had been in practice in Henry county, Ohio, returned to Wabash and commenced practice. In 1869, while there were in Wabash county about twenty-five allopaths, there were but two homœopaths, Drs. Stewart and Dedrich.

Dr. C. E. Rutherford was the pioneer in Peru, Miami county, about 1862. Dr. Moses H. Waters, a graduate from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, commenced practice in Peru about 1865. In 1868 he located at Terre Haute.

Dr. Freese was the first to practice homœopathy in Warsaw, Kosciusko county, locating there about 1854 or 1855. Dr. Seizer practiced there about 1866-68. Drs. Saunders and Ramsey practiced in Logansport, Cass county, commencing in 1861 or 1862.

Homœopathy was introduced into Evansville, Vanderburg county, by a German Methodist minister whose name was Barenburgh. He was followed by Dr. Ernest J. Ehrmann, who was born in Germany in 1819. His father was a physician who followed the allopathic practice many years. He came to America in 1823, locating in York county, Pa., being the first to introduce homœopathy into that county. Young Ehrmann studied with his father five years and in 1844 located for practice in Liverpool, York county. In 1851 he attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, and then removed to Reitzville, introducing homœopathy there. In 1852 he went to Evansville, Ind., where he established a good practice. In 1865 Dr. L. S. Herr located in Evansville. In 1866 Dr. Fielding L. Davis located there. In 1868 Dr. R. H. McFarland went there from Paducah, Ky. About 1860 Dr. Theodore Shultz established himself in Evansville. His practice was largely among the German population.

The following letter written by Dr. R. H. Sears was published in the July, 1851, number of the Cincinnati "Journal of Homœopathy."

"Point Commerce, Ind., June 16, 1851.

"Gentlemen: I practiced medicine for four years on the old system. I attended lectures at St. Louis, Mo., and left college filled with prejudice, not only against homœopathy, but everything liberal. I took the *ipse dixit* of the professors as law in the premises, that homœopathy was a humbug and nothing else. Consequently I did not investigate it for myself but plodded my way amidst the mazes of allopathic darkness for four years. At length, becoming disgusted with the uncertainty of such means for the relief of suffering humanity, I pondered in my mind whether, after all, my sapient professors might not be mistaken; whether there might not be a better system than the 'old,' 'regular,' 'legitimate' system; whether, indeed, homœopathy was not *the* system.

"When I saw a homœopathic chair announced in the Eclectic school I

determined to attend and hear for myself what these two systems had to offer. The result was that I became a convert to homœopathy and have practiced it with the most gratifying success."

As early as 1851 Dr. James B. Hutchinson settled in Madison, Jefferson county. He had graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1837, and located in Cincinnati. In 1846 he investigated and adopted homœopathy, and began its practice. Dr. Alice B. Stockham began the practice of homœopathy at Lafayette, Tippecanoe county, in 1856. She was a graduate from the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College in 1854. Her husband, Dr. G. H. Stockham, also practiced in Lafayette. In 1869 they removed to Leavenworth, Kansas.

Physicians who practiced homœopathy in Indiana between the years 1840 and 1860. The character \* indicates that the practitioner was a convert to homœopathy. The character x indicates that practice was begun before the year noted.

1847	Austin, James	Richmond	1857	Karr, —	x Laporte
1848	Baer, Oliver P.	* Richmond	1851	Leonard, P. W.	Fort Wayne
1855	Burnham, N. G.	Indianapolis	1856	Meurer, Theodore	New Albany
1852	Bowen, George W.	Fort Wayne	1857	Martin, Dr.	x Deep River
1857	Boyd, James T.	* Indianapolis	1854	Minier, Dr.	Richmond
....	Bruce, J. E.		1857	Miller, N.	x South Bend
1847	Collins, Dr.	Fort Wayne	1857	Owen, D. O.	x New Harmony
1840	Coe, Isaac	* Indianapolis	1857	Plympton, Dr.	x Laporte
1858	Corliss, C. T.	Indianapolis	1857	Potter, L.	x Cambridge
1853	Cuscaden, Dr.	Richmond	1862	Rutherford, C. E.	Peru
1855	Davis, T. H.	Richmond	1857	Schmidt, —	x Aurora
1857	Dornbergh, L.	x Bristol	1850	Sears, R. H.	* Point Commerce
1857	Ennis, Dr.	x Madison	1856	Shard, —	Indianapolis
1852	Ehrmann, Ernest J.	Evansville	1857	Shaw, G. W.	x Indianapolis
1859	Eggert, Wm. A.	* Indianapolis	1843	Stewart, Jeremiah W.	Wabash
1840	Frietzsche, John	Fort Wayne	1843	Stewart, D. G.	* New Albany
1854	Freese, Dr.	Warsaw	1848	Steemm, C. W.	Richmond
1859	Garrettson, Joseph	Richmond	1850	Stockham, G. H.	* Lafayette
1857	Gotsch, T. H.	x Fort Wayne	1856	Stockham, Alice B.	* Lafayette
1855	Holland, H. N.	* Jeffersonville	1847	Van Buren, Dr.	Indianapolis
1857	Hornberg, K.	Indianapolis	1850	Wright, A. S.	Indianapolis
1857	Hill, G. S.	x Laporte	1857	Weaver, J.	x Lafayette
1859	Hunter, Thomas C.	Wabash	1857	Weaver, Dr.	x Lafayette
1846	Hutchinson, J. B.	* Madison			



## CHAPTER XXI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MAINE.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Early Homœopathy in the Pine Tree State—Characteristics of the Early Practitioners—The State and Other Medical Societies—Sandicky, the Itinerant Homœopath—His Converts and Followers—List of Early Practitioners.

In the year 1840 homœopathy was introduced in three states: Indiana, New Hampshire and Maine, and while in New Hampshire the medical department of Dartmouth College and in Maine the Bowdoin Medical School were respectively situated, in each of these states the growth of the new system was exceedingly rapid. In the ten years from 1840 to 1850 homœopathy was planted in the towns of Bath, Portland, Belfast, Bangor, Brooks, Vassalboro, Auburn, China, Augusta, Gardiner and Kennebunkport, and the men who became its best exemplars and most able defenders had been practitioners of the old school. Maine was represented at the first meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844 by Drs. Albus Rea, Eliphalet Clark and John Merrill of Portland, and they were appointed to perform the duty of censors of one of the six boards created by the institute for the examination of candidates for membership.

During the first ten years of life of homœopathy in the state, the increase in the number of its practitioners was remarkable, especially when we consider the comparatively undeveloped condition of the homœopathic system at that time, and the further fact that it had no school of medical instruction in the country. Again, nearly all these old pioneers in the state had been converted from the allopathic school, and few indeed of them were induced to take up the new practice until its merits had been fully tested and proved. As in New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and other states, the methods of medical treatment during the cholera epidemic of 1849 brought homœopathy into prominent view in Maine, and its practitioners there as elsewhere were able to report far better results in the use of attenuated medicines than could be shown by the allopaths with their so-called "heroic doses." This difference was particularly noticeable in Bangor and that vicinity, where the ravages of the disease were very severe. Again, during the series of epidemics of diphtheria which ravaged the state about 1860 the homœopathic physicians scored signal success over their less modest brethren of the old school in the treatment of those afflicted with that disease. As was the success then, so was it afterward, and so it is even at the present day.

An idea of the growth of homœopathy in the state may be obtained in the statement that in 1850 there were twenty of its practitioners in Maine, and in 1860 the number had increased to thirty-five; in 1870 to forty-five; in 1880 to seventy-five; in 1890 to one hundred; and in the year 1904 there were in practice in the state ninety-five homœopathic physicians and surgeons.

## MAINE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

As early as 1866 the homœopathic physicians living in the valley of the Kennebec river formed the Central Homœopathic Medical Association of Maine, the meetings of which were held quarterly in different towns. It is said that this society was the result of a conversation between Drs. Bell and Thompson of Augusta. Soon afterward a call was issued and on August 22, 1866, the society was organized in Augusta, with officers as follows: Dr. William E. Payne of Bath, president; Dr. Herbert C. Bradford of Lewistown, vice-president; Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer of Waterville, treasurer; Dr. James B. Bell of Augusta, secretary. After July 14, 1868, the society met



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semi-annually. Soon after the organization of the state society the older body lost its identity.

The Maine Homœopathic Medical Society was formed from the society just mentioned at a meeting held in Augusta, January 15, 1867, and was incorporated May 23 following. Its first officers were Dr. William E. Payne of Bath, president; Drs. C. H. Burr of Portland and Hosea B. Eaton of Rockport, vice-presidents; Dr. N. G. H. Pulsifer of Waterville, recording secretary; Dr. J. B. Bell of Augusta, corresponding secretary; Drs. Eliphalet Clark of Portland, George P. Jeffords of Bangor, Richmond Bradford of Auburn, Moses R. Pulsifer of Ellsworth and M. S. Briry of Bath, censors. This society is still in existence, and meets annually in June in different towns; membership in 1903, sixty-six. Transactions have been published annually

since 1887. The number for 1892 contains a complete history of homœopathy in Maine, being the president's address at the quarter-centennial celebration of the society's existence.

## REMINISCENCES.

The history of homœopathy in Maine naturally belongs to what is conveniently termed the second epoch of homœopathy in America. The first practitioner of the system in the state was Dr. D. F. Sandicky, a Polish physician who visited several towns, practicing in each a short time and not locating permanently. The honor of pioneership, however, is generally accorded to Dr. William E. Payne, who came to Bath in 1840 and found Sandicky in practice there. In speaking of his intercourse with the itinerant, who really converted Dr. Payne to homœopathy, the latter said: "I found him intelligent, and as the reserve from professional antagonism wore away our conversation turned to the subject of medicine. A concise presentation of homœopathy showed that I had, through misrepresentation, misapprehended its principles; and I felt a growing desire to know something more of the system of which I had up to this time, entertained so mean an opinion. I therefore gladly accepted the doctor's proposition to loan me the *Organon of Homœopathic Medicine*; and well do I remember with what impatience I looked forward to an opportunity to read it. After the labors of the day were over, I retired to my sleeping apartment, locked the door, and sat down to its perusal. In running rapidly through the introductory chapter I became intensely interested; for light was thrown upon certain incidents that had occurred in the course of my practice which I had in vain endeavoured to comprehend and explain. Here, I thought, is enunciated a principle, which, if true in practice will take the place of all the theorizings and speculations of the schools." Dr. Payne determined to take no man's word regarding the truth of Hahnemann's statements, but to test it carefully, and as a result the 16th day of October, 1840, he made his first prescription in accordance with the law of similars.

When Dr. Payne proclaimed himself a believer in homœopathy he was ridiculed and misrepresented by his former colleagues, but he kept his patients and afterward declared that the notoriety given the matter by his villifiers was of great benefit to the cause and to his practice. For twenty years after this he was the only homœopathic practitioner in Bath. Dr. Sandicky, his teacher, remained but a few weeks in Bath, going from there to Portland in the latter part of November, 1840. In 1856 Dr. Milton S. Briry, an allopath who had located in Bath the year before, became interested in homœopathy and placed himself under the instruction of Dr. Payne. After careful investigation he gave up his allopathic practice and became an earnest exponent of the new system in Bath, where he lived many years.

Drs. Payne and Briry held the field until 1868, when Dr. Payne's son, Dr. Fred W. Payne, a graduate from the Harvard Medical School and the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania (also having spent some months in study abroad) entered into partnership with his father. In 1877 the cause was strengthened in Bath by the advent of Dr. Levi S. Kimball, who had just graduated from the Boston University School of Medicine. Since that time Drs. E. P. Roche, James W. Savage, A. K. Gilmore, Percy W. Roberts, C. Frederick Curtis and Charles D. McDonald have also been practitioners in Bath.

As has been stated, Dr. Sandicky in the latter part of 1840 removed from Bath to Portland. He was not long in that city before his earnest missionary work brought forth results. Among the allopathic physicians there were three who had been for some time in practice and who held the esteem of the community, Drs. Eliphalet Clark, Albert Rea and John Merrill. They became interested in the medical propaganda of the wandering Sandicky and it was probably about the same time that they began the practice of homœopathy. This was in the year 1841. Dr. Payne says of this that he does not know who was the first to adopt the system, but that Dr. Merrill always claimed that honor. Dr. Payne writes: "In the winter of 1841 I first became cognizant of the fact that Drs. Clark and Merrill were engaged in the



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practice. In the latter part of that winter I visited them in Portland, and in return was visited by Dr. Merrill at Bath. Meeting and taking by the hand a professional brother in these early days of homœopathy was an occasion of extreme pleasure. It was like meeting an old and long absent friend."

It is said that Dr. Rhea was converted by Dr. Clark, but it was the influence of Dr. Sandicky that resulted in the introduction of the law of similia in the two widely separated towns of Bath and Portland.

Another of the notable pioneers of Portland was Dr. Moses Dodge, an allopathic physician who while on a tour in search of a place to locate stopped



for a few days at Portland. During this visit his son was taken sick with croup, and after vainly trying the regular remedies of which he knew, without any result, he was persuaded by friends to call in Dr. Clark and try homœopathy. The effect was so marked that Dr. Dodge gave the matter a thorough investigation, and this induced him to remain in Portland and practice under the new system. He became one of the leading physicians of that city and lived there the rest of his life.

In 1848 Dr. Rufus Shackford located in Portland. He had graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1845, and practiced for three years in Lowell, Mass.

In 1850 Dr. James Merrill Cummings, who had been the preceptor of Dr. Shackford, after practicing in several towns in Massachusetts, was induced to settle in Portland.

Dr. Charles Hartwell Burr opened a dental office in Portland in 1851, but in 1857 decided to study medicine. He graduated at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1859, and in the same year he married the daughter of Dr. Rea. He became one of the notable practitioners of homœopathy in Maine.

The following homœopathic physicians have been at different periods practitioners in Portland: Drs. George A. Clark, R. L. Dodge, Silas E. Sylvester, Greenleaf P. Thompson, Mrs. Annie G. C. Ohler, John T. Palmer, M. C. Pingree, E. F. Vose, George P. Wesselhoeft, J. W. Whidden, Luther A. Brown, Francis D. Coleman, Rudolph L. Dodge, Leslie C. Jewell, and Samuel Worcester.

In the autumn of 1843 Dr. John Payne, an allopath then residing temporarily at Northport, became interested in homœopathy through the influence of Dr. William E. Payne. After making a trial of the remedies he went to Belfast in February, 1844, and renouncing the old practice which he had followed for fifteen years, devoted himself to the new method. He remained in Belfast until his death, October 8, 1857. His son, Dr. Lycurgus V. Payne, who died in 1853, was associated with him from 1846 to 1849. It was through the influence of Dr. John Payne that Dr. Jacob Roberts, of Brooks, another old school physician of many years' experience, was induced to adopt homœopathy. The successor of Dr. Payne at Belfast was Dr. David P. Flanders, who located there in 1858. Dr. J. A. Savage also practiced there.

In 1843 Dr. Snell, of Bangor, sought to practice homœopathy in that city with a domestic book and a box of medicines. In July, 1844, Dr. William Gallup removed from Concord, Mass., to Bangor, where he announced himself a homœopathic physician. While in practice in Concord in 1839 he met a lady who had been subject to severe attacks of enteralgia and had not been able to obtain relief from allopathic treatment. She told Dr. Gallup of the very satisfactory results experienced from the use of homœopathic remedies and he was by this interview led to investigate the matter for himself. After some difficulty he obtained a few books, subscribed for the "Homœopathic Examiner," then published in New York, secured a copy of the *Organon* and began to experiment in his treatment. He was soon converted, and after he located in Bangor he practiced nothing but the most rigid homœopathy. From 1844 to 1849 Dr. Gallup was the only practitioner of homœopathy in Bangor, but in the spring of 1849 Dr. James H. Payne removed there from Montville. Drs. Gallup and Payne remained alone in Bangor until the autumn of 1854, when Dr. James H. P. Frost opened an office there, being followed in

1855 by Dr. George Kellogg, who removed two years later to New York state.

In December, 1860, Dr. George P. Jefferds took the place of Dr. Payne. He had previously been located at Kennebunkport, where he had been practicing homœopathy since 1850. His attention had been drawn to that system by Dr. Hoffendahl of Boston. In 1865 Dr. Frost went to Philadelphia and was succeeded in Bangor by Dr. John M. Blaisdell. Dr. Herbert C. Bradford also practiced in Bangor for a short time about 1857. Dr. John M. Prilay went there in 1885, having graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia the same year; Dr. Henry Clark Jefferds graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1885 and located in Bangor, where he remained until 1889, when he went to Oregon. Dr. William F. Shepard settled there in 1875. Dr. William E. Fellows went there in 1890. In 1899 Dr. Byron D. Spencer was located in Bangor.

In 1844 Dr. Jacob Roberts, of Brooks, who had been engaged in allopathic practice for forty years, became a convert to homœopathy. His grandson, F. A. Roberts (then a child but afterward a homœopathic physician), was suffering from whooping cough. Dr. Roberts had tried in vain to aid his afflicted grandson. At last he went to Dr. Payne and told him about the case and within twenty-four hours after Dr. Payne's homœopathic prescription the child was better. After this Dr. Roberts investigated homœopathy and in 1846 removed to Vassalboro, introducing the system in that town. He remained there until his death in March, 1856. Dr. Roberts was born in Brookfield, Maine, in 1784.

Dr. J. H. Barrows was an early practitioner of homœopathy in Vassalboro, where he remained until 1865. Later on he went to Gardiner, a few miles away, and resided there until his death, June 20, 1870. Dr. Rufus R. Williams in 1858 introduced homœopathy in Clinton, where he remained until 1863, and then went to North Vassalboro. Later he removed to Gardiner, practicing there until 1875, when illness compelled him to seek a southern climate. He died in Malvern, Arkansas, March 25, 1875.

Dr. Francis A. Roberts commenced practice in China in February, 1861. The next year he went to Vassalboro and took up the study of homœopathy with Dr. Barrows. In September of the same year he returned to China, where he practiced until 1865 and then located in North Vassalboro, taking Dr. Barrows' practice while the latter went to Gardiner. In 1883 Dr. Roberts removed to Waterville, where he remained until his death, May 26, 1892.

Drs. J. Donnell Young, Thomas M. Dillingham, Gertrude E. Heath, Huldah McA. Potter and Alanson T. Schuman have practiced in Gardiner. Drs. Daniel C. Perkins, M. K. Dwinell and Ralph H. Pulsifer have practiced in Vassalboro.

In 1845 an important addition was made to the ranks of homœopathy by the conversion of Dr. Richmond Bradford of Auburn. He was a member of the Bowdoin "banner class" of 1825, among whose members were Longfellow, Hawthorne, John S. C. Abbott, George B. Cheever and Jonathan Cilley. He graduated in medicine from the Maine Medical School in 1829. After practicing allopathy for fifteen years he became a convert to homœopathy, abandoning the old practice in September, 1845. He attended a course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and returned to Maine to practice. He influenced many to believe in homœopathy, including an old allopathic medical friend, Dr. Calvin Gorham, and was a power for the principles of Hahnemann in that part of the state for many

years. He was identified with the history of homœopathy in Auburn and the neighboring city of Lewiston. He died December 21, 1874, and was succeeded by his son, Dr. Herbert C. Bradford, who studied with his father, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856, and then located in Lewiston.

Drs. David N. Skinner, Mary W. Bates Stevens, Ward J. Renwick and Alfred Salls have practiced in Auburn. In Lewiston Drs. Robert L. Dana, W. S. Howe, H. N. Parker, N. E. Parker, Aurelia Springer, Arthur D. Bowman and Austin L. Harvey have been located and in practice.

In 1847 or 1848, at the suggestion of Dr. Jonathan Roberts, Dr. William B. Chamberlain introduced homœopathy to the people of China. He re-



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mained there, however, only a short time. He was a graduate of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1854.

Dr. Green introduced homœopathy in Augusta in 1847, but the first real practitioner there was Dr. Shadrach M. Cate, who located in that city in 1850. He had graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland in 1851. He remained in Augusta until 1860, when he went to Salem, Mass. His place was taken by Dr. Danforth Whiting, who for several years previously had been associated with him. In 1865 Dr. William L. Thompson took the practice of Dr. Whiting. In 1861 Dr. James Batchelder Bell located at Augusta and remained there until 1880, when he went

to Boston. Dr. Bell made for himself in Maine a most enviable reputation as a surgeon and careful prescriber.

In 1874 Dr. Thomas M. Dillingham went to Augusta, remaining there for five years in partnership with Dr. Bell. In 1882 Dr. Nancy T. Williams settled in Augusta. To Dr. Williams is due the honor of having been the largest single contributor to the Hahnemann monument in Washington, D. C., her gifts for that purpose amounting to \$4,510. At present the homœopathic field in Augusta is occupied by Drs. W. Scott Hall and William S. Thompson.

Homœopathy was introduced in Gardiner by Dr. W. F. Jackson in April, 1849. Previous to that time a clergyman named Howard had practiced as far back as 1843. About 1853 Dr. Jackson went to Roxbury, Mass., and Dr. F. N. Palmer succeeded him. Dr. George P. Jefferds introduced homœopathy in Kennebunkport in 1849, and Dr. B. H. Batchelder located the same year at Montville.

In 1850 Dr. Greenfield P. Thompson introduced homœopathy in Yarmouth, and Dr. Moses R. Pulsifer in Ellsworth, each of these physicians having previously been engaged in allopathic practice. In 1872 Dr. Olin M. Drake located in Ellsworth. Drs. Walter M. Haines, Atwater L. Douglass, James T. McDonald and Harry W. Osgood have practiced in Ellsworth. Dr. James C. Gannett located in Yarmouth in 1878.

A Rev. Mr. Hill introduced the system in Winthrop. He was followed by Dr. F. N. Palmer, who soon went to Gardiner. In 1857 Dr. Charles A. Cochran located in Winthrop. In 1858 Dr. Mitchell went to Calais and later that field was occupied by Dr. D. E. Seymour, who went there in 1862.

In 1862 Dr. Nathan G. H. Pulsifer introduced homœopathy in Waterville. In 1883 Dr. F. A. Roberts located there, and in 1887 Dr. W. M. Pulsifer was there for a short time. In 1887 Dr. Maurice K. Dwinell went there, and about that time Dr. Joseph H. Knox went from Bangor to Waterville.

In Rockland Dr. J. M. Blaisdell was the pioneer in 1862. In Damariscotta the same year Dr. J. P. Paine introduced the practice. Dr. Joseph M. King is in practice there at the present time.

Richmond and Rockport (Camden) were the only new points in Maine in which homœopathy was introduced in 1854. Dr. J. D. Young was the pioneer in Richmond and Dr. Hosea B. Eaton in Rockport. In 1857 Dr. David S. Richards went to Richmond, remaining there permanently.

In 1856 Dr. Herbert C. Bradford introduced homœopathy in Lewiston. Dr. J. O. Moore in Saco, and Dr. Edward W. Morton in Kennebunk.

Dr. T. S. Goodwin opened an office in Skowhegan in 1857, and the next year Dr. J. H. Hamilton went there, remaining two years. Dr. Goodwin remained until 1865 and was succeeded in the next year by Dr. Sumner H. Boynton. He left in 1867. In April, 1869, Dr. Thomas L. Bradford graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania and located at Skowhegan, where he remained until the spring of 1877 and then removed to Philadelphia, his present residence. In 1874 Dr. Winfield S. Wright practiced in Skowhegan for a few months. Dr. Fellows continued in practice there until 1890, when he went to Bangor. Dr. Cora M. Johnson located at Skowhegan in 1883. Dr. Samuel G. Sewell went to Skowhegan in 1882 or 1883. Drs. William M. Pulsifer and Johnson are now located there.

Homœopathy was introduced in Farmington in 1861 by Dr. W. H. Ham-



ilton. In 1863 Dr. O. W. True located there. Drs. F. O. Lyford, William Randall and Mary F. Cushman have practiced in Farmington.

In 1862 Dr. J. W. Savage opened an office in East Wiscasset. In 1866 Dr. S. E. Hartwell located in Strong. Dr. B. L. Dresser located at Searsport about 1866. Later Dr. William R. Knowles went there.

Dr. William E. Payne was born in Unity, Kennebec county, November 15, 1815. He graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1838 and located in Bath. In September, 1840, he embraced homœopathy. He was prominent both in the councils of his professional brethren in the state and in the American Institute of Homœopathy. He was active and emeritus professor in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, Boston University, and the



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New York Homœopathic Medical College. He was one of the editors of the "North American Journal of Homœopathy," and was honorary member of several state societies. He was several times connected with the city government in Bath, traveled extensively in Europe, and may be considered the father of homœopathy in Maine. He died in Bath, May 9, 1877.

Dr. James Batchelder Bell was born in Monson, Piscataquis county, February 21, 1838. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1859, passed the following year in the hospitals of Vienna, and in 1861 located in Augusta, remaining there until 1880, when he went to Boston, Mass., where he became associated with Dr. William P. Wesselhoeft. He is still in practice in Boston.

Dr. Eliphalet Clark was born in Strong, Maine, in 1801. He attended medical lectures at the Bowdoin Medical School and graduated from there in 1824. He began practice in Wilton, but in 1830 removed to Portland, where he built up a large business. He died in Portland, June 8, 1883.

Dr. John Merrill was born in Conway, N. H., in 1782; attended Phillips (Exeter) Academy; graduated from Harvard College in 1804; studied medicine with Dr. John Warren, and graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1807. He then located in Portland and began the practice of homœopathy in 1841. He died there, June 7, 1855.

Dr. Richmond Bradford was born in Turner, Me., in 1801; graduated from Bowdoin College in 1825; in medicine from the same institution in 1829, and located in Turner. In 1835 he went to Auburn, being the only physician there and the adjoining town of Lewiston. He adopted homœopathy in 1845. He died in Auburn, December 21, 1874.

Dr. George P. Jefferds was born at Kennebunkport, May 7, 1816; graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1845; located in his native place and remained there until 1860. In 1849 he became a homœopathist.

Dr. Milton S. Briry was born in Bowdoin, May 17, 1825; graduated from the Maine Medical School in 1853, and settled in Bath; adopted homœopathy in 1855; died in Bath, August 2, 1899.

Dr. Albert Rea was born in Windham, Cumberland county, Me., in 1795; graduated from the Harvard Medical School in 1819, and in 1820 settled in Portland. He became a convert in 1841. He died in Portland, October 14, 1848.

Dr. James Merrill Cummings was born in Boston, Mass., July 27, 1810; graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School, and located in Calais, Me.; removed to Nashua, N. H., and from there to Cairo, Ill.; returned east and settled in Groton, Mass.; remained there until 1846, and then went to Salem; adopted homœopathy in 1844; died in Portland, July 20, 1883.

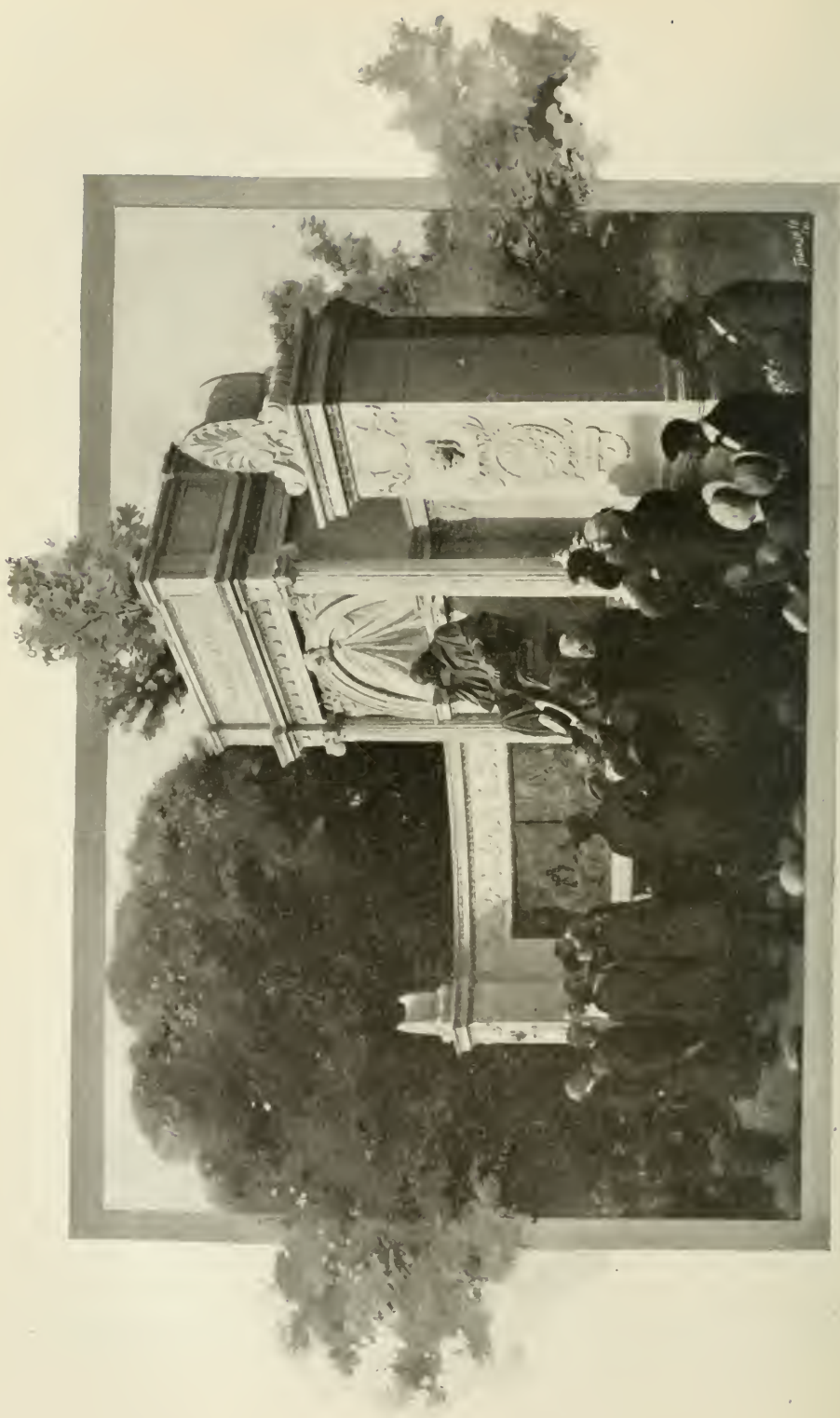
Dr. Moses Dodge was born in Sedgewick, Me., March 9, 1812; graduated from the Bowdoin Medical School in 1838, and commenced the practice of medicine at Sedgewick. In 1846, desiring a larger field, he started westward and located at Portland, Oregon. He died there, October 18, 1879.

Homœopathic physicians in Maine previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1849 Batchelder, B. H. \* Montville  
1857 Barrows, J. H. x North Vassalboro  
1859 Bell, James B. Augusta  
1845 Bradford, Richmond \* Auburn  
1856 Bradford, Herbert C. Lewiston  
1859 Briry, Milton H. \* Bath  
1857 Brown, E. W. x Portland  
1859 Burr, Charles H. Portland  
1845 Cate, Shadrach M. Augusta  
1847 Chamberlain, William B. China  
1840 Clark, Eliphalet \* Portland  
1856 Cochran, Charles A. Winthrop  
1844 Cummings, James M. \* Portland  
1857 Currier, Dr. x Readfield

1845 Dodge, Moses \* Portland  
1854 Eaton, Hosea B. \* Rockport  
1857 Flanders, David P. Belfast  
1850 Frost, James H. P. Bangor  
1840 Gallup, William \* Bangor  
1857 Goodwin, T. S. Skowhegan  
1847 Green, Dr. Augusta  
1855 Hill, Rev. Mr. Winthrop  
1858 Hamilton, J. H. Skowhegan  
1849 Jackson, W. F. Gardiner  
1849 Jefferds, Geo. P. \* Kennebunkport  
1852 Kellogg, Edwin Merritt Bangor  
1841 Merrill, John \* Portland  
1857 Morton, E. W. x Kennebunk

- |      |                        |      |            |      |                      |   |               |
|------|------------------------|------|------------|------|----------------------|---|---------------|
| 1849 | Moore, James           | Otis | Saco       | 1861 | Roberts, F. A.       | * | China         |
| 1858 | Mitchell, Dr.          |      |            | 1844 | Roberts, Jacob       | * | Brooks        |
| 1857 | Mulvey, B. C.          | x    | Saco       | 1840 | Sandicky, D. F.      |   | Bath—Portland |
| 1853 | Palmer, F. N.          |      | Gardiner   | 1858 | Seymour, D. E.       |   | Calais        |
| 1843 | Payne, John            | *    | Belfast    | 1845 | Shackford, Rufus     |   | Portland      |
| 1840 | Payne, William E.      | *    | Bath       | 1843 | Snell, Dr.           | * | Bangor        |
| 1846 | Payne, Lycurgus V.     |      | Belfast    | 1850 | Thompson, G. P.      | * | Yarmouth      |
| 1851 | Pulsifer, Nathan G. H. | *    | Waterville | 1857 | Thompson, William L. |   | Augusta       |
| 1850 | Pulsifer, Moses R.     | *    | Ellsworth  | .... | Whiting, Danforth    |   | Augusta       |
| 1857 | Putnam, James T.       | x    | York       | 1858 | Williams, R. R.      |   | Clinton       |
| 1840 | Rea, Albert            | *    | Portland   | 1854 | Young, J. D.         |   | Richmond      |
| 1857 | Richards, D. S.        | *    | Richmond   |      |                      |   |               |



Presentation of the Hahnemann Monument to the United States Government.



## CHAPTER XXII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Brief Allusion to the Hahnemann Monument—Ceremonies of the Unveiling—The Washington Convention—Homœopathic Societies and Hospitals—Dr. John Piper, the First Homœopathic Physician in the District of Columbia—Reminiscences and List of Early Practitioners.

"We give into your keeping this testimonial of our recognition of one of the world's most pronounced benefactors. Take it under the national protection; guard it as the cherished object of millions of our people."

These words were spoken by Dr. Charles Edgar Walton, of Cincinnati, in his official capacity as president of the American Institute of Homœopathy to Col. Theodore A. Bingham, superintendent of public buildings and grounds in the District of Columbia, on the occasion of the national convention of the American Institute of Homœopathy in the city of Washington during the week beginning June 19, 1900.

The annual convention of the institute in 1900 was held in the capitol city for the complete fulfillment of a special object, the accomplishment of which in all its details had engaged the attention of that body for several years, and now had attained fruition. The occasion was that of the formal unveiling and presentation of the Hahnemann monument, and its presentation to the national government through the custodian of the public properties.

This event alone was sufficient to give the District of Columbia unusual prominence in the annals of homœopathy in America; an importance which overshadowed all else besides in the history of the Hahnemannian school of medicine in the region in question, even from the time when Dr. John Piper graduated from the allopathic University of Maryland, fell under the influence of that worthy pioneer of Baltimore—Dr. Felix McManus—and was by him proselyted to the teachings of Hahnemann. On this subject, however, more will be said in a later part of this chapter.

The exercises at the unveiling and presentation were presided over by Dr. J. B. Gregg Custis, of Washington, who called the assemblage to order and then said:

"We are gathered together upon an occasion which in some of its aspects is solemn, in some glorious, in all momentous. Solemn, because we have assumed the responsibility of setting as an ideal for the twentieth century a character to whom a memorial constituting the greatest testimonial ever received by any in the walks of life followed by our confrere, Samuel Hahnemann, we are now about to dedicate.

"Glorious, because it represents a completed work, conceived in Washington, nurtured by the American Institute of Homœopathy, and made possible by the liberality of the adherents and patrons of the school founded by him, in whose honor this grand work of art and architecture is erected.

"Momentous, because it places in bold relief the fact that truth, represented simply by a thought, can, in so short a time, in a country whose motto is freedom, reach its



Presentation, by Dr. Charles E. Walton.



Ode to Hahnemann, by Dr. Wm. Tod Helmuth.

highest development. This monument is erected in the hope that from it, as a center, truth may be spread, which will result in the lessening of suffering, and the increased usefulness of mankind."

Following Dr. Custis's address, and the invocation of Rev. B. F. Belinger, the monument was formally presented to the American Institute of Homœopathy by Dr. James H. McClelland of Pittsburg, chairman of the monument committee, who said:

"Eight years ago at a meeting of the American Institute of Homœopathy in this city this committee was charged with the extra professional duty of erecting a monument which should be a suitable memorial to the man whom we wish to honor and be commensurate with the dignity of the body we have the honor to represent. Your committee, after many failures, finally secured a design which it feels sure will meet the approval of our parent body and all those who love the beautiful in art as well as that which represents a great and noble idea. We are indebted for this beautiful sculpture to an American—Mr. Charles Henry Nieuhaus—and for the exquisite architectural effects to Mr. Julius F. Harder of New York.

"Mr. President, I take pleasure in transferring to your keeping, for the time, this monument erected to the honor and glory of Samuel Hahnemann."

After the formal presentation of the monument to the institute an original ode to Hahnemann was read by Dr. William Tod Helmuth, of New York city, in which the achievements of the founder of the homœopathic school were treated at length. In presenting the monument to the government President Walton made a splendid address, and at its close turned to Col. Bingham and said the words quoted at the beginning of this chapter.

The monument is in the form of the Greek exhedra and is elliptical in plan. Four steps in front lead up to the lesser axis, at the back of which rises the superstructure. The sitting statue of Hahnemann, heroic in size, and mounted on a granite pedestal, is placed in the central portion, which is composed of four columns supporting an entablature, above which is an attica with the inscription, "Hahnemann." On the base of the pedestal is the motto, "Similia Similibus Curantur." The statue itself is the culmination of the plan of the monument. By the expression of the features and the pose of the figure it is designed to convey the characteristics of the philosopher, philanthropist and teacher, and above all the leader of a great reformation in the medical practice of his period. (D. M. C. Journal, Ap. 1900.)

The Washington convention, held during the winter of 1871, was a memorable occasion in homœopathic medical annals. It was composed of delegates from the several state medical societies, and its object was to protest against the open hostility to the school on the part of a certain prominent officer of the pension department, and, if possible, to accomplish his removal from office. The purpose of the convention was entirely successful, the obnoxious official was removed, and the integrity of the homœopathic profession was fully vindicated.

The Washington Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in the city of Washington in the District of Columbia, May 20, 1870, in pursuance of an act of congress passed April 15 of that year. Its first officers were Dr. Tullio S. Verdi, president; Dr. C. W. Sonnenschmidt, secretary; Dr. G. W. Pope, treasurer; Drs. J. Brainerd, J. T. O'Connor and S. J. Grout, censors.

The Washington Medical and Surgical Club was organized in 1866 but was not incorporated.

The National Homœopathic Hospital of Washington is the outgrowth of a movement which had its beginning in 1881 in the organization of a hos-

pital association of which Montgomery Blair was the first president. This association organized the Homœopathic Free Dispensary, which dates its history from November, 1882. Two years later steps were taken toward the erection of a hospital building, and after various attempts to maintain such an institution without an appeal to congress for aid, such action was taken and an appropriation of \$15,000 was voted in its behalf. A new hospital was built and opened February 1, 1886. The officers of the hospital association comprise a president, a vice-president from each state, a secretary, treasurer, board of trustees, and a medical staff of thirteen physicians who are members of the homœopathic medical society of the district. A nurse's school



Tullio S. Verdi, M. D.

was opened in 1893. In 1903 preparations were made for the erection of an addition to the hospital establishment, to be known as the Gardner Memorial, for which congress appropriated \$50,000.

#### REMINISCENCES.

History accords to Dr. John Piper the honor of having first carried the gospel of Hahnemann into the District of Columbia, and biographers say that the pioneer had left the University of Maryland school of medicine in 1839, bearing the diploma of that honored institution; but before he entered the district territory he came under the influence of Dr. Felix R. McManus, who made known to him the sounder philosophy of Hahne-



mann and easily persuaded him to adopt it in his practice; and thus converted and equipped with the necessities for professional work he took up his abode in the city of Washington in 1841. He died there, March 16, 1871.

During the fifteen years next following the advent of Dr. Piper the increase in number of practitioners in the district was small, being only five in 1857, and seventeen in 1870. In later years the growth of the system was more rapid, statistics showing thirty-seven practitioners of the school in the district in 1883, seventy-five in 1899, and seventy-two in 1904.

Dr. Jonas Green, who had been a practitioner of homœopathy in Philadelphia, went to Washington about 1845. His name appears in the register of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1846 as located at Washington,



Susan Ann Edson, M. D.

although in 1844 he is mentioned as dwelling in Philadelphia. Dr. Green died in 1868.

Dr. Gustavus William Pope settled in Washington in 1856. He was a native of Niagara, N. Y., graduated from the Albany Medical College in 1851, and in 1852 was assistant physician in the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Oneida. He remained there two years and during that time his attention was called to homœopathy. Despite all the opposition of his family; in which were two distinguished allopathic physicians, he continued to study the subject and test it carefully for three years. Finally he avowed his belief in it, resigned from the Oneida County Medical Society, and in 1856

went to Washington, where his ability soon secured for him a large practice. Dr. Pope for many years was one of the well known figures in Washington life. His death occurred in July, 1902.

Dr. Tullio Suzzara Verdi, a native of Italy, who had been in the Sardinian army in 1848, and in consequence had been proscribed by the Austrians, came to New York in 1857, landing in that city with but five dollars in his pocket. He there met Garibaldi, who introduced him to George Washington Greene, professor of modern languages in Brown University, in Providence. He was soon able to support himself by teaching French and Italian, and he soon gained such knowledge of English that he was able to lecture in that language upon the Italian revolution. Two years later Professor Greene resigned his



Jehu Brainerd, M. D.

office and it was tendered to Verdi. He then sent for his two brothers, and while still holding his professorship devoted his leisure hours to the study of medicine under Dr. A. Howard Okie, a homœopathic physician then located in Providence. In 1856 he graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and located in Newport, R. I., but in 1857 removed to Washington. In 1871 he was appointed a member of the only board of health of the District of Columbia created by congress, and was its secretary, and also was chairman of the sanitary commission. It was through his efforts that a charter was obtained for the Washington Homœopathic Society, with all the rights and privileges of the other older societies. He also was of in-

fluence in securing the admission of homœopathic physicians as examining surgeons for pensions. Dr. Verdi lived for many years in Washington, but in 1895, on account of failing health, decided to retire from practice and return to Italy.

In 1861, at the beginning of the war, Dr. Susan Ann Edson went to Washington to devote herself to her country's cause. She had graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1854, and afterward practiced in Cleveland and in Ashtabula, Ohio. At that time Columbia College on Meridian Hill was used as a hospital, and Dr. Edson acted as nurse there from August, 1861, to March, 1862. From there she went to the Hygeia Hospital at Fortress Monroe. She also occasionally acted as physician. She was engaged in hospital work during the entire war, after which she located as a practicing physician in Washington. She died there November 12, 1897.

Dr. Caroline Brown Winslow located in Washington in 1864. She had graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1856, and for a time practiced in Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Jehu Brainerd went to Washington and opened an office for practice in 1861. He was for many years a teacher and professor in various colleges, holding chairs of natural sciences and of chemistry. His attention was drawn to homœopathy in 1842, while living in Ohio. He was connected with the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, the Agricultural College of Ohio, and the Women's Homœopathic College of Cleveland. He died in Washington, in March, 1878.

Dr. Ciro Suzzara Verdi graduated from the New York Homœopathic College in 1861, and then located in Georgetown. He died in 1887.

Homœopathic physicians in the District of Columbia previous to 1861. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857 Appleton, H. D. x Washington  
 1842 Brainerd, Jehu Washington  
 1854 Edson, Susan Ann Washington  
 1835 Green, Jonas Washington  
 1857 Herniss, S. x Washington

1840 Piper, John R. \* Washington  
 1855 Pope, Gustavus W. \* Washington.  
 1857 Thorne, J. x Washington  
 1856 Verdi, Tullio S. Washington  
 1861 Verdi, Ciro S. Georgetown

## CHAPTER XXIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MICHIGAN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Beginnings of Homœopathy in Michigan—Early Practitioners all Converted Allopaths—Record of Medical Societies—Hall and Lamb, the Pioneers—Reminiscences and Lists of Early Practitioners.

History and tradition both accord to homœopathy in Michigan a lodgment sometime between the years 1841 and 1843, and at a time when the tide of emigration first set strongly toward the great northwest territory of which the "Wolverine" state then formed a part. Here homœopathy was introduced soon after the region in question evolved from a territory into a state of the federal union. In the years following the growth of the new system was more rapid than in many other states farther east and south, and the work of the pioneers soon spread the doctrine of Hahnemann throughout the entire region.

One of the most noticeable facts in connection with early homœopathy in Michigan was that almost every one of its pioneers was a converted allopath, an excellent practitioner and a man of influence, well equipped in every respect to battle against the cholera ravages which soon came upon the country, and also to wage battle in the war of words and argument which preceded the absolute recognition of homœopathy in the state and gave to it a separate department in the state university. This movement began in 1850 and was carried forward with varying degrees of success until a school of homœopathic medical instruction was founded in connection with that institution of learning. Drs. Thayer and Ellis, who figured conspicuously as editors and publishers of the "Michigan Journal of Homœopathy," were among the most zealous advocates of the endeavor, and from the time their journal was founded neither spared time or energy in striving for the accomplishment of the desired end.

As early as 1855 the legislature passed an act which authorized at least one professorship of homœopathy in the university, which was a gain, yet produced comparatively small results, but was the foundation of the splendid homœopathic department which in later years has accomplished grand results in the world of homœopathic medicine. This subject, however, is mentioned at greater length in another department of this work. In 1871 a private homœopathic medical college was started in Lansing, and was known as the Central Michigan Homœopathic Medical Institute, a name more formidable perhaps than the college itself, as its life continued only one session. In 1872 the Detroit Homœopathic College was established, and lived through about four years of vicissitudes; but it was a beginning of homœopathic college life in that city, a subject which is fully discussed by Dr. MacLachlan in another volume of this work.

In 1847, when the Michigan Institute of Homœopathy was first started, there were only eight practitioners of the school in the state, and the system



then had an abiding place in the towns of Adrian, Detroit, Pontiac, Ann Arbor, Dexter, Birmingham and Lyons, all in the southeastern part of the state. Ten years later, in 1858, the number of practitioners had increased to fifty-eight and the system then had been introduced in thirty-three towns. In 1870 there were two hundred and nineteen homœopathic physicians in the state, and the methods of the school were being practiced in one hundred and twenty-five towns. In 1896 there were four hundred and sixty, and in 1904 five hundred and one practitioners in Michigan, of whom eighty were in Detroit, thirty in Grand Rapids, nineteen in Ann Arbor, eleven in Battle Creek, with one or more in every other settled town in the state.

From 1859 to 1864 and from 1872 to 1876 homœopathic treatment was



W. Hanford White, M.D.

practiced in the Michigan state prison, but in other years the allopathic school has succeeded in maintaining supremacy in that penal institution. The first homœopathic pharmacy in the state was opened in Detroit in 1850 by Dr. John Ellis, who was succeeded in 1859 by Dr. Edwin A. Lodge, and the latter in turn in 1875 by his son, Albert Lodge. The senior Lodge then opened a pharmacy in Orchard Lake and about the same time in Pontiac. In 1856 Drake & Foster opened a pharmacy in Detroit, and Dr. H. C. Driggs started a similar business there in 1852, and Dr. Benjamin E. Sickler in 1873. In 1858 Farnsworth & Spinney opened a pharmacy in East Saginaw, the same now carried on by Drs. A. & W. A. Farnsworth. Eberbach & Son opened a

pharmacy in Ann Arbor in 1875, and the Michigan homœopathic pharmacy in Grand Rapids was started in 1880 by J. S. Mortlock & Co.

#### HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN.

Michigan was early in the field with organization, the first society having been formed October 20, 1847, by the eight physicians of that school then in the state. Their pioneer organization took the name of Michigan Homœopathic Institute, probably in allusion to the American Institute of Homœopathy, of which it was an offshoot and branch. Its first officers were Dr. C. A. Lamb of Pontiac, president; Dr. Thomas Blanchard of Ann Arbor, vice-president; Dr. P. M. Wheaton of Detroit, secretary; Dr. John Ellis of Detroit, treasurer. This society passed out of existence in 1855, and was succeeded in 1866 by another society of the same name, the history of which dates from October 3 of the year last mentioned to May 16, 1871, when it was merged in the then newly organized Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Michigan.

Previous to the organization of the latter society the homœopathic profession in the state had become divided in opinion regarding the establishment and maintenance of a school of homœopathic medicine in connection with the university, but the main purpose of the successor organization, its principal mission in life at the time, was the accomplishment of that very object, and in which its endeavors were rewarded with ultimate success. The new society was founded at a meeting held in Jackson, November 10, 1869, and soon afterward was incorporated; and it has since maintained an active, healthful existence, publishing yearly transactions. It was re-incorporated February 18, 1900.

Among the other principal homœopathic society organizations which have been or are incidental to the history of the profession in the state, each worthy of greater recognition than the scope of the present chapter permits, mention may be made of the Central District Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in Lansing in 1866; the Central Michigan Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in East Saginaw, July 13, 1869; the College of Physicians and Surgeons, organized in Detroit, October 21, 1878; the Detroit Institute of Homœopathy, organized April 12, 1876, subsequently a part of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and still later of the Homœopathic Medical Association of Detroit; the Grand Rapids Society, organized in 1875; the College of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons, Grand Rapids, organized April 26, 1890; the Hahnemann Medical Society of Eaton and Barry Counties, organized in 1879; the Huron District Medical Society, organized in 1886; the Ingham, Shiawassee, Clinton and Eaton Counties Homœopathic Society, organized June 18, 1868; the Jackson County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized March, 1876; the Kent County and Grand Valley Homœopathic Medical Society, which dissolved in 1879; the Northern Michigan Homœopathic Medical Association; the Saginaw Valley Homœopathic Association, organized in 1886; the Homœopathic Medical Society of Southwestern Michigan, organized in December, 1886; the Homœopathic Medical Society of Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana; Homœopathic Medical Society of Tuscola and Adjacent Counties; Thayer Homœopathic Medical Society of Southern Michigan, 1876; Wayne County Homœopathic Institute, 1868; Western Michigan Institute of Homœopathy, 1886; Homœopathic Society of Western Michigan, 1903.

Grace Hospital, Detroit, as an institution of homœopathy, is closely allied to the Detroit Homœopathic College, in which connection its full history is narrated.

In this connection, also, it is proper to make some brief mention of the homœopathic relation to the Michigan Asylum for Insane Criminals, in Ionia, which is a state institution, under homœopathic care, incorporated in 1883 and opened in 1885.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Sometime between 1841 and 1843 Dr. S. S. Hall, who had for many years practiced medicine and was then living in Detroit, became interested in homœopathy. His son was suffering with a bronchial trouble for which he could obtain no relief, and he procured homœopathic books and medicines and devoted himself to the study of his own case. Relying on his father for proper diagnosis, he also prescribed for other patients, and it is said that during the year 1843 the father and son treated one hundred and fifty difficult chronic cases and cured one hundred of them.

Another physician, Dr. C. A. Lamb, living in Pontiac, became interested in the new medical practice and borrowed books and medicines from Dr. Hall and began to practically investigate the subject of homœopathy.

In 1843 Rev. J. D. Perry, who had been restored to health by homœopathic medicines while living in the east, went to Michigan. He became acquainted with Dr. Hall and was largely instrumental in inducing him to adopt the homœopathic practice. Mr. Perry also persuaded Dr. Thomas Blackwood of Plymouth, Wayne county, to test the truth of the new practice, with the result that he soon became an avowed follower of the doctrines of Hahnemann. In a visit to a patient Dr. Blackwood met Dr. Lamb and the result of the treatment caused the latter to espouse the new cause. Mr. Perry was a zealous missionary of homœopathy and made many converts. He was of value in assisting young physicians, and was held in great esteem. He is said to have been a skillful prescriber.

There seems to be some doubt as to the first practitioner of homœopathy in the state. Dr. A. Bagley, a pioneer, gives that honor to Dr. John Mosher. Dr. E. M. Hale called Dr. Mosher the pioneer in central and southern Michigan. Dr. Francis Woodruff accords the honor to Dr. Hall. It is certain that Dr. Mosher was practicing homœopathy in Somerset, Hillsdale county, as early as 1842. He lived in Cayuga county, New York, as early as 1810. He had become converted through a young lawyer named Peterson, who had occupied a part of Dr. Mosher's office in Union Springs, N. Y. This was in the thirties. Peterson had visited New York where he became interested in the new medicine, then unknown in Union Springs, and on his return told Dr. Mosher of its wonderful results and something of its methods in practice. Soon after this Dr. Mosher removed to Somerset, Hillsdale county, Michigan, where homœopathy never had been heard of, and, notwithstanding the opposition of the allopaths, in a few years he established a large practice. He was a man of strong will and great mental energy, and fought the battle for homœopathy manfully and successfully. In 1850 Dr. Mosher was a member of the convention to revise the constitution of the state and he was largely instrumental in effecting the change in the law so that any qualified person could practice medicine and collect fees.

Dr. L. Sabine located near Dr. Mosher in the town of Adams, Hillsdale county, in 1844, and practiced in that vicinity until his death in 1855.

Dr. Lewis Dodge settled in Adrian, Lenawee county, in 1843, remaining there until 1850. He had a wide practice, often riding from thirty to fifty miles, and he gained a good reputation.

Dr. John Ellis located in Grand Rapids in 1843. A short time before, while he was in practice at Chesterfield, Mass., his attention was called to homœopathy, and he procured books and medicines and devoted himself to its study, but did not practice it until he had settled in Michigan. He was a noted surgeon and performed a number of remarkable operations, one of which mention was made in Mott's notes on "Velpeau's Surgery," and was also commented on in the allopathic journals of that day. Dr. Ellis practiced in Grand Rapids three years and then went to New York for further study. In 1846 he returned to Michigan and located in Detroit, forming a partnership with Dr. P. M. Wheaton, who had succeeded Dr. Hall. He remained there fifteen years. He was one of the men who were instrumental in securing a professorship of homœopathy in the University of Michigan.

Dr. Thomas Blackwood was the pioneer homœopath in Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, settling in the latter town in 1847. While living in Plymouth he was challenged by Dr. E. F. Olds, a champion of allopathy, to a public discussion of the merits of the two systems of medicine, with the result that Dr. Olds became a believer in homœopathy. In 1847 Dr. Olds removed to Ann Arbor and was invited by his allopathic brethren to repeat his lectures against homœopathy, which he refused to do, being half-convinced of its truth.

Dr. Isaac Newton Eldridge was converted to homœopathy in New York state by Dr. A. P. Biegler of Rochester, and after studying under Dr. C. M. Dake of Genesee, for three years, he went to Michigan in 1846 locating in Ann Arbor, where he was a partner a short time with Dr. Blackwood. Dr. Eldridge cured several cases that Dr. Olds had given up, and this completed the latter's conversion. The two were then associated for a short time. In 1851 Dr. Eldridge located in Flint, being the pioneer there.

Dr. H. Knapp became a convert to homœopathy in 1849 and located in Adrian. In relating his early professional experience he once wrote: "I pitched my tent in Brooklyn, Jackson county, in October, 1839, where for ten years I practiced medicine under the old school banner. During my residence in Brooklyn I heard of Dr. Adams living west of Clinton, and Dr. Mosher of Cambridge, practicing homœopathy occasionally, but the first homœopathic physician with whom I came in contact was Dr. Amos Walker. We were allopathic competitors for a few years in Brooklyn." \* \* \* "About this time it became my duty to deliver an essay before the Jackson County Medical Society, of which I was president, in which I paid particular attention to humbugs, claiming homœopathy to be the chief and explaining it away according to my philosophy. I have preserved that essay as a curiosity. After Dr. Walker went east I felt it a duty I owed to the friends who had so valiantly stood by me to prove to them that what I had claimed was true. So I sent to Drs. Ellis and Thayer of Detroit, then the principal homœopaths of Michigan, for some remedies, and a book of instructions for using them. I was determined to prove experimentally that in practice homœopathy was a humbug. They sent me 'Jahr's Ten Remedies' and ten of the principal medicines, aconite, arnica, arsenicum, belladonna, bryonia, etc. After trying these remedies for nearly a year I was convinced that there was something in the system, sent for more books and medicines and was soundly converted



to homœopathy. This I afterward acknowledged to Dr. Walker, and said that in opposing him I became converted. Twenty years of my homœopathic experience were in Adrian, in which place I located in October, 1849. During the first ten years of my practice in Adrian, my business was very large and my practice very successful. At first I had ten old school competitors, but after some four years only five remained, as I had taken their best families. When I first went to Adrian I was associated with Dr. Lewis Dodge, who subsequently removed to Cleveland, being appointed professor in the homœopathic college established there about that time."

Dr. Lamb, after his conversion by Dr. Hall, went to Farmington, Oakland county, where he delivered lectures on homœopathy. He then located in Pontiac and remained a short time, returning thence to Farmington. Later on Dr. Lamb removed to Clinton county, retired from practice and entered the ministry. He continued to preach until his death in 1884, when he was in his eighty-fifth year. He was greatly respected and was known as "Father Lamb."

Dr. S. B. Thayer located in Detroit in 1847 and began the practice of homœopathy. He had practiced allopathy in Kalamazoo until 1846, when his attention was called to homœopathy by Dr. E. A. Atlee of Philadelphia. He tested the system at the bedside, adopted it, removed to Detroit, and became partner with Dr. Ellis. Dr. Thayer was of great assistance in gaining for homœopathy recognition in the University of Michigan.

Dr. John Doy was one of the pioneers of Michigan homœopathy. He came to the United States from England in 1846. He had been an old school practitioner, and soon after 1846 located in Battle Creek. He says in a letter written in 1867: "I practiced as a regular, as the dominant school is called, for twelve years, came to this country in 1846 and have practiced homœopathy more or less ever since, the less part was while making Kansas a free state; I was not allowed by the invaders to practice with little pills, but distributed large blue pills from and with a 'Beecher's Bible' (a rifle). While in Kansas Dr. Doy was persecuted, arrested, imprisoned, and rescued by force.

Dr. P. M. Wheaton located in Detroit at a date not now definitely known, but it must have been as early as 1845, as he became partner with Dr. John Ellis in 1846. In December, 1848, he was practicing in Nashville, Tennessee. In a letter written in 1847, Dr. Wheaton said: "Homœopathy is progressing steadily and surely throughout Michigan. We have now more than a dozen avowed and acknowledged practitioners of homœopathy throughout the state, and several allopaths are investigating its truth. The result of the investigation I anticipate will be the same as it always has been when homœopathy has been examined and tested by honest men. I mean its unhesitating adoption."

Dr. John R. Jewett began to practice homœopathy in 1846 in Lyons, Ionia county, farther west than his fellow practitioners. In 1832 he received a territorial license and had practiced the old school system at Lyons. In 1838 his attention was called to homœopathy by the address of Dr. Hering, published in "A Concise View of Homœopathy" in 1833 and by a communication from Dr. Gideon Humphrey of Philadelphia; but it was not until 1846 that he declared his belief. In 1851 he attended lectures and received a degree from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine.

Dr. A. Van Dusen introduced homœopathy in Birmingham, Oakland county, previous to 1846. Dr. Charles Jeffries began practice in Ingham

county before 1846, and Dr. E. W. Cowles located in Adrian about the same time.

Besides the regularly educated physicians who had become converts to the mild system of medicine, there were several laymen who procured Hering's "Domestic Practice" and some homœopathic remedies for use in the then sparsely settled towns in which they lived, and were wont to prescribe for their neighbors. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Kanosh of Washtenaw county, Rev. J. N. Reed, H. C. Knight, and Rev. Mr. Perry, of whom mention has been made.

Dr. Charles L. Merriman located in Jackson about 1847. In 1849 the following letter was written by him to Drs. Ellis and Thayer, and very plainly



Edwin M. Hale, M. D.

shows the conditions with which the early homœopathic practitioners in Michigan were surrounded. "The excitement here in Jackson in favor of homœopathy amounts to a perfectly wild enthusiasm. I address you to learn if there is within the bounds of your acquaintance an experienced, scientific and practical homœopathic physician, who can be procured to come to my assistance. I am willing to guarantee a business that will be entirely satisfactory to such a man. You can scarcely imagine my anxiety on account of the circumstances under which I am placed. I have on hand from twenty to thirty patients at present, and I am rejecting daily about the same number. Many of these I have taken from the hands of the allopathic physicians after

the friends, and in some cases the physicians, have despaired of their recovery. Among the latter, I am happy to state, I have had thus far the most marked success."

Dr. Charles Mann O'Dell located in Paw Paw in 1850 and began the practice of homœopathy. He had come from Canada, where he had practiced allopathy and the eclectic system. He had been cured of a lingering sickness by Dr. J. I. Lancaster, a homœopathic practitioner of Canada, and this decided him to practice homœopathy. He graduated from the Detroit Homœopathic College. He was a zealous Methodist, and in 1863 was ordained to the ministry, after which he combined the two professions.

Dr. Charles Hastings, a graduate of the Columbian Medical College, adopted homœopathy previous to 1850 and located in Detroit. In 1852 the board of auditors of Wayne county appointed him county physician. The "Detroit Tribune" in commenting upon this said: "This, we believe, is almost the only instance of the appointment of a homœopathic physician to such a post."

Dr. Hastings, writing to Drs. Pulte and Gatchell in 1852 regarding the introduction of homœopathy into the University of Michigan, said: "The assertion that homœopathy is going down in the west is false, and in Michigan it stands higher and promises sooner to redeem the people from the errors and sufferings of allopathy than ever before. In no state has homœopathy succeeded better than in Michigan, and the future promises quite as much as the past has realized. Seven years since, there was scarcely a physician in our state practicing the new system, and now there are not less than forty, and perhaps as many more who are investigating it, with adherents numbering nearly one-third of the reading and intelligent citizens of the state."

Dr. O. D. Goodrich located in Allegan, Allegan county, in the western part of the state in 1855. He had practiced in Allegan as early as 1836, in 1845 had gone to Connecticut, and there had become satisfied of the truth of homœopathy. He was the first homœopathic practitioner in Allegan county.

Dr. Smith Rogers, who had attended the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine during the session of 1851-52, located in Union City, Branch county, in 1852, being the first homœopathic practitioner there. He remained five years and then went to Battle Creek. In 1856 a Dr. Rodgers was practicing there, and in 1867 there were five homœopathic practitioners in Union City.

Dr. Francis Woodruff graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, Cleveland, in 1852, and located in Ann Arbor, where he remained until 1875 and then went to Detroit. Dr. Woodruff was one of the earnest workers in establishing homœopathy in the University of Michigan.

Dr. Elijah H. Drake, having studied medicine in New York state, and having received a practitioner's license from the Steuben County Medical Society, settled in Battle Creek in 1845, and began the practice of allopathy. The principles of homœopathy were brought to his attention by Drs. Ellis and Thayer, and in 1854, after attending lectures and graduating from the Rush Medical College, he began the practice of homœopathy in Detroit. He lived twenty years in Detroit and became a leader in his school of medicine. He was killed in a railroad accident in Ypsilanti, November 16, 1874.

Dr. William Hanford White began the practice of homœopathy in Cold-

water, Branch county, in 1854. In 1866 he removed to New York city, entering into a partnership with Dr. E. E. Marcy.

Dr. David C. Powers located in Coldwater in 1855 and became partner with Dr. White. He had graduated in 1848 from the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass. In 1849 he went to California but returned the next year, married and located in Auburn, N. Y., where he became converted to homœopathy. In the autumn of 1855 he settled in Coldwater.

Dr. Frederick Finster graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1855, and at once entered into partnership with Dr. E. H. Drake in Detroit. He remained there two years and in 1857 went to Port Huron, where he died in 1885.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale was an early practitioner in Michigan and a physician of ability. While a young man he had been cured of pneumonia by homœopathic treatment and this resolved him to study homœopathy, which he did against the advice of his father. He attended the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine at its first session, and in 1850 located in Jonesville, Hillsdale county, being the pioneer in that section. He remained in that town until 1864.

Dr. E. D. Burr located at Mason, Eaton county, previous to 1846, and afterward settled in Lansing. In 1857 he was practicing in Eaton Rapids. He formerly had been a practitioner of allopathy.

Dr. Eugene Bitely graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1853, and located at Paw Paw, where he practiced until his death, March 31, 1873.

Dr. Erastus R. Ellis, nephew of Dr. John Ellis, studied with his uncle, graduated from the Western Homœopathic College in 1857, and at once located in Grand Rapids, where he remained until 1867, and then went to Detroit.

#### BIOGRAPHICAL.

Dr. John Ellis was born in Ashfield, Mass., November 26, 1815. He studied medicine at Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, where he graduated in 1841. He first located in Chesterfield, remained there about a year, and then went to Grand Rapids. He became interested in homœopathy while in Chesterfield. In 1846 he located in Detroit where he practiced for fifteen years, during the last six of which he devoted a part of his time to lecturing on theory and practice of medicine at the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland. In 1861 he went to New York, opened an office, and accepted the chair of theory and practice of medicine in the then recently opened New York Homœopathic Medical College. About 1868 he gave up practice and entered manufacturing pursuits. He was an earnest advocate of temperance and other reforms, and wrote a number of books on hygienic subjects. He died December 3, 1896.

Dr. Lewis Dodge was born in Utica, N. Y., June 27, 1815. He was educated at Woodstock Academy, Hamilton College, Geneva Medical College, and the Ohio State and Union Law School. From 1840 to 1843 he was professor in Granville College, Licking county, Ohio, being principal of the preparatory department. Leaving that position, he opened a private training school for boys and young men for college or business. While thus occupied he met Dr. John Ellis in Detroit. In 1844-45 he attended lectures at Geneva College and then commenced the practice of homœopathy in Adrian. He at-



tended the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1849-50 and graduated from there. Two years later he received an honorary degree from the same institution. In 1850 he became a professor in the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine. About 1860 he removed to Chicago. He died in June, 1890.

Dr. S. B. Thayer was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., February 12, 1815. He was educated in Medicine at Geneva, and graduated from the medical department of the Western Reserve College, Ohio, in 1842. He practiced in Kalamazoo county until 1846, when his attention was called to the homœopathic practice by Dr. E. A. Atlee of Philadelphia. He adopted the system and removed to Detroit, entering into partnership with Dr. John Ellis. In 1861 he was appointed surgeon to the 2d Missouri cavalry (Merrill's Horse) and afterward became brigade surgeon and medical director of a military district. He left the army in 1863 and settled in Battle Creek. He was a persistent anti-slavery man. He died September 16, 1874.

Dr. John Mosher was born in Washington county, N. Y., in 1783. In 1809 he was elected a member of the Washington County Medical Society. In 1810 he went to Cayuga county, where as a physician, merchant, and faithful public officer, he was greatly esteemed. In 1842 he removed to Hillsdale county. His death occurred November 5, 1856.

Dr. John R. Jewett was born in Saybrook, Middlesex county, Conn., March 5, 1809. In 1829 he commenced the study of medicine in Ann Arbor with his cousin, Dr. David Lord. In the winter of 1831-32 he attended lectures in Cincinnati, and the next year received a license to practice from the Territorial Medical Society. In 1838 his attention was called to homœopathy, and in 1846 he adopted that system. He received the degree from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1853.

Dr. Isaac Newton Eldridge was born in Livingston county, N. Y., August 5, 1819. He studied medicine under Dr. C. M. Dake of Genesee, N. Y. He located in Ann Arbor in 1846, and in 1851 went to Flint, where he died, January 18, 1893.

Dr. Thomas Fuller Pomeroy was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, N. Y., May 11, 1816. He was educated at Hamilton and Union Colleges, graduating from the latter in 1836. After reading law one year, he went to Cleveland, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile pursuits, and fourteen years later took up the study of medicine, having in the meantime become a convert to homœopathy. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1853, and located in Utica, N. Y., where he was in partnership with Dr. Lucien B. Wells, an old friend of his father, until 1859, when he removed to Detroit. In 1891, his health failing, he sought relief in Philadelphia, and being restored, he went to Providence, where he resided until his death, April 2, 1892, at the age of seventy-six years.

Dr. Eugene Bitely was born in Moreau, Saratoga county, N. Y., April 17, 1824. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1853, and acted as demonstrator of anatomy in his alma mater during the winters of 1854 and 1855, being at the time located in Paw Paw. He died March 31, 1873.

Dr. Edwin M. Hale was born in Newport, N. H., February 2, 1829, his father, Dr. S. Hale, also being a practitioner of medicine. The elder Hale removed from New Hampshire to Ohio when the son was seven years of age, locating in Fredonia, near Newark. At the age of eighteen young Hale

learned the trade of printing and became associate editor of a newspaper in Newark. While there he was attacked with pneumonia and was attended by Dr. A. O. Blair, then the only homœopathic physician in the place. He was cured so promptly that he became a believer in homœopathy, and against the wishes of his father began the study of the new system under Dr. Blair. He attended the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1850, and then located at Jonesville, Hillsdale county. He remained there twelve years and in 1864 located in Chicago, where he passed the remainder of his life. His death occurred January 15, 1899. Dr. Hale was best known by his voluminous writings and publications on homœopathic materia medica. He also was the author of some works upon the diseases of women. At one time he held the chair of materia medica in the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.



Charles J. Hempel, M. D.

Dr. Frederick Finster was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 3, 1831. He came to this country when six years of age, and in 1850 became a student of medicine with Dr. John Ellis and Dr. S. B. Thayer of Detroit. He attended the University of Michigan in 1853, and graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1855. He became partner with Dr. E. H. Drake, and two years later removed to Port Huron.

Dr. Alfred Isaac Sawyer was born in Lyme township, Ohio, October 31, 1828. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1854, and entered into partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. D. H.

Beckwith of Marietta. He also practiced in Zanesville. In 1856 he passed some time in New York in study. In the spring of 1857 he settled at Monroe, where he remained until his death, May 7, 1891.

Dr. Charles Julius Hempel located in Grand Rapids in 1859, making that place his permanent home until his death, September 24, 1879.

Homœopathic physicians in Michigan previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Bagley, A. x	Marshall	1846	Jewett, John R. *	Lyons
1857	Bagg, Dr. x	Corunna	1846	Jeffries, Charles x	Dexter
1857	Ball, Dr. x	Grand Lodge	1850	Kanosh, Rev.	Washtenaw county
1848	Baldwin, S. C. x	Jackson's Mills	1857	King, Dr. x	Detroit
1853	Bitely, Eugene	Paw Paw	1850	Knight, H. C. (Hon.)	layman
1845	Bissell, A. F.	Grand Rapids	1849	Knapp, H. *	Adrian
1857	Botsford, A. H. x	Grand Rapids	1846	Lamb, C. A. *	Pontiac
1845	Blackwood, Thomas *	Plymouth	1857	Lander, Dr. x	Monroe
1846	Burr, E. D. *	Mason	1846	Meacham, W. P. x	Pontiac
1857	Brown, Dr. x	Farmington	1848	Merriman, Charles	Jackson
1857	Brown, Dr. x	Pinckney	1857	Miller, W. x	White Pigeon
1857	Carpenter, R. x	Ann Arbor	1842	Mosher, John *	Somerset
1857	Cronell, Dr. x	Kalamazoo	1857	Mott, P. W. x	Hillsdale
1857	Cranmer, Dr. x	Kalamazoo	1848	Olds, E. F. *	Salem
1857	Clark, Dr. x	Niles	1850	O'Dell, Charles M. *	Paw Paw
1847	Cowles, E. W. x	Ann Arbor	1857	Pattison, Wm. x	Ypsilanti
1857	Day, S. B. x	Detroit	1851	Powers, David C. *	Cold Water
1845	Dodge, Lewis	Adrian	1843	Perry, J. D. (Rev.)	Detroit
1846	Doy, John *	Battle Creek	1857	Pierce, Dr. x	Ypsilanti
1854	Driggs, H. C. *	Detroit	1853	Pomeroy, Thomas F.	Detroit
1853	Drake, Elijah H. *	Detroit	....	Reed, J. N. (Rev.)	
1846	Ellis, John *	Grand Rapids	1857	Reynolds, I. C. x	Jackson
1857	Ellis, Erastus R.	Grand Rapids	1864	Rice, M. B. *	Lansing
1846	Eldridge, Isaac N.	Flint	1852	Rogers, Smith	Union City
1859	Farnsworth, A. M.	East Saginaw	1857	Rudolph, S. B. x	Detroit
1855	Finster, Frederick	Detroit	1854	Sawyer, Alfred I.	Monroe
1857	Fish, Dr. x	Otisco	1844	Sabine, L.	Adams
....	Fulton, S. J.	Tecumseh	1857	Sill, J. x	Kalamazoo
1857	Godfrey, E. x	Quincy	1857	Shepherd, Dr. x	Grand Rapids
1855	Goodrich, O. D. *	Allegan	1857	Smith, Dr. x	Monroe
1857	Gray, A. x	Dexter	1857	Sullings, H. x	Battle Creek
1841	Hall, S. S. *	Detroit	1857	Sangen, Dr. x	Detroit
1850	Hale, Edwin M.	Jonesville	1847	Thayer, S. B. *	Battle Creek
1850	Hastings, Charles *	Detroit	1850	Turrill, G. F.	Detroit
1857	Hawley, Dr. x	Lansing	1845	Van Dusen, A.	Birmingham
1845	Hempel, Charles J.	Grand Rapids	1847	Walker, Amos *	Pontiac
1857	Hemingway, Dr. x	Flint	1857	Wheeler, Dr. x	Pontiac
1850	Hewitt, J. I.	Detroit	1845	Wheaton, P. M. *	Detroit
1857	Hopkins, I. H. x	Pomfret	1854	White, William B.	Cold Water
1857	Huntington, Dr. x	Howell	1852	Woodruff, Francis	Ann Arbor

## CHAPTER XXIV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN GEORGIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

This State not Highly Productive of Homœopathic History—Gilbert and Schley, the Pioneers—Reminiscences of Other Early Practitioners.

While homœopathy was known in Georgia as early as 1842, the conditions in the state were of such character that the few practitioners there were inclined to limit the field of their operations to the commercial centers. Previous to the war of 1861-1865 the slave people furnished at least half of the physician's patronage, and in consequence of this many medical men were stationed on the plantations, where they supported themselves in comfort, but after the war the country was in an impoverished condition, while the expenses of living were much increased, hence the more promising fields of the western country drew away many homœopathic physicians whose ambition in life was to accomplish something.

The pioneer of homœopathy in Georgia was Dr. James Banks Gilbert, who settled in Savannah in 1842. He was a graduate of the University Medical College of New York, and a former student of Dr. John F. Gray of that city. His remarkable success in the state was due wholly to his splendid capacity and attainments, and he succeeded in building up for himself a large practice, and at the same time gave the homœopathic school an excellent standing in the south. On his arrival in Savannah he presented his diploma and became a member of the Georgia Medical Society, and after he was fairly established his success attracted the attention of a fellow member, Dr. James M. Schley, who soon afterward went to New York and placed himself under Gray's medical instruction. On his return he also began the practice of homœopathy, but before long both these worthies were arraigned for trial before the medical society on charge of promulgating the heresies of Hahnemann's doctrine; and they were expelled, but they were not crushed nor subdued, and the people employed them whenever they had need of medical attention. Dr. Gilbert died in 1853, and Dr. Schley in 1874.

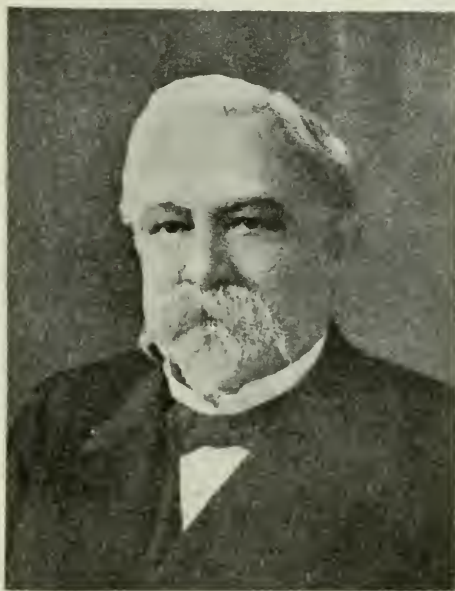
Dr. W. H. Banks settled at an early date in Savannah, becoming partner with Dr. Gilbert. In 1850 Dr. Francis Hodgson Orme entered the office of Dr. Gilbert as a student, and completed his studies in the medical department of the University of New York. He graduated from that institution in 1854, returned to Savannah and entered into partnership with Dr. Banks. Almost his first professional experience was during the epidemic of yellow fever that so terribly decimated the south in 1855, and during which one thousand people died of that disease. During the height of the epidemic, of five homœopathic physicians then resident in Savannah, Dr. Orme alone was able to practice, the others having sickened and left the city. He escaped the fever until late in the season, when a severe attack compelled him to leave his post for a time. His great success with homœopathic remedies caused the system to become very popular. The partnership with Dr. Banks continued for four



years, when another epidemic of yellow fever visited the region, and Dr. Orme for the second time contracted the disease. He went to Atlanta, in which city he afterward made his home. In 1878 he was a member of the Homœopathic Yellow Fever Commission. He has taken an active part in sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy.

Dr. Louis Knorr also was an early practitioner of homœopathy in Savannah. He was a graduate of the University of Munich in 1848, and became a convert to homœopathy in 1850.

Dr. Louis Alexander Falligant located in Savannah in 1858, associating himself with Dr. Schley. He then had just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. At the commencement of the war he en-



F. H. Orme, M. D.

tered the confederate army, serving as captain and aide-de-camp, and from 1862 to 1864 as health officer at Savannah.

Dr. Edward Worthington Starr settled as an allopathic physician in Columbus in 1836, but after a time he became convinced that homœopathy was the true system of healing and adopted it in his practice. In 1860 he attended lectures in New York and Philadelphia, and returned to Columbus, where he practiced until his death in 1862.

Dr. William Elliott Dunwody practiced allopathy in Marietta from 1845 to 1856, when he adopted the homœopathic system.

Dr. Samuel Pierre Hunt became a convert to homœopathy in 1858, and after serving through the war in the confederate army, located with his family in Augusta.

Dr. William Larned Cleveland located in Atlanta in 1858, after graduat-

ing from the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland. The cure of his sister by Dr. Bayard of New York first turned his attention to homœopathy. He built up a large practice in Atlanta, where he died May 20, 1876.



Wm. L. Cleveland, M. D.

Homœopathic physicians in Georgia previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1850	Banks, W. H. x	Savannah	1857	Horne, W. x	Savannah
1856	Cleckley, H. M.	Columbus	1857	Hunt, Samuel Pierre *	Augusta
1856	Cleckley, Marsden A.	Columbus	1850	Knorr, Louis	Savannah
1859	Cleveland, William L.	Atlanta	1857	Kohlhaus, Dr. x	Savannah
1856	Dunwody, William E. *	Marietta	1854	Orme, Francis H.	Atlanta
1858	Falligant, Louis A.	Savannah	1857	Roosevelt, C. J. x	Macon
1857	Gebhardt, Dr. x	Augusta	1844	Schley, James M. *	Savannah
1857	Goode, S. W. x	Lumpkins	1859	Starr, Edward W. *	Columbus
1857	Geiger, C. A. x	Roswell	1857	Thayer, H. R. x	Augusta
1842	Gilbert, James B. *	Savannah	1857	Van Voorhies, H. x	Augusta

## CHAPTER XXV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN WISCONSIN.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The Pioneers of Homœopathy in Wisconsin—The Conditions there Described by Dr. Chittenden—Wisconsin State Homœopathic Medical Society—Recollections of the Pioneers and their Early Experiences—List of Old Practitioners.

Homœopathy preceded statehood in the region now called Wisconsin, and dates its history in the territory from 1846, when Dr. Henry Hull Cator, a former practitioner in Syracuse, New York, removed from that city to Milwaukee on account of the health of his wife. Tradition says, however, that homœopathic medicines were first used in the state by the wife of an Episcopal clergyman, and that Green Bay in Brown county was the scene of her ministrations.

During the ten years following Dr. Cator's coming to Milwaukee, the development and outspreading of the system were comparatively rapid, and records show that in 1857 thirty-two physicians of the school were in practice in the state. In 1870 the number had increased to more than one hundred and fifty, and in 1880 to almost two hundred. In 1904 there were two hundred and thirty-four homœopathic physicians in the state. The conditions which surrounded the early practice in this state are interestingly described in an article written in 1851 by Dr. Chittenden, and from which a few extracts are here given:

"In this state, as through the great west, the mighty ball of homœopathic truth is fast rolling on. It is always waxing and knows no waning. The old school has taken the alarm and sounded it throughout the country. Organized efforts are made in almost every county (when a homœopathist enters) to oppose its progress, and what is very remarkable, the object of these societies is always to promote medical science. They have worked hard in this county, bringing everything possible to bear, from the foolish story of the child's eating a whole phial of the little sugar pills without hurting it, up to the great extermination of the Rev. Dr. Latta; a large number of which were gratuitously circulated in the town for the protection of the dear people against quackery. The first has been much more effectual than the last, but we survive both to the tune of a large increase in our practice."

From this it is seen that misrepresentation and abuse prevailed in Wisconsin as in other states, and that to be a homœopathic practitioner there in early days meant hardships and vicissitudes. In 1848 the homœopathic practitioners formed an association called the Western Institute of Homœopathy, for the main purpose of proving drugs. About the same time the allopathic society was reorganized, and soon afterward renewed its attacks on the new school practice with such vigor that the "Homœopathic Medical Reporter," a journal of the new school published in Milwaukee, gave vent to its feelings in an article from which a few excerpts are made:

"It was perfectly understood that the members were not only to avoid

recognizing us as physicians, but that they were not to know us as human beings in any of the relations of life. Scarcely an individual member acceded to us any of the common civilities of life. When we accidentally met at the house of a common friend, and had, as a matter of common civility, an introduction, we were treated with such marked incivility that the family felt that they, as well as we, were insulted in their own house. One of the members of the association having been seen to recognize us in the street, received a severe reprimand for it. He excused himself by saying that he did not recognize us as physicians, but as men. He thought us clever fellows and liked to talk with us. The reply was, it is no matter, you have no business to know them at all."

#### WISCONSIN STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In 1848, four years after the organization of the American Institute of Homœopathy, the Wisconsin members of that body aroused themselves in the work of creating a branch of the parent society in their own state, and to that end brought into existence what was called the Wisconsin Institute of Homœopathy, which was organized in Milwaukee, and was continued a few years with indifferent success. Ten years later, June 16, 1858, the homœopathic profession in the state held a meeting in Milwaukee and organized the Homœopathic Medical Association of the State of Wisconsin, a larger and stronger body than its predecessor, though the period of its existence was comparatively brief.

The third homœopathic state society was that which still exists, and which dates its history from October 18, 1865. The first officers were Dr. T. J. Patchin of Fond du Lac, president; Dr. E. L. Ober of La Crosse, vice-president; Dr. H. B. Dale of Oshkosh, secretary; Dr. P. Moore of Nenah, treasurer; Drs. Pierce of Green Bay, Page of Appleton and Swetting of Berlin, censors. The society was incorporated in 1868. Its annual meetings are held in different cities, with occasional semi-annual meetings for special business purposes; membership in 1904, about 115.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Cator, who located in Milwaukee in 1846, practiced in that city in partnership with Dr. L. M. Tracy during his residence there; but soon after the recovery of his wife's health he left the field and returned to New York state.

In the autumn of 1847, soon after Dr. Cator returned east, Dr. James S. Douglas, who had for three years previously been practicing homœopathy in the state of New York, located in Milwaukee and at once entered into partnership with Dr. Tracy. He was an energetic man and in the east had delivered lectures on medicine in Madison, N. Y., and in Milwaukee he endeavored by all means possible to interest the people in the subject of homœopathy and advance its cause. In 1848, with his partner he edited and published a small journal, the "Milwaukee Homœopathic Medical Reporter." Drs. Douglas and Tracy also conducted a homœopathic pharmacy, which was opened as early as 1847 or 1848. Dr. Douglas passed the rest of his professional life in Milwaukee. He was the author of several books. He died at Macomb City, Miss., in August, 1878, at the home of his daughter. He was born in Westmoreland, July 4, 1801. Dr. Tracy practiced in Milwaukee many years.



Dr. George W. Perrine located in Milwaukee in 1855. He had been practicing for sixteen years in the state of New York, all but the last two years as an allopathic physician. He also became a partner of Dr. Douglas. In 1866 they published for one year a little monthly called the "Homœopathic Expositor," which was intended as a missionary paper. Dr. Perrine was born in Lyons, N. Y., December 16, 1816, and died in Milwaukee, April 20, 1872.

Dr. Ernest Rupertus Kummel located in Milwaukee in 1859. He was a graduate of the Royal University in Halle, Prussia, in 1856, and began the practice of homœopathy in Coethen, Germany, soon afterward. In 1859 he came to Wisconsin, where he lived for a number of years.

In 1857 the following physicians were engaged in the practice of homœopathy in Milwaukee: Drs. T. D. Brown, James S. Douglas, J. S. Graves, Dr. Gunther, M. Mayer, G. W. Perrine, Purlewitz, L. M. Tracy and Robert J. Wilcox. In 1870 there were ten practitioners in Milwaukee; in 1880, twenty-three; in 1899, thirty-four; in 1904, thirty.

Dr. J. W. Evans introduced homœopathy in Beloit, Rock county, in 1846, remaining there until his death in 1867. He was the pioneer in that part of the state. In 1848 Dr. Lewis Merriman went from Bloomington, Ill., to Beloit, and located permanently. In 1848 homœopathy was introduced in Janesville, another town in Rock county, by Dr. W. H. Chittenden. In 1850 Dr. G. W. Chittenden settled in Janesville.

Dr. Albert Giles, a graduate from the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., in 1835, and who had been practicing allopathy in Troy, Wis., since 1839, located in Racine in 1847. He became a convert to homœopathy in 1846. He remained in Racine several years, then went to Madison and entered into partnership with Dr. J. Bowen of that place. In 1854 they edited the "Madison Homœopathy" of which only a few numbers were published. Dr. Giles soon returned to Racine and entered into partnership with Dr. Rufus B. Clark. His death occurred June 7, 1862.

Dr. Rodman Stoddard Gee settled in Racine about 1857. He had previously lived in Detroit and was a convert to homœopathy and afterward an occasional lecturer. He is said to have delivered twenty-five hundred lectures on the relative merits of the two systems and to have published thirty thousand pamphlets for gratuitous distribution. In a letter written in 1889 Dr. Gee said: "I never wrote an article in my life for popularity but from purpose to defend the truth; nor have I to make money. My pamphlets and lectures were for humanity, and were freely given. God will take care of the count. Let us be faithful to our trust. My work is nearly done. May the light burn while I live is my earnest desire."

Dr. Charles Spencer Duncombe settled at Racine in 1860, entering into partnership with Dr. Rufus B. Clark. Dr. Duncombe had graduated in Geneva, N. Y., in 1844, and located in Walworth county, Wis., immediately afterward. He had practiced also in St. Thomas, Ontario. In 1860 he received a diploma from Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

Dr. Paschal P. Brooks was the first homœopath in La Crosse, in 1855. He had been for many years a practitioner of allopathy. He continued practice in La Crosse until his death, July 22, 1865. Dr. John S. Pfons located in La Crosse in 1854, and began the practice of homœopathy. He had graduated from an allopathic medical college in Philadelphia in 1853, but meeting Dr. N. Seymour, a homœopathic physician in Erie, Pa., he had become

convinced of the truth of homœopathy. He remained three years in La Crosse and then went south.

Dr. Levi E. Ober located in La Crosse in 1857, having graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1850. He died in La Crosse, March 26, 1881. He had previously practiced in Illinois.

Dr. Porter practiced homœopathy in Monroe, Green county, in 1850, remaining there many years. Dr. Sherman located in Monroe about the same time. Dr. Lawton Colvin Slye settled in Waukesha, then known as Prairieville, in 1843. While on a visit to Chicago in 1853 he was induced to investigate homœopathy and becoming satisfied of its truth purchased a case of medicines and devoted a year to testing the results of its practice. He afterward located in Baraboo, Wis.

Dr. Crosby located in Green Bay, in 1851. In 1860 Dr. Henry Pearce came from London, England, and settled in Green Bay, where he remained until his death, in 1875.

Drs. Stringham and Pantillon were the pioneers of homœopathy in Fond du Lac county, Dr. Stringham locating in Fond du Lac, and Dr. Pantillon in Faycheedah. In 1855 Dr. T. J. Patchen settled in Fond du Lac.

Dr. John Davies studied medicine with Dr. D. M. Dake of Pittsburgh, then went to Cleveland for a course of lectures at the Western Homœopathic College, and in 1858 located in Oshkosh. He received a diploma from the Western Homœopathic College in 1859. He practiced in Oshkosh about three years, going from there to New York for further study. Dr. E. P. Gaylord succeeded Dr. Davies and lived in Oshkosh two years, when he was succeeded by Drs. H. B. Dale, W. H. Sanders, Eugene F. Storke and others. In 1899 Oshkosh supported seven homœopathic physicians.

Dr. Marcus Swain located in Oshkosh in 1857, remained there three years and then removed to Waupun, where he permanently located. He had practiced allopathy in Chittenden county, Vermont, twenty years, but in 1857 embraced homœopathy. From 1861 to 1865 he was physician to the state prison at Waupun.

Dr. Fidelia Rachel Harris Reid began practice at Beaver Dam in 1857, having recently graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. In 1860 Dr. Harris married Rev. H. A. Reid. She soon after became interested in homœopathy and studied it with her husband, who had left the medical profession a few years previously. During the war, she formed a corps of nurses under sanction of the governor. She also was connected with the sanitary commission at St. Louis. In 1869 she removed to Nebraska.

Dr. Walter Martin Williamson, son of Dr. Walter Williamson of Philadelphia, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, and went to Appleton, Outagamie county. He remained there three years, when his father's health necessitated his return to Philadelphia.

W. P. Butler and family located in Wood county in 1855. While there Mrs. Butler obtained books and medicines and studied homœopathy in order to prescribe for her own family. Mr. Butler, writing in 1867, said: "My wife is the only homœopathic practitioner in the county, or for many miles around. She is not a graduate of any medical institution, but commenced to study and practice for the sole benefit of our own family, and because of her excellent success at home our neighbors would send for her to attend their children and act as a midwife."

Dr. Charles Byron Bannister went to Muswonago in 1856 and taught

school. He became acquainted with a homœopathic physician from whom he acquired some knowledge of the system. He then purchased a domestic work and a case of medicines and commenced practice. In 1865 he went to Eagle and opened an office. He had previously studied medicine with Dr. Samuel Fuller at Chittenango, N. Y.

Dr. Samuel H. Gilbert graduated from the Western Homœopathic College of Cleveland in 1857, and located in Kenosha, remaining there only a few months.

In Door county, the peninsula extending along Green Bay, Dr. David Graham located as a homœopathic practitioner as early as 1840. In 1867 Dr. Graham wrote: "I am not a graduate of any medical school. I studied medicine and practiced nearly two years under an old allopathic physician in the state of Ohio, in 1844 and 1845, but before I had an opportunity to graduate I became disgusted with the treatment and abandoned practice entirely. I became acquainted about that time with Dr. Ross, who was practicing homœopathy in the village of Painesville, Lake county, Ohio. I told him my difficulties and obtained a small case of medicines and a small book of instructions and came to Wisconsin. I studied my little book and prescribed the little pills in my own family until in 1852, when I obtained Jahr's "Manual of Homœopathic Practice," with medicines, and began to prescribe for my neighbors, and was soon given the title of Dr. Graham." Rev. A. M. Iverson began practice in Door county in 1858. Dr. William Crane introduced homœopathy in Trempealeau county, in the extreme western part of the state, in 1861.

Homœopathic physicians in Wisconsin previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Bannister, Christian B.	Eagle	1857	Gray, A. W.	x Beloit
1857	Bartlett, Edward G.	x Madison	1857	Gunther, Dr.	x Milwaukee
1858	Betteley, George W.	x	1857	Heckleman, L. A.	x Schleisingerville
1855	Brooks, Paschal P.	* La Crosse	1857	Hendrick, Dr.	x Waukesha
1855	Butler, Mrs. W. P.	Grand Rapids	1857	Hoyt, W. S.	x Kenosha
1857	Brown, D. T.	x Milwaukee	1858	Hoyt, P. B.	x
1850	Bowen, R. J.	Madison	1858	Iverson, A. M.	Egg Harbor
1850	Burke, —	x Milwaukee	1856	Kümmel, Ernst R.	Milwaukee
1842	Cator, Harvey H.	* Milwaukee	1857	Mayer, M.	x Milwaukee
1850	Chittenden, George W.	Janesville	1857	Maine, E. C.	Portage City
1848	Chittenden, W. H.	Janesville	1840	Merriman, Lewis	* Beloit
1856	Cole, Samuel P.	Whitewater	1857	Morse, Dr.	x Delavan
1857	Coffin, T. L.	x Wyocena	1850	Ober, Levi E.	La Crosse
1860	Crane, William	Trempealeau county	1858	Pearce, Henry	Green Bay
1850	Crosby, Dr.	Green Bay	1853	Perrine, George W.	x Milwaukee
1858	Clark, Rufus B.	Racine	1850	Pantillon, Dr.	Faycedah
1860	Dale, H. B.	Oshkosh	1854	Patchin, T. J.	Fond du Lac
1858	Davies, John	Oshkosh	1850	Porter, Dr.	Monroe
1844	Douglas, James S.	* Milwaukee	1857	Purlewitz, Dr.	x Milwaukee
1859	Duncombe, Charles S.	* Racine	1854	Pfounts, John S.	* La Crosse
1857	Everett, Dr.	x Beloit	1857	Robinson, O. P.	x Janesville
1846	Evans, J. W.	Beloit	1857	Swain, Marcus	* Oshkosh
1857	Fish, Dr.	x Bradford	1850	Stringham, William	Fond du Lac
1856	Gee, Rodman S.	Racine	1853	Slye, Lawton Colvin	* Waukesha
1846	Giles, Albert	* Troy	1845	Tracy, L. M.	Milwaukee
1857	Gilbert, Samuel H.	Kenosha	1857	Treat, R. B.	x Janesville
1857	Gregory, L. M.	x Lake Mills	1851	Wilcox, Robert J.	x Milwaukee
1846	Graham, David	Egg Harbor	1857	Williamson, Walter M.	Appleton
1857	Graves, J. S.	x Milwaukee			



## CHAPTER XXVI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN ALABAMA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Homœopathy never Strong in Alabama—Dr. Monroe Describes some Early Experiences—The State Medical Association—Ulrich and Schafer, the Pioneers—Later Accessions to the Homœopathic Ranks—Reminiscences and Tables of Early Practitioners.

The Hahnemannian system of medicine has not gained a strong foothold in Alabama, a condition due to several causes, not all worthy of presentation in these pages, but some of which are referred to in a letter written in Birmingham in 1883 by Dr. A. Leight Monroe, as follows: "I had hardly begun to make permanent arrangements toward living and practicing here when the following information caused my heart to strike my fifth rib with a dull thud: By the law of Alabama 'Mr. Homœopath' must pass an examination before an allopathic board of examiners in anatomy, physiology, chemistry and the mechanism of labor. In spite of the fact, since discovered, that they used every effort to keep me out, the ordeal was safely passed. I have since doubted whether the men who so impressively asked me the 'difference between the corpus luteum of pregnancy and menstruation,' the 'difference between an isomorphous and an isomeric body,' and 'mechanism of labor in a posterior lateral position, if spontaneous version were relied upon, (which it never is) knew the answers themselves. It is really a delightful experience to pass this examination and turning this allopathic weapon back upon themselves enter practice with their forced endorsement."

## HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION OF ALABAMA.

In 1850 Drs. Lingen of Mobile, Angell of Huntsville, and Ulrich, Henry and Albright of Montgomery held a meeting and formed the Homœopathic Medical Society of Alabama, the pioneer organization of its kind in the state, and the predecessor of the Homœopathic Medical Association of Alabama, although a number of years passed after the dissolution of the old society before the new one came into existence. The present association dates its history from May 15, 1889, and at the organization meeting these officers were elected: Dr. F. F. DeDerkey of Mobile, president; Dr. A. N. Duffield of Huntsville, vice-president; Dr. George G. Lyon of Mobile, secretary; Dr. A. P. Myers of Mobile, treasurer. In the same year the society was incorporated, and on November 13 a reorganization was effected. Since that time the association has maintained a healthful existence, although on account of its limited membership meetings are occasionally held in conjunction with the Tennessee Homœopathic Medical Society.

## REMINISCENCES.

So far as history discloses homœopathy was first practiced in the state by a layman whose name is not given by chroniclers of homœopathic annals in Alabama, but who dispensed the little doses in Montgomery with good effect



as early as 1843. Two years later the field was occupied by two German physicians—Ulrich and Schafer—whose advent was welcomed, for at the time an epidemic of fever was ravaging the plantations and the known means of cure within reach of the afflicted people furnished no relief; hence the arrival of homœopathic pioneers was thrice welcome in that their treatment was successful where that of the old school was a failure.

Drs. Ulrich and Schafer were followed in 1850 by Dr. G. Albright, and in 1851 by Dr. John Hazzard Henry, who became partner with Dr. Ulrich. Two years later he (Henry) removed to Charleston, South Carolina, but in 1857 returned to Alabama, settling in Selma, where he afterward lived.

Dr. McIntire was another of the early homœopathic physicians in Montgomery, having settled there in 1850. Dr. E. S. Byron, whose medical education was acquired in London, settled in Montgomery in 1859.

Such is the early history of homœopathy in Montgomery, from whence the exemplars of the new school extended their work into other parts of the state, choosing their places of location largely in the cities where the practice promised better returns than in the less populous districts. It cannot be said, however, that the doctrine ever has found a numerous following in the state, the total number of homœopaths in practice there in 1857 being only eight; in 1870, seven; in 1875, six; in 1899, thirteen, and in 1904, twelve.

Dr. Richard Angell, who had become a convert to homœopathy while residing in Louisville, Kentucky, was compelled on account of the health of his wife to go south, and settled in Huntsville in 1847. He remained there until 1855, when he went to New Orleans. Dr. Angell had the field in Huntsville until 1853, when Dr. Amatus Robbins Burritt, just graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland, went there and became a partner with his predecessor. Dr. Burritt was for many years the only homœopathic physician in the town, but in 1884 Dr. Alfred Manley Duffield located there. Soon after Dr. Burritt located in Huntsville a severe epidemic of scarlet fever occurred, and his success in its treatment won for him an extensive reputation and made homœopathy popular in that vicinity.

Dr. James Gridley Belden was the first homœopathic practitioner in Mobile, having located there in the autumn of 1846. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York. He remained one year at Mobile, going from there to New Orleans.

Dr. George Lingen, who had been one of the men connected with the Allentown Academy, and who in 1835 sold homœopathic medicines in Philadelphia, went to Mobile in 1849. He was a German of fine education, and established a large practice in the city, where he lived until his death in 1868.

Dr. John Cragin settled in Mobile about 1855. He had graduated from William and Mary College, and commenced the study of medicine in the office of an allopathic physician; but finding that medical practice was based upon no certain system, he gave up his studies and turned to politics and literature. In 1845 he became associated with the democratic press of Alabama and proved to be an able political writer. While thus occupied his attention was attracted to homœopathy. He investigated, and after two years of study located for practice in Annapolis, Maryland. A year later he returned to Alabama and established himself in Mobile, where he practiced until his death, May 24, 1877.

Dr. William J. Murrell, a native of Mobile, graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1861 (having previously received a

diploma from the University of New York) and opened an office in Mobile, where he began the practice of homœopathy. Drs. Mandeville, F. F. DeDerkey, Merrick, George G. Lyons and Augustus P. Myers have practiced in Mobile.

Dr. Inerarity, a native of Scotland, who had practiced allopathy for several years, became convinced of the truth of homœopathy and practiced it in Mobile. Dr. F. G. Hunt located in that city in 1887, but remained only a short time, going thence to St. Louis.

Homœopathic physicians in Alabama previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1850	Albright, G.	Montgomery	....	Inerarity, John Forbes *	Mobile
1844	Angell, Richard *	Huntsville	1835	Lingen, George	Mobile
1846	Belden, James Gridley	Mobile	1857	Merrick, Dr. x	Mobile
1856	Byron, E. S. x *	Montgomery	1850	McIntyre, Dr.	Montgomery
1853	Burritt, Amatus R.	Huntsville	1855	Mandeville, Dr. x	Mobile
1849	Cragin, John *	Mobile	1861	Murrell, William J. *	Mobile
1857	Geiger, Charles x	Montgomery	1857	Poe, R. M. x	Montgomery
1850	Henry, John Hazard *	Selma	1845	Schafer, Dr.	Montgomery
1857	Howard, J. H. x	Salina	1845	Ulrich, G. A.	Montgomery

## CHAPTER XXVII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN ILLINOIS.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Early Homœopathic Conditions in Illinois—Experiences of Dr. David Sheppard Smith, Allopath and Homœopath—Zabina Eastman and the "Western Citizen"—Effects of the Chicago Fire of 1871 on Homœopathy in that City—Homœopathic Medical Societies and Hospitals—Reminiscences and Lists of Early Homœopathic Practitioners.

At the beginning of the twentieth century the great metropolitan city of Chicago is looked upon as the central point of homœopathy not only in Illinois and the west, but in America as well. In many respects the planting and subsequent outspreading of the doctrine of Hahnemann was co-extensive with the planting of the city itself, and with its growth and development in later years, until it came to be regarded as the most remarkable municipality on this side of the Atlantic.

If the accounts of past chroniclers of homœopathic history be true, Chicago medical colleges have educated and sent out into the professional world more homœopathic physicians than any other city in America, not even excepting Philadelphia, where a large institution of homœopathic medical instruction was in operation almost before the first homœopath had carried the gospel of Hahnemann into the "foreign parts" which sometimes has been referred to as the "Sucker State." But it was no sparsely settled region into which Dr. David Sheppard Smith ventured and first dispensed the little doses in 1843, for even then the city of Chicago laid just claim to importance, although then its population was less than twenty thousand inhabitants. However, in the year mentioned, Dr. Smith was hardly a stranger in the city of which we write; he had first gone there in 1836, fresh from the associations of an allopathic college in Philadelphia, the city of "brotherly love," and he was the proud possessor of a "regular" sheepskin; and he had lived and practiced in the city a full year before he returned to his native town in New Jersey and there incidentally investigated the principles of homœopathy—just to gratify certain of his Camden friends; but investigation led to serious consideration and finally resulted in his full conversion to the new medical system and a determination to promulgate its doctrines in the western city in which his professional life had been begun.

It was not Dr. Smith's good fortune to be the sole occupant of the new field for a considerable length of time, for he was soon joined by Dr. R. E. W. Adams, an allopath, but who entered practice in partnership with the pioneer and soon laid aside the old system for the new. Later on he removed to Springfield, where his subsequent useful life was spent.

Dr. Aaron Pitney came into the field in the latter part of the same year, and was an important acquisition to the little force of homœopathic exemplars who were laying the foundation of their school of practice in the state, and who also bore the brunt of the conflict with the allopathic opposition. Pit-

ney had studied medicine with Dr. Valentine Mott, the distinguished surgeon, and afterward had served as surgeon in the American army during the second war with Great Britain. Later on he practiced allopathy in Auburn, New York, where he first began to investigate homœopathy, and his conversion was made complete under the guiding mind of Dr. A. Gerald Hull of New York city. Dr. Pitney died April 7, 1865.

Dr. Smith, the pioneer, seems to have been a close observer of homœopathic development in the west and particularly in this state, and he also was something of a chronicler of its history. He mentioned Pitney as being an excellent physician, and spoke with zeal regarding the style and equipage



always maintained by him. Smith also gives us an account of the splendid service to homœopathy rendered by Zabina Eastman, editor and publisher of the "Western Citizen," a strong anti-slavery newspaper, and an open advocate of homœopathy, its pages always being open to the champions of our school. Thus with at least one good and reliable "organ" to defend its principles against the wanton attacks of an unscrupulous enemy, the early practitioners of homœopathy were not compelled to run the gauntlet of allopathic abuse as in many less favored localities; and with the foundations of the system thus firmly laid during the period of its early history in the west and in the state, it is not surprising that homœopathy early became one of the fixed institutions in the region in advance of states where settlement and development were of much earlier origin. However, in 1854 there were only eleven homœopathic physicians in Illinois and only fourteen in 1857. In 1870 the number had increased to forty-nine, and in 1880 to one hundred and twenty-one. In 1896 there were four hundred and fifty-nine practitioners



of the school in the state, and in 1904 there were five hundred and thirty-two, which number of homœopaths gives Illinois a place in the front rank of the Hahnemannian hosts in America.

The history of the school in this state discloses that its representatives have been subjected to the usual embarrassments visited elsewhere, and at times there have been rivalries which have worked adversely, but from each of these periods of family disturbance the house of Hahnemann has emerged stronger and better than before; and it was only improved conditions that followed the visitation of fire in 1871, which created consternation throughout the country and for a time disrupted the entire municipal system of the city of Chicago. In this great disaster homœopathy suffered loss with all other interests, but re-established itself within the brief space of a few years. It may be said, however, that the fire of October, 1871, brought the medical profession together in Chicago, and for the time there was no distinction of "school." The "Medical Investigator" of February, 1872, commented freely on the incidents of the fire and of the professional affiliations which grew out of it. A single excerpt from the pages of that journal will be interesting here:

"The next day after the fire Drs. J. E. Gilman and C. Horace Evans reported for duty to the citizens committee, Mayor Gleason, chairman. They were informed that the medical part had received no attention. The board of health had not been heard from. These doctors were commissioned a medical bureau to organize and send relief to the poor suffering sick on the prairies. They assumed charge, ordered the police to notify physicians to report for duty, pressed in carriages, wagons, etc., as ambulances, and in a few hours physicians were attending the sick everywhere, and hundreds were being brought into the hospitals, school buildings and churches. Dispensaries and temporary hospitals were established and supplied with medical stores and physicians. In a day or two the board of health appeared, and all worked together harmoniously, only one narrow-minded allopath objecting. It was good to see allopaths, homœopaths and eclectics working together as we were for the general good of suffering humanity. Dr. Johnson, member of the board of health, professor in Chicago Medical College, and a prominent allopathic physician, was made chairman of the committee on sick, hospital and sanitary measures, and Dr. Gilman, who had managed the medical relief so fairly and efficiently, was appointed secretary. Dr. R. Ludlam, dean of our college, was placed on the committee, and Dr. H. B. Fellows is visiting physician in one of the districts of which Dr. Freer is medical superintendent. During a conversation Dr. Johnson remarked, 'We are not allopaths nor homœopaths, we are all physicians.'"

In a large measure the success of the homœopathic system in this state has been due to early and efficient organization, both in the formation of societies and in the establishment of schools of medicine; and in respect to the latter the state undoubtedly stands pre-eminent in American homœopathic annals. However, institutions of the character last mentioned will be discussed in another department of this work, hence need no further mention in this place.

#### ILLINOIS STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

One of the oldest and also one of the strongest organizations of homœopathic practitioners in the west is that known by the distinguishing name

of which stands at the head of this article. It was organized in Peoria on December 6, 1855, and was incorporated October 24, 1881. Since that time its meetings have been held regularly, annually in May and generally in Chicago, and semi-annually in November, in the same city. During the early years of the life of the association meetings were held in different places in the state. The first officers were Dr. E. A. Guilbert, president, and Dr. D. A. Colton, secretary. In 1856 the "North American Journal of Homœopathy" speaking of this society, said: "Its meetings rival those of the American Institute of Homœopathy in enthusiasm and numbers; and the young but truly great West has set us of the North and East an example of energy and earnestness of purpose which we would do well to follow," etc. The



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second meeting of the association was held in Springfield, January 12, 1857, at which time officers were elected as follows: Dr. D. S. Smith, president; Drs. R. E. W. Adams, M. Troyer and W. C. Anthony, vice-presidents; Dr. E. A. Guilbert, recording secretary; Dr. A. R. Bartlett, corresponding secretary; Dr. W. Slocum, treasurer; Drs. Melrose, Platt, Hatch, Shearer and Ober, censors. On the occasion of this meeting the subject of establishing a western homœopathic journal was discussed with considerable earnestness, and in due season the councils of that body produced the desired result. Then the society had forty-one members. Of the association publications the first volume contained the proceedings from 1856 to 1864; the transactions for

1869-1871 were burned in the fire of October, 1871; the proceedings of the 19th, 20th and 21st sessions were published in one volume in 1876. Annual proceedings have since been published, but not with perfect regularity. A number of president's addresses also have been put in print. The society in 1904 had about 475 members.

The Northern Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association was organized at a convention of physicians of the north part of the state held at the Haskill hall in Peoria on December 6, 1855. The first annual meeting was held in Elgin, January 1, 1856. This seems to have been the beginning of a movement which has been followed with more or less persistency in later years until Illinois has become the rival, if not the leader, of any other state in number of homœopathic medical societies. Each has served a useful purpose and has had the effect to elevate the standard of the profession in the great west. In the present connection it is impossible to furnish a detailed history of each of these local organizations, and a mere mention of them must answer for the purposes of this chapter.

The Chicago Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in the city of Chicago, April 2, 1857, was not incorporated, and continued in existence not more than a few years.

The Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in the Hahnemann Medical College building, May 11, 1866. It was not incorporated, but maintained a healthful existence until 1873, when with another society of like character and purpose it merged in the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

The Central Illinois Homœopathic Medical Association was organized in Jacksonville, October 12, 1869, and comprised in membership physicians representing the central counties of the state. Its first officers were W. D. Lemon of Jacksonville, president; Dr. Willard of Jacksonville, corresponding secretary; Dr. Routh of Decatur, recording secretary; H. B. Shirley of Whitehall, treasurer. The first meeting of this society is memorable from the fact that at that time Dr. William Tod Helmuth, the afterward eminent surgeon, presented a circular concerning the project of raising a monument to the memory of Gram, the pioneer of the homœopathic school in America. On July 1, 1873, the society was reorganized under the name of Central Illinois Medical Society, and afterward held quarterly meetings in different places until 1882 when it merged in the state society.

The Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons was organized in Chicago in 1873, a consolidation of the Cook County Homœopathic Medical Society and the Chicago Academy of Medicine. The reports of this greater organization may be found in journals of the profession under the three several names, thus maintaining in a way the identity of its component elements.

The Military Tract Homœopathic Society was organized by the homœopathic physicians of Knox and adjoining counties in Galesburg, on November 1, 1870. Its first officers were T. Bacmeister of Toulon, president; W. C. Anthony of Princeton, vice-president; J. H. Miller of Abingdon, secretary; G. W. Brewington of Wataga, provisional secretary; T. J. Merryman of Aledo, treasurer. The society held semi-annual meetings in different places until 1872, when it became stationary in Galesburg, and so continued until 1885, when it passed out of existence. No publications were issued.

The Illinois Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in La

Salle in March or April, 1872, but never incorporated. It held at first bi-monthly meetings, which afterward became semi-annual upon the reorganization in 1888.

The Chicago Academy of Medicine was originally formed in 1869 (April 10) and was a well officered and managed institution. Its existence was continued until 1873 when it was merged with another society to form the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians and Surgeons.

The Chicago Paedological Society was organized at the Foundlings' Home in Chicago, October 14, 1869, and afterward held monthly meetings, generally at the residence of some one of its members.

The Fourteenth District Homœopathic Medical Society of Illinois was



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organized in Naperville, May 13, 1873, and included in its membership the physicians of the school living in Du Page and Kane counties. It was maintained with indifferent success for several years and then passed out of existence. It accomplished some good work, and its transactions were not published except in local reports.

The Kankakee and DesPlaines Valley Homœopathic Medical Association, including chiefly Will and Grundy counties, was organized in Joliet in February, 1875, and was dissolved in 1882.

The Rock River Institute of Homœopathy was organized in Dixon, Illinois, in 1878, and provided to hold quarterly meetings in different places.



The Homœopathic Medical Association of Wabash Valley was organized in Paris, Illinois, May 1, 1878, and held semi-annual meetings until 1884, when it was dissolved.

The Women's Homœopathic Medical Society of Chicago was organized April 17, 1879, and was the first society of its kind in the country which was formed and governed exclusively by members of the "weaker" sex.

The Homœopathic Clinical Society of Rock Island, Henry and White-side Counties, Illinois, and Scott County, Iowa, was organized in Rock Island, October 22, 1879, and entered upon a career of active and useful life, holding its meetings quarterly in different places.

The Medical Science Club of Chicago was organized in that city in 1883, did not incorporate, and made provision for semi-monthly meetings.

The Rockford Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Rockford, November 12, 1883, but was continued only a few years. It was not incorporated and did not publish its transactions.

The Central Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Champaign, January 21, 1891.

The Adams County Homœopathic Medical Association was organized in Quincy in December, 1888, elected officers, but did not incorporate, and in the course of a few years passed out of existence, leaving little record of its history or works.

The La Salle County Homœopathic Society was organized by physicians of La Salle county at a meeting held in Streator, August 7, 1891.

The Provers' Union and Materia Medica Club was organized at the Grand hotel in Chicago, August 8, 1891, and provided for the admission to membership of medical students as well as graduate physicians.

The Northwestern Illinois Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at the Brewster house in Freeport, December 3, 1895, and from that time grew rapidly in membership and usefulness until it became an influential factor in homœopathic circles in that part of the state which was made the scene of its operations.

The hospital institutions of the state are deserving of greater notice than can be given them within the compass of the present chapter, on account of the fact that nearly all of them which belong to the homœopathic school of medicine, as commonly known, are in some direct manner associated in their history with the several medical colleges, or under their medical supervision, hence naturally may be mentioned in that connection. The institution of the character mentioned which claims first attention seems to have been a private enterprise, and was established in 1854 by Dr. George E. Shipman, who in that year opened a homœopathic hospital in Chicago, and called public attention to it through the medium of an unique circular, which read as follows:

"The undersigned begs leave to call your attention to the Homœopathic Hospital recently opened in this city, under his superintendence. Should any of your friends wish to receive medical treatment in this city, or should they be overtaken here by disease, they will find in this institution every attention necessary to insure their comfort and speedy recovery. Patients suffering from contagious diseases will not be admitted," etc. Dr. Shipman's pioneer hospital contained twelve beds, was maintained largely by voluntary contributions, but it ceased to exist in 1857.

The Chicago City Hospital, the history of which dates from about the

year 1855, was the real beginning of homœopathic hospital life in the state, although the department for the homœopathic treatment of patients there did not begin until the summer of 1857, and then in answer to a well presented demand in the form of a petition of citizens of Chicago to the common council, which among other things set forth that "the fact the Chicago Homœopathic Hospital—a benevolent institution, relying principally for support upon the voluntary contributions of the community—has now for more than three years practically occupied the position of city hospital, receiving and caring for charity patients when applied to by the city;" and also that it gave the public an opportunity to compare the two systems, and that it was not more than justice to the homœopathist who also was a taxpayer. On July 9, 1857, the board of health appointed two medical and surgical hospital staffs, and on the homœopathic board were Drs. Alvan E. Small, A. Pitney, consulting physicians, and Drs. H. K. W. Boardman, D. A. Colton, N. F. Cook, R. Ludlam, S. Seymour and George E. Shipman, consulting surgeons. However, before the new Chicago and Cook County Hospital was fully completed the civil war came and the federal government occupied the building for a military hospital.

The Cook County Hospital on its original foundation was an allopathic institution, and was so continued until 1881, when the Chicago Academy of Homœopathic Physicians made a successful effort to have a part of the hospital set apart for both medical and surgical treatment by practitioners of their own school. In the accomplishment of this end all the homœopathic forces of the county were aroused to action, except the faculty of Hahnemann Medical College, who, while not opposing the measure, did not give it their sanction. The committee of academy members upon whom devolved the real work of the undertaking comprised Drs. Mitchell (chairman), Foster, Kippax, Adam, Cook, Hall, Hawkes of Chicago, Mann of Evanston and Johnson of Hyde Park.

The board of county commissioners whose members were thus assailed with the homœopathic forces and influences proved their friendship to our school when, on November 28, 1881, they reported "that great good would result to the public interests by the introduction of homœopathy into the Cook County Hospital." In accordance with their resolution provision was made for a homœopathic department, with both medical and surgical staffs selected equally from the homœopathic medical colleges of the city. The department was opened January 1, 1882, and has since been continued with excellent results. In the department in 1904 were 150 beds.

The Chicago Baptist Hospital was established during the summer of 1891 by Dr. I. D. Rogers and others, and at first occupied quarters in the building of the National Homœopathic College; later on it was removed to the building formerly occupied by the Baptist Theological Seminary. It is maintained under the supervision of the co-operative medical and surgical service of Chicago, has a complete homœopathic staff, and is the largest denominational hospital in the city.

The World's Fair Homœopathic Emergency Hospital was organized in Chicago in 1893, the first officers being Dr. G. A. Hall, president; Dr. W. A. Knoll, vice-president; Dr. I. A. VanPatten, treasurer; and Dr. A. C. Bailey, secretary. The entire cost of the institution, building and equipments was \$20,000.

## REMINISCENCES.

As is stated in an earlier paragraph, Dr. Smith was the pioneer of homœopathy in Illinois, but he was more than that; he was the nestor of the school in the west, its zealous missionary and its faithful exemplar. He was known by his works, and by reputation he was known to his professional brethren throughout the country; and he was constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry from physicians who were desirous to locate in the growing city and the rapidly developing country about it and to the westward.

Dr. George Elias Shipman located in Chicago in 1846. He had practiced



F. F. de Derky, M. D.

homœopathy in Peoria in 1844. He made Chicago his permanent home and became one of the best known of the physicians of that city. In October, 1848, he started a monthly journal called the "Northwestern Journal of Homœopathia." In his introduction he said: "The increasing number of the adherents of Homœopathia in this section of the west, makes it desirable that a periodical should be established here for the further dissemination of these great truths. We hope to be able to chronicle many a triumph gained in these western valleys, and to announce many a truth discovered, confirmed or elucidated by western homœopathic practitioners."

Dr. Reuben Ludlam, a young man of twenty-one years of age, and who

had just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, came to Chicago in 1852. He made for himself and his cause a name as a successful physician and a skillful surgeon, and his professional life continued until his death. He died while in the performance of a difficult operation in the room where he had so faithfully and successfully labored to relieve human suffering. On coming to Chicago Dr. Ludlam at once took an active part in the councils of his fellow physicians, and was instrumental in the establishment of the various institutions of the homœopathic school for which Chicago always has been famous. Dr. Nicholas Francis Cooke, who had been in practice in Providence, R. I., and who had graduated in 1854 from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, located in Chicago in 1855. He made the city his permanent home and was closely identified with the advancement of his profession in the state.

Dr. Alvan Edmond Small, who had been connected as a professor with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, went from Philadelphia to Chicago in 1857, making that city his permanent home, and was identified with its various homœopathic institutions.

Dr. Gaylord D. Beebe, who had studied medicine with Dr. L. M. Pratt of Albany, attended the Albany Medical College, and then graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1857, went to Chicago, at once taking a chair in the new Hahnemann Medical College established there. He earned a reputation as a surgeon during the war of the rebellion. He made Chicago his permanent home.

Dr. Francis F. De Derky located in Chicago in 1859. He was a native of Germany, born June 11, 1833. He served in the army during the Hungarian revolution of 1848, fighting with Kossuth in many battles. He began the study of medicine at Pesth. During the Crimean war he tendered his services to England, but they were declined. He had in the meantime become interested in homœopathy. In 1856 he was sent by Great Britain on board a transport to Quebec, Canada. At that time no homœopathic physicians were there. He removed to Ypsilanti, Michigan, and in 1857 was practicing homœopathy in that town. By the advice of Drs. Ludlam and Small, he entered Hahnemann Medical College, graduating in 1861. He then returned to Quebec, becoming the pioneer of homœopathy at that city. He removed thence to New Bedford, Mass., and in 1872 went to Mobile, Alabama, where he practiced many years. He went from there to San Francisco, and later to Los Angeles, in both of which places he practiced. He died in 1900.

Dr. Willis Danforth was identified with Chicago homœopathy, locating in that city in 1869.

Dr. Morton M. Eaton settled in Chicago in 1862. He was the first resident physician of the city hospital, and made a good record as surgeon during the war. He afterward removed to Cincinnati.

Dr. Thomas Cation Duncan's name is identified with the growth of homœopathy in Chicago. He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1866, and then located in that city. For several years he was editor of the "Medical Investigator," and also was an author of note.

Dr. Alfred Brunson McChetney, who had been in practice at Alton, removed to Chicago. Dr. Adam Miller, who was one of the oldest of the Chicago physicians at the time of his death, located there in 1862, and had practiced in Springfield and in Quincy. He died in 1901.



Dr. John Davies, after practicing at Oshkosh for two years, and traveling in Europe, located in Chicago.

Dr. George Elias Shipman, who had graduated in medicine in New York city in 1843, and who had been a student of Dr. Federal Vanderburgh, went to Illinois and began the practice of homœopathy in Peoria, the most important town in the military tract. This was in 1843, but in 1844 he went to Andover to look after a large tract of land his father had purchased there. In 1846 he removed to Chicago.

Dr. Moses Troyer began the practice of homœopathy in Peoria in 1847, having been an allopathic practitioner for fourteen years. At first he found it difficult to persuade people of the truth of the system, but in 1849, during



C. Ferd. Kuechler, M. D.

the cholera epidemic, he was so successful that the public began to favor his new medical methods.

Dr. Marvin S. Carr located in Peoria about 1850, and in writing concerning the conditions there he said: "I do not know as I can better employ my few moments of leisure than in telling you a few things in regard to homœopathy in Peoria and Central Illinois. Regarding the tone of public sentiment in Peoria, there are many families and those of the very first class, who are firm believers in our system, and would trust no other under any circumstances. There is another class of our citizens who have become disgusted with the allopathic system, but know little or nothing about homœopathy;

these are rapidly becoming convinced of the truth of our system, and arraying themselves under our banner. There is yet another class who are bound by ties of friendship or blood to build up some wholesale vendor of missives for the destruction of human beings on scientific principles, who will assail every friend of homœopathy with the virulence of endangered craft. These have two methods of opposition; they will commence with ridicule, repeating the time honored story sung by our grandmothers of Lakes Wenner and Wetter, eating pill bags, and devouring mountains of sugar pills. If this does not succeed they will then turn a square corner, put on a solemn phiz, and warn them, as they value life and health, to beware of the deadly poisons of the homœopaths. But, notwithstanding all this, the march of homœopathy is decidedly onward, so much so that one of our city editors, although an allopathic physician, has of late published an article decidedly in favor of homœopathy. I have just returned from a trip west, in the course of which I made the acquaintance of Dr. Clapp, who is located at Farmington, twenty-four miles west of here. He has a very extensive ride and is very successful. I also formed the acquaintance of Dr. Foote, who was at the Chicago convention. He is occupying the ground which has been occupied by Dr. Babcock (Galesburg). The good cause is emphatically in the ascendent in that place, as is acknowledged even by its opponents. At Bloomington, forty miles west of here, where Mr. Perry is operating, there are a great many strong friends of the system, and they feel the need of having the system represented by some educated physician. I have had many pressing invitations to change my location for Bloomington, and I know of no opening as promising as that." Dr. Carr remained in Peoria until 1858, when he located in Washington, and in 1861 went to Galesburg. In 1857 Drs. Carr, Chams, D. C. Keyes, and Moses Troyer were practicing in Peoria.

Dr. Karl Ferdinand Kuechler, a native of Germany, landed in New York in 1846, and nine months afterward located in Springfield. He had been a student of Dr. J. Pantillon of Berlin in 1844. In 1845 he left Berlin for Bremerhaven, and embarked in the "Pacific," which was wrecked. He lost everything but the clothing he wore. He returned to Bremerhaven, where he began practice, and where he met Dr. Constantine Hering, who with his bride was then returning to America. At the time he settled in Springfield he was the only homœopathic physician between Chicago and St. Louis, and but one person in Springfield knew anything about the new system. However, in a month's time his success was such that he asked Dr. Bernard Cyriax to become his partner. Dr. Kuechler was for many years identified with homœopathy in Springfield, and he died there December 10, 1897.

Dr. E. C. Bernard Cyriax was a native of Germany. He came to the United States in 1843 and located in Baltimore. While there he was led to examine the principles of homœopathy and became a believer in their truth. Invited by Dr. Kuechler, he went to Springfield in 1847, remaining there until 1848, when the ill health of his wife compelled his return to Baltimore. In 1857 he removed to Illinois, locating at Atlanta, in Logan county. In 1861 he went to Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. R. E. W. Adams settled in Springfield in 1853, but about 1858 went to St. Louis, Mo. He died in Springfield, December 15, 1869.

Dr. E. Potter practiced in Springfield in the sixties. His death occurred

there January 12, 1868. He had been in practice for twenty-six years, fifteen of which he had practiced homœopathy.

Dr. W. C. Anthony introduced homœopathy in Princeton, Bureau county, in the spring of 1850, and made that town his permanent home. He lived to be one of the oldest physicians in Illinois, dying in 1891.

Dr. D. S. Smith, the pioneer homœopath in Chicago, loaned Dr. Israel Shipman Pelton Lord, of Batavia, a copy of Hahnemann's *Organon*, and advised him to study the system. Dr. Lord had become disgusted with the prevailing practice and was inclined to relinquish it, but finding the homœopathic remedies successful, began to use them. In 1849 he went overland to California, and his treatment of the numerous cases of cholera while on the journey was successful, losing only one patient. Dr. Lord introduced homœopathy in Batavia, Geneva and St. Charles.

Dr. Levi E. Ober located in Moline, Rock Island county, in 1850. At that time he was the only homœopathic physician in that part of the state, and he was compelled to visit patients at long distances, as far as Rock Island and Davenport. In a letter he wrote: "When I went to Moline I was not aware that there was a homœopathic doctor within one hundred miles, and I think there was but one or two homœopathic families in the town. During my stay, every town in that region was supplied. For some two or three years I fought the battle alone. The allopaths tried to crush me out but the people became converted and stood by me. I went through two seasons of cholera without a homœopath in reach to help me, but homœopathy triumphed and received a good verdict from the Scandinavian missionary among whose people the cholera mostly raged." In 1857 Dr. Ober went to La Crosse, Wisconsin.

Dr. Daniel Coe was in practice in St. Charles in 1850. He had attended lectures at Rush Medical College in Chicago in 1849-50, and previous to the opening of the session 1850-51, he wrote to the college authorities avowing belief in homœopathy and asking if the college would graduate him if he would comply with the requirements. The reply was "I am directed to inform you that the faculty of Rush Medical College will not recommend you to the trustees for a degree so long as they have any reason to suppose that you entertain the doctrines and intend to trifle with human life on the principles you avow in your letter."

Dr. McCann Dunn was an early practitioner in Bloomington. It is said that his first patient was a man whom he found sick with fever, and took him to his own house, put him in his own bed and nursed him until he recovered. He was called the father of homœopathy in that region and his practice was very extensive. He died in Bloomington, February 27, 1882.

Dr. John Emory Voak began practice in Bloomington about 1861. He had previously been established at Havana, Mason county, going to that town from Independence, Iowa, in 1859.

Drs. J. Babcock, H. C. Foote and R. G. Nye were practicing in Galesburg as early as 1857. About 1860 Dr. Marvin S. Carr, who formerly had been practicing in Peoria, went to Galesburg. At the opening of the war he offered himself as a surgeon, but on account of his homœopathic principles his services were declined. He raised a company of cavalry, was made captain, and after many vicissitudes of war and ill health he finally resumed practice in Galesburg. Dr. William Walter Porter settled in Kewanee in 1865, remained one year and then went to Galesburg.

Dr. James Melrose was the pioneer homœopath in Canton, Fulton county. He began the practice of homœopathy in 1844, but had been an old school practitioner. In 1850 he wrote: "Homœopathic practice in this place is rapidly increasing, and embraces among its adherents many of the most influential and intelligent inhabitants, who not only see the evil effects of the drugging and harsh system of allopathia, but are much interested in recommending to others the gentle and efficacious application of the homœopathic system of medical practice. These effects have followed the introduction of homœopathia here, notwithstanding the united opposition of allopaths and their cry of humbug and nonsense." Dr. Melrose died in Canton, July 5, 1860.

Dr. Alfred Brunson McChetney located in Canton in 1853. He had studied medicine with Dr. John Babcock at Galesburg, and graduated from the University of Michigan in 1853. He attended a course and received a diploma from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856. On his return he located in Quincy and remained there two years. He then practiced a few months with Dr. George W. Foote in Kewanee, Henry county, and in 1859 located in Alton. During and after the war, he was for several years a pension surgeon. He returned to Quincy in 1867.

Dr. Leonard Pratt was a pioneer of homœopathy in Lanark. He studied medicine with Dr. L. C. Belding of Le Raysville, Pa., and attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. In 1843 his preceptor and himself decided to experiment in order to test and prove the utter insufficiency of homœopathy. The result was that both became homœopathic converts. Dr. Pratt practiced for a time in Towanda, Pa., and in 1852 graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and then went to Illinois. He located in Lanark and later went to Wheaton, where he settled permanently.

Dr. Perry E. Johnson introduced homœopathy in Alton in 1852. He was a graduate of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1852.

Dr. John Coleman Morgan went from Philadelphia to Illinois and settled in Hamilton in 1856. In 1858 he removed to Alton and practiced until the outbreak of the war, when he served as surgeon.

Dr. Ephraim Parsons settled for practice in Alton in 1856, and in 1860 removed to Pike's Peak. In 1866 he graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago and then settled for practice in Kewanee.

Dr. Maro McLean Reed, who had been practicing allopathy in Jacksonville since 1830, adopted homœopathy in 1848. His attention was called to the subject by Dr. Burritt, who had become a convert through the influence of Dr. John F. Gray of New York.

Dr. Edward Augustus Gilbert, a graduate in 1847 of Rush Medical College, Chicago, after practicing allopathy in Ottawa and Waukegan, located in Elgin in 1852 and began the practice of homœopathy. In 1856 he went to Dubuque, Iowa.

Dr. E. H. Clapp writes in March, 1850, from Farmington as follows: "Homœopathy is steadily gaining ground in this part of the state. If homœopathic physicians would only do their duty a great good would much sooner be brought about. I hold it to be the duty of every homœopathic physician to keep at least one student. If we cannot convert allopaths and get them into the right system, we can, in this way, supply their places with young men who will practice the true system and let the old allopaths off to California for gold. I have two young men with me; one of them has been



in Cincinnati at the Eclectic School the winter past, and will practice with me this summer. The Eclectic School has probably got the strongest professorship, the most thorough course of study and critical examinations, of any medical college in the west. Its professors are honest and as such (two of them already strong homœopaths) it cannot be long before it will be decidedly a homœopathic college. It is known that a great number of students left there this spring determined to try our remedies, and we know, if they give them a fair trial, what the result will be."

Dr. Nathan Fay Prentice settled in Freeport in 1852. He was a student of Dr. Hilem Bennett of Moravia, N. Y., and in 1851 joined the westward tide of emigration and went to Rockton, and thence in the next year to Free-



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port. In 1857 Dr. Nelson D. Beebe located in Freeport, where he began to investigate homœopathy, adopted it, and then went to Warren. In 1870 he returned to Freeport, where he continued until his death, December 22, 1872.

Dr. John H. Beaumont graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1864, and began to practice in Freeport.

Dr. Adam Miller, who was one of the oldest of the Chicago physicians at the time of his death, went to Quincy in 1851. He said: "The cholera had broken out in a fearful form the week before I arrived there. The people and the doctors were alarmed. It was in June, 1851. The word was soon spread through the city that a new doctor had arrived and that he knew how

to treat cholera. The first day after my arrival I had three patients, the second six, and in two weeks had all I could attend to. I cured several that the Catholic priest had annointed and prepared for death. He was so vexed about it that he denounced me from his pulpit and warned people against employing me as their physician, and said it must be some black art or work of the devil that allowed people to get well after he had prepared them for death."

Dr. John Adams Wakeman, after practicing allopathy for fifteen years, became a convert to homœopathy, attended lectures and in 1853 graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He located in Portsmouth, Ohio, where he remained until 1859 and then went to Centralia.

Dr. Daniel Arnold Cheever commenced the practice of homœopathy in Pekin in 1854. In 1869 he located in Champaign.

Dr. Edwin M. McAfee graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1855, and located in Mount Carroll. He was a student of Dr. Leonard Pratt and an examining surgeon in the army, pension examiner, and examiner for many insurance companies.

Dr. Theodore Bacmeister graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856, and located in Toulon.

Dr. Alexander Pollock introduced homœopathy in Danville in 1860. When he located there few families knew anything about the system, and he was judged at first by the size of the dose he administered. He served sixteen months as lieutenant during the war of 1861-65. When he entered the army he took with him about one hundred and fifty half ounce vials of medicine, with alcohol, sugar of milk, etc. His colonel had faith in the homœopathic system and for that reason the young doctor was allowed to carry his medicines in the army wagon. He practiced with good results among the men.

Dr. Aaron P. Holt practiced eclecticism in Andover, Mass, from 1835 to 1840, kept an infirmary in Lowell until 1847, then removed to Palmyra, Wisconsin, and after a short stay went to Lyndon. In 1849 he was attacked with pulmonary hemorrhage. While sick the subject of homœopathy was much in his mind, and on his recovery he purchased homœopathic books and a case of medicines. In 1850 he began to try the medicines on his patients, with such good results that he soon discarded the old practice. He was the only homœopathic physician within forty miles of Lyndon, and his practice was widely extended. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1856. He remained in Lyndon until his death, March 6, 1876.

Dr. Willis Danforth located in Joliet in 1854, and while practicing there was converted to homœopathy and began to practice the system in 1860. He afterward went to Chicago.

Dr. H. L. Foster located in Joliet in 1857, going there from Keene, N. H. He died September 10, 1867.

Dr. John Both Gulby studied medicine in England, came to this country in 1847, graduated from a hydropathic college in New York, went west and opened water cures in Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Finally, on investigating the principles of homœopathy, he was led to embrace that system, and then located in Geneva.

Dr. Aaron W. Burnside was practicing homœopathy in Belvidere as early as 1856. Dr. A. P. Chase went from Massachusetts to Amboy in 1855. He was an allopathic physician and continued to practice that system for two years more, when he became a homœopathist.

Dr. Simeon R. Breed, who had been an eclectic physician, adopted homœopathy in 1860. He was a practitioner at Du Quoin. Dr. John B. Vivion practiced allopathy for thirty years, and in 1866 was converted to homœopathy. He practiced at Usra.

Dr. Abner Bartlett was an early practitioner in Aurora, commencing there as early as 1855.

Mrs. Elizabeth Moffit, who had previously made herself acquainted with the theory and practice of homœopathy and who was living at Chillicothe, by the death of her husband was deprived of support, and opened a store for the sale of homœopathic books and medicines, and at the same time began to practice homœopathy.

Homœopathic physicians in Illinois previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Adams, L. L. x	Joliet	1857	Crom, J. Cheever x	Milledgeville
1843	Adams, R. E. W. *	Springfield	1846	Cyriax, E. C. B. *	Springfield
1857	Allen, M. V. x	Maquon	1857	Davis, George x	Ellisville
1857	Anderson, Dr. x	Lockport	1856	Danforth, Willis *	Joliet
1857	Antis, J. x	Morris	1851	Davis, Charles	Henry
1850	Anthony, W. C.	Princeton	1857	Day, C. L. x	Winona
1857	Auringer, C. x	Wilmington	1855	De Derky, Francis F.	Chicago
1856	Bacmeister, Theodore	Toulon	1857	Dodge, D. x	Rockford
1855	Babcock, John	Galesburg	1857	Douglas, L. A. x	Chicago
1857	Baker, R. F. x	Moline	1856	Dunn, McCann x	Bloomington
1860	Barker, W. C.	Waukegan	1857	Elben, R. x	Springfield
1855	Bartlett, Abner R.	Aurora	1852	Evans, John M.	Farmington
1857	Beebe, Gaylord D.	Chicago	1857	Farley, R. D. x	Jerseyville
1857	Beebe, Nelson D.	Freeport	1857	Flowers, A. W. x	Bloomington
1857	Bell, S. x	Springfield	1854	Foote, George W.	Kewanee
1857	Belding, L. C. x	Polo	1877	Foote, H. C. x	Galesburg
1857	Beach, J. S.	Chicago	1857	Foster, Henry L.	Joliet
1850	Bernreuter, Conrad	Nashville	1857	Gilbert, C. x	Elgin
1850	Boardman, Henry K. *	Chicago	1855	Goodhue, Oliver A.	Rockford
1860	Breed, Simeon R. *	Du Quoin	1850	Graves, S. W.	Chicago
1857	Bradley, H. x	Peru	1857	Green, J. x	Rockford
1857	Briggs, H. W. x	Atlanta	1857	Gregg, M. x	Magnolia
1857	Briggs, Dr. x	Eminence	1852	Guilbert, Edward A. *	Elgin
1855	Burnside, Aaron W. *	Belvidere	1851	Guiby, John Both *	Geneva
1857	Burbank, J. x	Polo	1857	Haven, Dr. x	Griggsville
1857	Casey, E. A. x	Winchester	1857	Hobson, R. M. x	Freeport
1850	Carr, Marvin S. *	Peoria	1850	Holt, Aaron P. *	Lyndon
1857	Chams, Dr. x	Peoria	1857	Hostetter, A. x	Mount Carroll
1854	Cheever, Daniel A.	Pekin	1857	Humphreys, W. x	Geneva
1856	Clark, R. V.	Rockford	1854	Jager, C. A.	Waukegan
1857	Clarke, H. B. x	Rockford	1857	Johnson, D. W. x	Alton
1857	Clapp, E. H. x	Rome	1852	Johnson, Perry E.	Alton
1857	Chase, A. P. *	Amboy	1857	Jones, J. B. x	Belvidere
1857	Chase, M. J. x	Macomb	1856	Kellogg, John L. x	Chicago
1850	Coe, Matthew D. *	St. Charles	1857	Kelly, C. V. x	Chicago
1857	Cobaugh, G. x	Ellenwood	1844	Keuchler, Carl F.	Springfield
1857	Coules, E. W. x	Rock Island	1857	Kendall, S. B. x	Wyanet
1857	Cooley, R. x	Marengo	1857	Keyes, D. C. x	Peoria
1853	Colton, D. Alphonso	Chicago	1857	Lathrop, E. x	Rock Island
1857	Cosner, I. x	Argo	1857	Leshrey, S. x	Rock Island
1854	Cooke, Nicholas F. *	Chicago	1857	Le Roy, F. L. x	Roscoe

- 1848 Lord, Israel S. P. \* Batavia  
 1852 Ludlam, Reuben Chicago  
 1857 Lucas, A. G. x Toulon  
 1853 Mason, Stephen R. \* Sheffield  
 1857 Martin, Dr. x Deep River  
 1855 McAfee, Edwin M. Mount Carroll  
 1852 McChetney, Alfred M. Canton  
 1857 McFarland, R. M. x McComb  
 1857 McKesson, J. M. x Avon  
 1844 Melrose, James \* Canton  
 1857 Moore, John x Winona  
 1856 Morgan, John C. \* Hamilton  
 1847 Miller, Adam \* Quincy  
 1857 Myers, A. B. L. x Fulton City  
 1843 Moffit, Mrs. Elizabeth Chillicothe  
 1857 Nelson, J. x Canton  
 1857 Nichols, E. G. x Bloomington  
 1854 Nye, Richard G. Galesburg  
 1850 Ober, Levi E. Moline  
 1857 Parcels, Dr. x Altona  
 1857 Parcels, Dr. Altona  
 1857 Patchin, U. R. Warsaw  
 1856 Parsons, Ephriam \* Lapiere  
 1857 Pratt, Dr. S. M. x Mount Carroll  
 1857 Palmer, W. K. x Millidgeville  
 1852 Pratt, Leonard Wheaton  
 1847 Prentice, Nathan F. Rockton  
 1853 Potter, E. \* Springfield  
 1842 Pitney, Aaron \* Chicago  
 1842 Pierce, Dr. \* Morris  
 1856 Porter, William W. \* Abingdon  
 1860 Pollock, Alexander Danville  
 1853 Rawson, Mrs. C. L. Chicago  
 1857 Renton, Dr. x Cherry Valley  
 1857 Reynolds, H. W. x Rockford  
 1848 Reed, Maro McLean Jacksonville  
 1857 Roberts, E. H. x Jerseyville  
 1857 Rowland, J. G. x Quincy  
 1857 Rose, A. x Decatur  
 1857 Rux, M. L. L. x Jacksonville  
 1859 Rucker, John M. Jacksonville  
 1857 Schaffer, E. x Goshen  
 1857 Scofield, Joseph x Oak Creek  
 1856 Shirley, G. Y. x Jacksonville  
 1843 Shipman, George E. Chicago  
 1852 Shearer, John H. Springfield  
 1855 Slocum, Mortimer Chicago  
 1860 Sloan, Henry S. Rockford  
 1843 Smith, David S. \* Chicago  
 1845 Small, Alvan Edmond Chicago  
 1850 Seymour, Stephen \* Chicago  
 1857 Stanley, G. x Elgin  
 1857 Sterns, O. E. x Freeport  
 1857 Stein, L. x Chicago  
 1857 Stiles, H. R. x Galena  
 1842 Temple, John T. \* Galena  
 1847 Troyer, Moses \* Peoria  
 1856 Thorne, Joshua Springfield  
 1860 Tyrer, James D. \* Jacksonville  
 1854 Toeffer, C. Chicago  
 1857 Ulrich, J. x Elgin  
 1858 Van Liew, Fred H. Aurora  
 1857 Vallette, William x Elgin  
 1859 Voak, John Emory \* Havana  
 1866 Vivion, John B. \* Ursa  
 1853 Wakeman, John Adams \* Centralia  
 1857 Wait, W. S. x  
 1854 Weed, Theodore J. Bloomington  
 1859 Westervelt, P. A. x Chicago  
 1859 Wack, P. x  
 1857 Wildey, J. B. x Pekin  
 1857 Wilcox, J. M. x Galena  
 1857 Wilcox, Dr. x Quincy  
 1857 Wilde, Dr. x Spring Lake  
 1857 Williams, C. x Sycamore  
 1855 Williams, S. Bolivar Freeport



## CHAPTER XXVIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MISSOURI.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Early Homœopathy in Missouri—Subsequent Growth of the System—Dr. John Temple and his Works—Medical Societies and Hospitals—Reminiscences and Lists of Early Homœopathic Practitioners,

When it is remembered that homœopathy was first planted in Missouri in 1844, and that the total number of practitioners of the school in the state in 1904 was two hundred and eighty-six, it is quite clear that the system of Hahnemann must have been exceedingly popular with the people of that southwestern country three score years ago. And what is equally gratifying is the fact that nearly all the practitioners of the school in Missouri during the last half century have been the product of homœopathic medical colleges within the state, located in the two great commercial cities of St. Louis and Kansas City, the former on the eastern and the latter on the western border of the state.

History records that Dr. John Temple was the pioneer homœopath in the state; that he was a convert of Dr. Smith of Chicago, and that he went down the Mississippi to St. Louis in 1844 and ranged himself alongside the allopaths in that city and far outdid them in efficient work during the prevalence of the cholera epidemic which ravaged the region five years afterward. The allopaths, however, did not take kindly to the warm welcome extended Hahnemann's disciples by the inhabitants of the city, and had recourse to all manner of expedients to arouse a feeling against Dr. Temple and his single professional associate who fought the battle alone, both against disease and jealous opposition.

This feeling of animosity manifested itself soon after Dr. Temple settled in St. Louis, and found inspiration in the faculty of the medical college of the city, and was persistently followed by all old school practitioners and also by the press and medical journals, both of which re-echoed all the malicious rantings of the leaders of the disgruntled crew. In 1845 the professor of theory and practice in the St. Louis Medical College made an attack against homœopathy and denounced it in unmeasured terms. Naturally a man of spirit, and sure of his ground, Dr. Temple prepared an answer to the tirade of abuse heaped upon his school, but neither of the two medical journals then published in the city would receive his defense for publication, nor would the city newspapers allow him the use of their columns. He then published his answer in pamphlet and distributed it throughout the city. In speaking of the event in later years, Dr. Temple said: "I consider that publication the first grand impulse to the progress of homœopathy in St. Louis; all classes then tried it." In July, 1848, the worthy pioneer established a homœopathic publication called the "Southwestern Homœopathic Journal and Review," which was continued through three volumes.

## MISSOURI INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY.

As early as June, 1853, when there were hardly more than a dozen homœopathic practitioners in all Missouri, a state medical society was formed, with Dr. Thomas Houghton president and Dr. T. G. Comstock secretary. The society was well grounded, but from lack of numerical strength was dissolved in the course of a few years. The second homœopathic medical society in the state was formed in St. Louis in 1867 and took the name of its predecessor, and like it, was short lived. The third attempt in the same direction was more successful, and resulted in the organization, in 1876, of the Missouri Homœopathic Institute, although in ordinary designation the old society name still obtains. This society has maintained a healthful existence to the present time, and is one of the strongest homœopathic bodies in the southwest, having about 250 members.

The Good Samaritan Hospital of St. Louis was incorporated in 1859, and occupied in 1861, and was the outgrowth of the still older Protestant Hospital of St. Louis, the history of which dated back to the early part of 1857, when it was founded largely through the efforts of the pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church. During a part of the civil war period, the successor hospital was occupied by the government as a military hospital, and was restored to its trustees in 1863. It still exists and has accomplished much good work.

The Children's Hospital, St. Louis, exclusively homœopathic so far as its medical department is concerned, was incorporated May 6, 1879, and has been maintained to the present time; and while its location has occasionally changed its operation never has been seriously interrupted.

The Women's Homœopathic Hospital of St. Louis was incorporated February 12, 1891, and was established almost primarily to furnish bedside and clinical instruction for the benefit of women homœopathic physicians of the city as well as to relieve suffering humanity.

The Free Homœopathic Hospital of St. Louis was founded in 1896, under the auspices of the St. Louis Homœopathic Medical Society.

The Kansas City Homœopathic Hospital was founded in the early part of the year 1889, and was incorporated in December following. The nurses' school was opened in the same year.

The Homœopathic Hospital and Training School of Kansas City was founded in 1899, and incorporated in 1900.

The State Asylum for Insane at Fulton was placed in homœopathic medical charge on April 12, 1897, and was restored to allopathic supervision in 1901.

## REMINISCENCES.

In 1846 Dr. Spaulding went from New York and located in St. Louis, where he died two years later. The same year Dr. Ira Vail went from Kentucky to St. Louis, remaining a short time and going thence to New Orleans. Dr. John Grainger located in St. Louis in 1847. He had been located in New York since 1833. He remained in St. Louis two or three years and then returned to the east.

Dr. Thomas J. Vastine, who had been practicing allopathy in Pennsylvania since 1829, and who had become convinced of the truth of homœopathy in 1847, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851, and immediately went to St. Louis, associating himself in practice

with Dr. Temple. He practiced in that city until his death in 1872. Dr. J. D. Steinestel, a native of Germany, was an early practitioner in St. Louis. He died of cholera in 1849.

In 1846 Dr. Thomas Houghton went to St. Louis with his partner, Dr. Huff, who died the next year. Dr. Houghton took a prominent part in the development of homœopathy during his stay in the city. In March, 1850, he became editor of the "Southwestern Homœopathic Journal and Review."

Dr. Thomas Griswold Comstock graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1849, and then studied homœopathy. He began practice in 1850, and in 1851 received a degree from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania. He then returned to St. Louis and soon established a large practice.



T. G. Comstock, M. D.

Dr. Temple went to California in 1849, remained there two years and then returned to St. Louis. In January, 1854, "The Family Journal of Homœopathy" was started, and after it had been issued a few months Dr. Temple became one of its editors, and later its sole editor.

A noteworthy practitioner of homœopathy in St. Louis was Dr. H. Ebers, who in 1853 was chosen by Col. Fremont to accompany him in his exploring expedition to California. He was absent several months and then returned to his practice in St. Louis.

A well known practitioner of St. Louis was Dr. Edward C. Franklin, who graduated from the University of New York in 1846, and practiced allopathy

in several places. He went to California in 1851 and was physician of the Panama railroad. He was attacked with fever and found a cure in homœopathic medicines and treatment. This impelled him to turn to homœopathy, and he began its practice in Dubuque, Iowa. About 1859 he located in St. Louis. Dr. Franklin was celebrated as an army surgeon, wrote a book on surgery, and was for a time in charge of a United States hospital during the civil war. He made his home in St. Louis, dying there December 10, 1885.

Dr. William Tod Helmuth went from Philadelphia to St. Louis in 1858, and became connected with the colleges and practiced there several years, until in 1870, when he removed to New York city. While in St. Louis Dr. Helmuth published the "Western Homœopathic Observer."

An interesting event in early homœopathic annals in St. Louis was the trial of Dr. George S. Walker and his expulsion from the St. Louis Medical Society for practicing homœopathy. He graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1852 and went at once to St. Louis. He had practiced previous to that time in Pittsburgh, Pa., and in California, and began the practice of homœopathy in 1859. He had experimented with homœopathic remedies for some time, but it was not until 1861 that he was cited to appear before the allopathic society to answer the charge of practicing homœopathy. In a carefully prepared paper Dr. Walker reviewed his own life and gave his reasons for embracing the new medical system. In 1861 he went into the army as surgeon of volunteers, remained two years and then returned to private practice.

Dr. Jacques Ravold graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1860 and established himself in St. Louis. He served in the union army during the war as surgeon.

Dr. William Curran was the pioneer of homœopathy in Hannibal, having introduced the system there in 1856. He was a native of Kentucky, and is said to have been a shoemaker before taking up the practice of medicine. At all events he was a careful prescriber and built up a successful practice. For a time Dr. Arnold was a partner with Dr. Curran. Another pioneer in Hannibal was Dr. George Bright Buih (or Birch, as the name appears in the lists of the American Institute of Homœopathy), a native of Pennsylvania, who graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1856. While at the institute he obtained his first introduction to homœopathy by a fellow student. He was in the army as surgeon during the war, and in July, 1863, located in Hannibal. In 1867 he was sent as commissioner to the Paris exposition, and was a member of Mark Twain's famous "Quaker City" excursion. He died in India in 1873.

Dr. John Fee practiced in Hannibal in 1865, going from there to Macon. Dr. Joseph Lafon located in the town in 1865. He had been an allopathic physician. In the same year Dr. William D. Foster came from the army and located in Hannibal.

Homœopathy was introduced in St. Joseph in 1856, by a German physician, Dr. Walkenbarth, who afterward went to St. Louis. He was succeeded by Dr. Fleniken. In 1859 Dr. Talcott and Dr. Burnham located in St. Joseph.

The fourth town in Missouri to receive homœopathy was Kansas City. Dr. Joshua Thorne graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1856, and in 1859 located as the pioneer in that city. In 1865 Dr. J. Feld, and in 1868 Drs. Charles Baker and Peter Baker located there.

Captain Holt, a sea captain, introduced homœopathy in Hartford, Put-



nam county, in 1860. He commanded a packet ship from Liverpool to New York, studied homœopathy on board ship and left the sea in 1860. He went west and began practice in Hartford, where he met with good success.

Dr. Reuben Caleb Runner located in Chillicothe in 1864, being the first to introduce homœopathy in that region. He began practice as an eclectic in Columbus, Ohio, and later lived in Texas.

Dr. D. T. Abell writes of Sedalia, in 1875. "This is one of the towns where our system has had a severe struggle for life, and has suffered much at the hands of her friends. In June, 1863, Dr. Charles Hutawa, a native of Poland, moved from St. Louis to Sedalia and began to practice homœopathy. He was a graduate of the University of Berlin, an accomplished gentleman and thorough scholar. He had served both in Europe and America in the army, and was at one time one of the ablest defenders of the dogmas of the old school. While in Prussia he conducted a long controversy through the press against homœopathy. His practice was chiefly among the Germans. He practiced until two days before his death, which occurred February 16, 1873, at the age of ninety-four years."

Homœopathy was introduced in Warrensburg in 1864 by Dr. Tyson. During the war, the physicians generally were with the army and Dr. Tyson, although a non-graduate, was often called in until he became regularly engaged in practice.

Homœopathy was introduced in Springfield in 1865 by Dr. W. A. Hyde, who had practiced the old system for ten years. Up to 1875 there were but three other homœopaths in Springfield, Drs. Thompson, J. W. Weis and one other. In Boonville homœopathy was introduced by Dr. Moore. In 1865 Dr. D. D. Miles located there. In 1872 Dr. C. J. Burgher went to Boonville. Dr. Henry Christian Lehnert located in Glenwood, Schuyler county, in 1869. He had begun the practice of homœopathy in Postville, Iowa, in 1865.

Dr. Adams Peabody became interested in homœopathy about 1850 and in 1851 settled in Boone county. He was interested in several newspaper enterprises, and located in Jefferson City about 1853. In 1866 he began to preach as a minister of the New Jerusalem church, and five years later was ordained.

Dr. Peter Temple, a brother of Dr. J. T. Temple, writes of homœopathy in Lexington in 1875: "This was a large slaveholding district and the first settlers were from Kentucky and Virginia, and they and their descendants are slow in breaking away from the old school practice. The first homœopathic medicine given in this county was by my wife in 1847, from a case given her by my brother, Dr. John T. Temple, with Epps' Practice. She being an uncompromising advocate of the system practised on our children when sick, and the neighbors seeing the good effect of her treatment, soon got medicine for their children, and soon she had quite a reputation for doctoring children and others. I am a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1861 I graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of St. Louis and moved into town the same year. Between 1854 and 1860 there had been several homœopathic physicians, mostly Germans, located here, but none of them stayed long enough to make any impression on the community. When I came I found a Dr. Williams practicing. Notwithstanding the prejudice against homœopathy I soon got a very good practice. Being favorably known by the citizens generally as an allopathic physician formerly, I gained access to many families whose doors

would have otherwise been shut against me. My son, Dr. J. R. Temple, became my partner in 1867. At the death of my son in March, 1871, I associated with Dr. G. W. Barker."

Homœopathic physicians in Missouri previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857	Asmann, F. x	St. Louis	1857	Laubenstein, A. D. x	St. Louis
1857	Barker, G. W. x	Lexington	1865	Lehnert, Henry C. *	Glenwood
1864	Buih, George B. *	Hannibal	1850	Luyties, Diedrich R.	St. Louis
1857	Buettner, F. x	St. Louis	1850	Nollau, Rev. E. L.	St. Louis
1850	Comstock, Thomas G.	St. Louis	1852	Peabody, Adams	Jefferson City
1856	Curran, William	Hannibal	1857	Peterson, B. H. x	St. Louis
1873	Cummings, J. C. *	Kansas City	1860	Ravold, Jacques	St. Louis
1858	Dunham, Dr.	St. Joseph	1852	Runner, Reuben C. *	Chillicothe
1850	Ebers, H.	St. Louis	1846	Spaulding, Dr. *	St. Louis
1857	Fellerer, E. A. x	St. Louis	1846	Steinestel, J. D.	St. Louis
1857	Field, S. x	Jackson	1857	Smotridge, F. x	St. Charles
1856	Franklin, Edward C. *	St. Louis	1859	Talcott, Dr. x	St. Joseph
1833	Grainger, John	St. Louis	1842	Temple, John T. *	St. Louis
1857	Hartmann, J. x	St. Louis	1861	Temple, Peter *	Lexington
1846	Houghton, Thomas	St. Louis	1856	Thorn, Joshua	Kansas City
1853	Helmuth, William Tod	St. Louis	1846	Vail, Ira	St. Louis
1865	Hyde, W. A. *	Springfield	1851	Vastine, Thomas J. *	St. Louis
1860	Holt, Captain	Hartford	1859	Walker, George S. *	St. Louis
1846	Huff, Dr.	St. Louis	1856	Walkenbarth, Dr.	St. Joseph
1857	Hutawa, Charles x *	St. Louis	1853	White, Daniel	St. Louis
1865	Lafon, Joseph *	Hannibal			

## CHAPTER XXIX

## HOMŒOPATHY IN TENNESSEE.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Nashville a Center of Medical Education—Experiences of Drs. Harsh, Wheaton and Kellogg, Early Homœopathic Practitioners in Tennessee—Homœopathic Medical Society of Tennessee—Reminiscences and List of Early Practitioners in the State.

For more than half a century the city of Nashville in Tennessee has been an acknowledged center of medical thought, medical initiative and medical learning, and while the conditions were forming that led to this enviable prominence the homœopathic school found lodgment there; but notwithstanding this the doctrine of Hahnemann never has gained a strong foothold in the state, and at no time in its history has the number of its practitioners exceeded thirty-five, and in the city of Nashville not more than ten at any one time.

Chroniclers of homœopathic history in the state credit Dr. Philip Harsh with having been the pioneer of his school in the region under treatment, and Nashville as his place of abode. He was educated in medicine in Germany, naturalized as a citizen of the United States in 1833, and removed from Cincinnati to Nashville in 1844. The next arrival in the city was that of Dr. P. M. Wheaton, who began practice there about 1847. In a letter written to a friend in the following year, he said: "You will perceive that I have located in Nashville and find nothing known of homœopathy in Tennessee, myself and partner being the only homœopathists in the state."

Dr. George M. Kellogg originally was from New York and practiced in New Orleans several years previous to 1853, when he took up his abode in Nashville, where he remained less than two years. He described the conditions surrounding the practice there as follows: "On my arrival I found the best possible element for proselyting, viz., an intelligent community, also a lay advocate of great social and intellectual influence in the person of Mr. James B. Craighead, who is to be regarded as the pioneer of homœopathy in Nashville. After surveying my ground I came to the conclusion that the strongest appeal I could make to such a community would be through their intelligence. I consequently wrote and published a tract entitled 'An answer to the question, What is Homœopathy?' This thesis, I flatter myself, laid the foundation for an intelligent appreciation of homœopathy."

Next came Dr. Henry Sheffield, in 1855, a graduate of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1852, and a former practitioner in Sacramento, California. "To Dr. Sheffield principally," says a contemporary writer, "is Nashville indebted for the advantage her citizens are reaping from homœopathy. He had been preceded by other physicians of his school, but they failed to enlist popular favor. His high character, perseverance, foresight and skill overcame obstacles that they found insurmountable, and now thousands are treating according to the homœopathic system where the

practice was limited to a few hundreds. The barren field which Dr. Sheffield found at Nashville is, as we have shown, no longer barren; it has been well cultivated and is yielding golden fruit."

#### HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF TENNESSEE.

This society was organized at a convention assembled in Nashville, December 1, 1875, when officers were elected as follows: Dr. J. P. Dake of Nashville, president; Dr. L. D. Morse of Memphis and Dr. E. H. Price of Chattanooga, vice-presidents; Dr. Eugene R. Smith of Edgefield, secretary; Dr. T. E. Enloe of Edgefield, treasurer; Drs. R. M. Lytle, Charles R. Doran and H. Falk, all of Nashville, censors. The society held meetings with fair regularity until 1877, after which none were held until September 10, 1890, when a reorganization was effected at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga. In the same year an incorporation was effected. The society never has been numerically strong, and since 1900 has not been assembled.

In 1868 Dr. Randal M. Lytle, an allopathic physician who had been practicing medicine for twelve years and who had been a surgeon in charge of several confederate hospitals during the war, began to investigate homœopathy under Dr. Sheffield. He soon adopted it, received a diploma from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1870, and then began practice in Nashville. Another allopathic physician, Dr. Barfield, also sought advice of Dr. Sheffield, and became a believer in homœopathy, which he practiced in Franklin.

In 1869 Dr. Jabez P. Dake went from Pittsburgh to Nashville, making the latter city his home. Dr. Herman Falk, a German graduate from Berlin, located in Nashville in 1869. Dr. William C. Dake, son of J. P. Dake, located with his father in Nashville in 1873, after graduating from New York Homœopathic Medical College, Bellevue, and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York.

In the August number of the "Nashville Journal of Medicine and Surgery" appeared the following notice: "The members of the graduating class of the medical department of the University of Nashville of 1874 will regret to know that Dr. Enloe, a co-graduate, has abandoned the flag of honourable medicine and embraced homœopathy." Dr. Enloe had declared a right to study and practice medicine as he pleased, and that no school could be considered honorable that was not tolerant, enlightened, progressive and successful. He mentioned making the acquaintance of Dr. J. P. Dake, of examining his homœopathic library, and of receiving instruction from him on the principles of homœopathy. He acknowledged that there was a method about the homœopathic system which was lacking in allopathy, and ended his defence of himself as follows: "Under the folds of a flag bearing the true insignia of medical science and hope to the dwellings of the sick, however characterized by the journals and faculties of what assumes to be honourable medicine, I stand with pride."

Dr. Charles R. Doran, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866, removed from Hagerstown, Md., to Nashville in 1874. In 1857 there was one homœopathic practitioner in Nashville; in 1870 there were four; in 1878, nine; in 1888, ten; in 1899, eight.

About the time that Dr. Sheffield began practice in Nashville Dr. John A. Williams introduced homœopathy in Memphis. In writing of the events of the period, he said: "I came to Memphis in 1854. Previous to that time,



as I was informed, four or five persons had visited this city who made use of homœopathic remedies, but none of them remained in practice for more than a very brief period. When I arrived here homœopathy had not been practiced in the city for the previous two years. I have remained here ever since 1854; am a graduate of the Cleveland college, and the only homœopathic graduate in the city. There are three regular physicians, educated in the allopathic school, who now use the homœopathic remedies, namely, W. A. Edmonds, Allen, and Hewett, the latter also an eclectic, and a medical sceptic. These, with myself, constitute the entire homœopathic faculty of this city. I estimate that fully one-third of the medical practice is homœopathic. It is only just to my professional brethren of the allopathic school to say that I ex-



Jabez P. Dake, M. D.

perience from them the same professional recognition and courtesy which they exercise among themselves."

Dr. W. A. Edmonds located in Memphis in March, 1857. He had graduated from the Louisville institute in 1845, and after practicing allopathy ten years he embraced homœopathy. Dr. John Citarotto located in Memphis in 1866. He had been an allopathic physician, but practiced homœopathy in Cuba, Indiana, after 1859.

Dr. John R. Allen, a prominent allopathic physician of Memphis, a man of ability, and who had for twelve years been superintendent of the asylum for the insane at Louisville, Ky., became a convert to homœopathy in 1867

He previously had bitterly opposed the school. Dr. Lucius D. Morse located in Memphis in 1872. Dr. Gentry also practiced there at one time.

Dr. Ivo W. Buddeke, a student of Dr. J. P. Dake, graduated from the Pulte Medical College in 1875 and located in Jackson. Dr. H. B. Sashlee located in Hollow Rock, and Dr. R. A. Hicks in Trenton, in 1875.

Dr. J. H. Morgan introduced homœopathy in the eastern part of the state. He said: "I had the honor to introduce homœopathy to the citizens of Knoxville and Knox county, which was done last January. I am a graduate of the Missouri Medical College (old), Dr. McDowell, dean." Dr. Morgan established a good business. In May, 1869, he was followed by Dr. W. N. Carter, with whom he went into partnership. Drs. S. Saltmarsh, C. D. Crank, W. W. Tydeman and J. W. Paxton were also among the early practitioners in Knoxville.

In 1869 Dr. E. H. Price located in Chattanooga, introducing the practice there. Dr. D. G. Curtis located there in 1871.

In 1874 a bill was introduced in the legislature of Tennessee to control the pupilage of medical students, and to establish a monopoly of allopathic principles in the state. It was an "Act to Protect the Citizens from Quackery," and provided that the entire control of the practice of medicine should be placed in the hands of the State Medical Association of Tennessee. The friends of homœopathy began to assail this measure with satire and ridicule. A series of articles appeared in the daily papers over the signature of "Hugh Bedam," burlesquing the affair. A pamphlet also was issued, entitled "State Medicine and a Medical Inquisition, by a Citizen." These articles put the matter forcefully before the people and when the time came the measure received three votes, which were cast by allopathic physicians. In 1870 the Medical Association of Tennessee (allopathic) held its annual meeting and went through the farce of dropping the name of Dr. Eugene R. Smith from the rolls, although he had had nothing to do with the association for five years.

Homœopathic physicians in Tennessee previous to 1860. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1867	Allen, John R. *	Memphis	1856	Hunt, Samuel P. *	Nashville
....	Barfield, Dr. *	Franklin	1840	Kellogg, George *	Nashville
1853	Citarotto, John *	Memphis	1866	Lytle, Randal M. *	Nashville
1851	Craighead, J. B. (layman)	Nashville	1857	Skyles, F. W. x	Memphis
1855	Edmonds, W. A. *	Memphis	1852	Sheffield, Henry	Nashville
....	Hall, B. W.	Nashville	1852	Williams, John A.	Memphis
1844	Harsh, Philip *	Nashville			

## CHAPTER XXX

## HOMŒOPATHY IN TEXAS.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Introduction of Hahnemann's System in the Lone Star State—The Texas Homœopathic Medical Association—Dr. Parker, the Pioneer—His Life and Works—Other Early Practitioners in various parts of the State.

Homœopathy has been a known factor in the history of medicine in Texas since 1844, a year that has marked that which for convenient designation is referred to as the second epoch of homœopathy in America. From the time when Dr. Parker first began the practice of medicine according to the law of similars to the close of the nineteenth century, the system enjoyed a steady, conservative growth, but was not rapid at any intermediate period. Records disclose that in 1857, a little more than twelve years after the advent of homœopathy in the state, there were only five practitioners of the school in the territory, and in 1870 the number had only doubled. In 1876 there were twenty-four homœopaths in Texas, and twenty-two in 1878. However, from the year last mentioned to the end of the century the increase was indeed rapid, if our sources of information are reliable, for in 1899 there were ninety-nine practitioners of homœopathy in the state; and in 1904, according to Polk, the number was seventy-four.

## TEXAS HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Texas Homœopathic Medical Association, the pioneer society of its kind in the state, was organized in Galveston, March 18, 1874, at which time these officers were chosen: Dr. H. C. Parker of Houston, president; Dr. William M. Mercer of Galveston, secretary; Dr. James H. Blake of Houston, treasurer; Dr. Edward P. Angell of Double Bayou, essayist. The association was incorporated in May, 1874, and continued its existence about ten years, although at times on account of lack of interest and its small membership its dissolution was threatened. It was reorganized, however, at a meeting held in Austin, May 1, 1884, at which time these officers were elected: Dr. Charles E. Fisher of Austin, president; Drs. Joseph Jones of San Antonio and Mrs. A. T. Hall of Waco, vice-presidents; Dr. J. C. Tucker of San Antonio, secretary; Dr. T. H. Bragg of Austin, treasurer. In 1903 the membership was forty-five.

## REMINISCENCES.

The early history of homœopathy in Texas is largely the record of achievement of Dr. Henry C. Parker. From the outset his system was favorably received, a fact due to the courage and unselfish devotion of this veritable "father of homœopathy" in the "Lone Star" state. Dr. Parker was born in Georgia in 1819. He was the son of a farmer and his youth was one of poverty and toil. For six years he never went to bed without reading one hundred pages by the uncertain light of a pine knot. At eighteen he became

a student of medicine, and devoted five years to its study, although he attended but one course of lectures. He began practice in the Tombigbee valley in Mississippi, a populous region where the prevailing diseases were congestive and bilious fevers of malignant type. In 1845 typhoid was brought into the neighborhood and it spread rapidly, visiting every plantation with a terrible mortality. Medical treatment proved unavailing. After spending the entire night with two favorite negroes who, despite every aid that medical science could render, died before daybreak, Dr. Parker started for home disgusted with remedies of uncertain action and with futile theories. He determined to take no more patients. On his way home he was besought to prescribe for a young lady just taken ill. He yielded and retired from her bedside to his own chamber sick. He lay there for several days prescribing from verbal reports brought to him. One afternoon the messenger reported symptoms that seemed to him dangerous. He speedily visited her, found her chatting with friends, but detected the presence of grave danger. He told the family that he had no power to avert death, and that unless other remedies than his were applied she would die in a few hours. He had heard of the success attending the practice of Dr. John D. Logue, a homœopathic physician of Meridian, and he besought them to send for him, but they refused, and the patient died before daybreak. He then sought Dr. Logue, visited his patients, saw his practice, studied homœopathy, and soon became a convert and Dr. Logue's business partner. He sought a broader field, and in April, 1848, opened an office in Houston and became the pioneer of homœopathy in that region at a time when Texas was attracting to her borders young men from the older states. There were then in Houston sixteen allopathic physicians, men of ability, but prejudiced by professional jealousies. Dr. Parker's library was the best and the largest in the town, and with professional courtesy it was opened to every physician. They soon found him to be in diagnosis and practical skill the equal of the best of them, and his kindness and fair dealing commanded their respect. When a critical case called for counsel Dr. Parker was sent for, and while the allopaths disagreed with each other, they all for the time agreed with the homœopath.

While consulting it was Dr. Parker's practice to advise allopathic medicines if there was a probability that they would succeed, but if not to offer homœopathic treatment, and this was never refused. In this way the physicians of the city acquired some knowledge of a few leading homœopathic remedies, and they did not hesitate to make use of them.

In September, 1848, the year of Dr. Parker's settlement in Houston, yellow fever broke out with great violence. The old school doctors now saw a chance to test the claims of homœopathy, and they called the young doctor to almost the first case that appeared. He had anticipated this, and had carefully studied all that had been written on the subject. There was no homœopathic authority on the treatment of yellow fever, but Dr. Parker relied on its treatment in accordance with the law of similia. During the epidemic he treated one hundred and eighty cases, receiving many after they had been abandoned by the old school practitioners. The same winter Asiatic cholera raged in Texas. The people reasoned that if homœopathy could cure yellow fever it could also cure cholera, and soon Dr. Parker was burdened with patients. He saw many cases and lost none that he saw in the first stage, and saved many that had lain in collapse. All opposition to homœopathy now ceased, and Dr. Parker's life until 1853 was one of pleasant and successful



practice. Then came the terrible epidemic of yellow fever and he treated four hundred and seventy-four patients with a loss of but forty-two. For five weeks he averaged four visits in every hour of the twenty-four. Sleep was impossible and at its close he found himself broken in health and prematurely aged. During the next year the epidemic reappeared and was treated with the same success as before. Dr. Parker's health now declined so rapidly that in 1855 he was compelled to ask Dr. Blake of Brenham, who had a few years before embraced homœopathy, to remove to Houston and become his partner. After the epidemic the distinguished pioneer retired from active practice and passed his time on his plantation in Montgomery county; but when the epidemic of yellow fever appeared in Galveston, in 1867, he again entered the field, remaining there until it had nearly run its course and had appeared in Houston, and then went to that city. After this epidemic Dr. Parker prepared a pamphlet entitled "Some Account of the Yellow Fever as it appeared in Galveston and Texas in 1867, with Symptoms, Treatment," etc.

The next homœopath in Texas was Dr. Edmund H. Blake, who began practice as an allopath in Washington county in 1846, and was converted to homœopathy in 1853 through the influence of Dr. Parker. In 1855 he removed to Houston. His son, Dr. James Harris Blake, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1870 and joined his father in Houston. In 1899 there were seven homœopathic practitioners in Houston. Homœopathy was introduced in Galveston in 1850 by Dr. Joseph R. Brown. He had been practicing in Phoenix, New York, and in 1850 went to Texas, where two years later he practiced in partnership with Dr. Richard L. Bryan, who was a native of Brazil.

In December, 1854, Dr. James Angell went from Mississippi and began the practice of homœopathy in Galveston. Nine years before, while visiting the city, he had treated some patients but had not adopted homœopathy, though at the time he was interested in it. In 1867 his son, Dr. E. P. Angell, located with his father, remaining until 1876, when he removed to Chambers county.

Dr. Royer went from San Antonio to Galveston in 1865, dying of yellow fever in 1867. Dr. J. H. Koers located in Galveston in 1865. Dr. Ulrich of Alabama located there in 1867 and died in the yellow fever epidemic the same year. Dr. William M. Mercer graduated from the University of Louisiana in 1859 and until 1867 practiced allopathy in New Orleans. In 1867 he became a convert to homœopathy and began practice in New Orleans, but removed in 1868 to Galveston.

Dr. C. F. Springer located in Galveston in 1873. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1874. Drs. George A. Crawfish, Joseph E. Hurff and William R. Mercer have practiced in Galveston.

Dr. Eckhart L. Beaumont, who was a graduate of Tulane University in 1848, was a pioneer in San Antonio. Dr. Charles E. Fisher of Kansas, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Detroit, and of Pulte Medical College (1875), became the partner of Dr. Beaumont in 1875. Dr. George R. Parsons, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1874, went to Texas in the fall of 1875. Dr. S. Slocum also practiced for a time in San Antonio. In 1878 there were but three, and in 1899 there were eleven homœopathic practitioners in San Antonio.

An early practitioner in Huntsville, Lavaca county, was Dr. Friederick, who was located there as early as 1858, remaining until his death, about 1871.

Dr. J. J. H. Davis practiced in Austin previous to 1870. Dr. Peter P. Cluff, who had been an old school physician, practiced in Austin previous to 1875. Dr. G. E. Routh located in that city about 1875.

In Brenham there were located previous to 1875 Dr. H. F. Pahl, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868, and Dr. C. T. Miller, formerly of Illinois.

In Dallas Dr. D. Rivera practiced for several years. Dr. Thomas C. McCurdy was located there in 1870. Drs. Andrew P. Davis, Edward E. Davis, Fergus S. Davis, Fines J. Dickey, Francis Keller, John G. Achenbach, Thomas J. Crowe, Cannon A. Hart, William L. Hill Alexander P. Stewart and John E. and Wilbur F. Thatcher have practiced in Dallas.

Dr. George Washington Williams was located in Dennison as early as 1872. Drs. Charles E. Johnson, A. C. Williamson, William L. Smith have practiced in Dennison. Dr. Edwin Mussina was practicing in Sherman as early as 1872. Dr. W. W. Wilson located in Palestine about 1870.

Dr. Solomon W. Cohen went to Waco in 1879 and in 1883 wrote for the "Texas Pellet" the history of homœopathy in that town. The pioneer in Waco was Dr. Fountain Jones, who in 1874 was looking for a location in the south on account of ill health in his family, and located in Waco.

Dr. George D. Streeter went to Waco in 1877, and by his advice Dr. S. W. Cohen settled there in 1879. Dr. Carlton H. Rew also practiced in that city.

Homœopathic physicians in Texas previous to 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1854	Angell, James *	Galveston	1873	Lee, W. S.	Dallas
1868	Angell, E. P.	Galveston	1867	Mercer, W. Mosby *	Galveston
....	Beaumont, Eckhart L. *	San Antonio	1857	Messner, Dr. x	Benton
1853	Blake, Edmund H. *	Houston	1875	Miller, C. T. x	Brenham
1870	Blake, James Harris	Houston	1870	McCurdy, Thomas C. x	Dallas
1847	Brown, Joseph R.	Galveston	1872	Mussina, Edwin	Sherman
1850	Bryan, Richard L.	Galveston	1848	Parker, Henry C. *	Houston
1868	Boynton, F. M.	Henderson	1868	Pahl, Henry F.	Brenham
1857	Clarke, J. x	Benton	1874	Parsons, George R.	Kerrville
1875	Cluff, Peter P. x *	Austin	1865	Royer, Dr. x	Galveston
1870	Davis, J. J. H. x	Austin	1875	Routh, G. E. x	Austin
1870	Edwards, G. x	Anderson	1870	Rivera, D. x	Dallas
1872	Fisher, Charles E.	San Antonio	1874	Springer, C. F.	Galveston
1858	Friederick, Dr. x	Huntsville	1867	Ulrich, Dr. x	Galveston
1868	Gebhard, L. H. x	Hillsboro	1870	Whitlock, F. W. x	Farmington
1872	Jones, Fountain *	Waco	1872	Williams, George W.	Denison
1865	Koers, J. H. x	San Antonio	1875	Wilson, W. W. x	Palestine

## CHAPTER XXXI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN CALIFORNIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Homœopathy finds Lodgment on the Pacific Slope in 1849—Pioneers were both Physicians and Gold Hunters—The State Medical Society—Benjamin Ober, the Pioneer Homœopath—Reminiscences and List of Practitioners.

Homœopathy was a "Forty-Niner" in California and was drawn into the land of gold on the great wave of human emigration that swept across the country in 1849 and carried to the Pacific slope thousands of adventurous spirits who were alarmingly afflicted with the gold fever—a malady for which neither the old nor the homœopathic school furnished a specific in all the vast volumes of *materia medica* or therapeutics; but a remedy was found at last which cured this "fever" most effectually and speedily, and that cure was "experience," a modest remedial agent, perhaps, but one which had its compensations in various ways, chief among which was the discovery of a delightful, salubrious climate, in itself a mighty healing force which soon being supplemented with the intelligent administration of homœopathic medicaments restored normal mental and physical conditions and at the same time gave to the Hahnemannian theory of medicine a pre-eminence west of the "Rockies" which has ever since been maintained.

In the rush and turmoil of "fevered" life in the region under consideration small heed was given to occurring events, hence there is little to record of the earliest history of homœopathy in the "affected" district. Gold, the almost sole object of the early adventurers, was found in abundance, but fortune rewarded the strenuous endeavors of comparatively few of those who sought it; but the ambition to become so possessed overshadowed all other considerations, and it was only when necessity—stern master—compelled that even the homœopath turned away from the "diggings" to prospect for "pay dirt" in the practice of his profession.

It is known, however, that Dr. Benjamin Ober was the pioneer of homœopathy in California; that he crossed the "Rockies" in the early summer of 1849, arrived in San Francisco July 3, and was a part of the subsequent life of that city and the state until the time of his death, May 13, 1867. Throughout that period he was an important part of homœopathy in the region, and his experiences there have served as the foundation of numerous medical journal articles in all later years, and in the re-telling none of them has abated its original force. Late in December, 1849, Ober sent a letter to Dr. Kirby of the "American Journal," in which he said:

"Since I had the pleasure of seeing you I have seen the Elephant, as the phrase goes. I have travelled over a good portion of the El Dorado, explored its mountains, its valleys, its streams, and its diggings, both wet and dry. I have been familiar with grizzly bears and grim death; have contended both in hospital and private practice with all the forms of disease which have been so fatal to the army of gold seekers."

In a letter written in 1854 Ober describes improved conditions: "We are at present free of almost everything in the shape of sickness, as the boats at this season bring no invoices for doctors and undertakers." Little is known of Dr. Ober's early life and education. He practiced homœopathy in Wilkes-Barre in Pennsylvania and became a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1850. He is said to have been a graduate of a New York university.

Whatever the trials and tribulations of the early exemplars of homœopathy in California, the school itself enjoyed a healthful growth after the period of gold excitement was passed and normal conditions were established in the various departments of domestic life in the homœopathic household.



E. J. Fraser, M. D.

However, in 1857 there were only five homœopathic physicians in the state, and twenty-four in 1870; two hundred and one in 1885, three hundred and ninety-five in 1899, and three hundred and eighty in 1904. In this connection it may be said that of the pioneers of the profession in the state many were impelled to locate there in the hope of regaining health which had become for some cause impaired in the east.

#### CALIFORNIA STATE HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The California State Medical Society of Homœopathic Practitioners was organized in San Francisco, March 24, 1871, and was incorporated



April 10, 1872. For a time it was a progressive body, but later on discordant elements impaired its efficiency, led to dissensions and resulted in virtual dissolution. However, a reorganization was effected as the result of a conference, and on August 8, 1874, the Pacific Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of California was brought into existence, with these first officers: Dr. J. M. Selfridge of Oakland, president; Dr. H. Knapp of San Francisco, vice-president; Dr. J. S. Beakley of San Francisco, secretary; Dr. J. A. Albertson of San Francisco, treasurer; Drs. George M. Pease and H. H. Ingerson of San Francisco, and J. J. Cushing of Sausalito, censors.

In 1875-76 the legislature passed an act to regulate the practice of medicine in California, and authorized the state medical societies then in existence



Frederick Hiller, M. D.

to appoint a board of state medical examiners; but before the act went into effect the Pacific Medical Society was regularly organized and incorporated, and later an action was brought to annul the charter, which proceeding, it is said, was instigated by the older society. As a result of this litigation the new organization lost its charter, but not its entity, and in 1877 the two societies were united and formed the California State Homœopathic Medical Society, the first officers of which were as follows: Dr. G. M. Dixon, president; Drs. J. N. Eckel and A. A. Thiese, vice-presidents; Dr. George H. Jenks, secretary; Dr. A. Liliencrantz, treasurer; Drs. T. C. Coxhead, J. A. Albertson, J. M. Selfridge, C. W. Breyfogle, H. H. Lyon, censors. The so-

ciety was incorporated December 22, 1877, and appointed its annual meetings to be held in May, at the Homœopathic Medical College in San Francisco. The Society of Homœopathic Practitioners being incorporated and having the appointment of the board of state medical examiners, assumed to scrutinize all diplomas and issue certificates of qualification for practice; and in connection with the authority thus possessed is said to have made arbitrary use of the privilege, which led to another contest in the legislature to determine which society should have the right to nominate the members of the examining board, which right was awarded to the California State Homœopathic Society. The Practitioners' society then passed out of existence,

In this connection the hospital institutions of the state are entitled to at least brief mention. The first homœopathic hospital in the state was founded in 1854 by Dr. Frederick Hiller, and was given the name of Nevada City Hospital. The building was burned in 1862, and the hospital was not reopened. The San Francisco Surgical and Gynæcological Institute was founded and conducted by the members of the San Francisco County Society of Homœopathic Practitioners, and was in all respects a praiseworthy institution, although its life was short.

The Fabiola Hospital in Oakland had its origin in the Oakland Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary Association, the latter of which dates its history from November 6, 1877, and owes its existence to the philanthropic efforts and liberality of Mrs. R. W. Kirkham, who frequently has been mentioned as the "Fabiola of Oakland." The hospital and dispensary were maintained in various and convenient places until the erection of a permanent building, which was dedicated May 25, 1888. In 1886 the name was changed to Fabiola Hospital.

The Southern California State Asylum for Insane and Inebriates in Patton, near Redlands, was opened in 1893 under homœopathic supervision.

#### REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Moritz Richter arrived in San Francisco in the latter part of 1850 or early in the next year. From his own story and the statements of friends and patients as reported by Dr. J. N. Eckel, who married Richter's daughter, he was the first practitioner of homœopathy in San Francisco. Two years later, in 1853, Dr. John J. Cushing opened an office on Kearney street, opposite the plaza. In the latter part of 1853 Dr. David Springstead settled in the city, but remained only a short time, and was succeeded by his former student, Dr. Charles G. Bryant, who became partner with Dr. Cushing. He died about 1856. About the same time Dr. Kafka, a native of Prague and a veteran of Napoleon's campaign in Russia, located in the city.

Dr. John FitzGibbon Geary, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, and who had practiced in Philadelphia, came to San Francisco in 1862, and remained there until his death, October 3, 1883.

Dr. Paulson located in San Francisco about this time, and in 1866 Dr. J. A. Albertson went there. He was a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago. It was in Dr. Albertson's office that several physicians met in 1861 to consider the establishment of the homœopathic college in San Francisco. He died July 7, 1899. In the spring of 1867 Dr. W. N. Griswold located in San Francisco. In June, 1870, Dr. Edwin J. Fraser came there. He had graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1864,

and commenced practice in Chicago. The next year he went to Erie, Pa., where he took the practice of Dr. N. Seymour.

About the same time Dr. J. P. Dinsmore settled in San Francisco. In September, 1874, Dr. J. Murray Moore, who had practiced eight years in Liverpool, England, went there, as also in 1868 did Dr. John Stoa Beakley, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and who practiced four months in New York city.

Dr. Frederick Hiller was one of the pioneers in San Francisco. He graduated at the Royal Academy of Surgeons in 1840, and practiced in Europe until 1848, when he came to America. The next winter he became a convert to homœopathy through the influence of Dr. Pantillon, with whom



John Esten, M. D.

he studied in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. In 1852 he journeyed with his wife and child in a great caravan of adventurers, to the Pacific slope. The cholera broke out in the desert and he had an opportunity of putting into practice the homœopathic treatment which he had lately learned. He reached San Francisco February 1, 1853, and soon established a paying practice, but at the solicitation of friends he went in 1854 to Nevada City, where he established the first homœopathic hospital on the Pacific coast. Later on he went to Virginia City, Nevada, remaining there seven years, and in 1870 removed to San Francisco.

Dr. John Esten practiced allopathy four years, then became a convert

to homœopathy and in 1858 opened an office in Rockland, Maine. In September, 1868, he went to San Francisco, where he permanently located. Dr. Maximilian Werder, a native of Wurtemberg, came to America in 1854. In 1859 a severe affliction of the eyes compelled him to relinquish studies in St. Vincent College, Pennsylvania. The allopathic physicians declared the case incurable. He became acquainted with Drs. F. X. Spranger and Dake of Pittsburgh, placed himself under Spranger's care, and was completely cured in one year. He then studied medicine with Dr. Spranger, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866, and in 1868 started for California in search of a milder climate, locating permanently in San Francisco. Dr. John Floto started for California in 1850, but stopped when he reached New Orleans. In 1860 he again went west and settled in San Francisco, practiced there twenty years and then made Oakland his home. Dr. Floto was born in Prussia; was educated in Germany and came to America in 1830, as a Lutheran minister. He attended Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, but in 1839 matriculated at the Allentown Academy, where he graduated. He then located in Selma, Miss. He was one of the best known physicians in California, and lived to enjoy the distinction of being the oldest homœopathic physician in the world. He died at Oakland, June 10, 1904, at the age of ninety-nine years. Drs. Carreras, Hahn and Royer were among the early practitioners in San Francisco. In 1857 there were in the city but four homœopathic physicians; in 1870, fourteen; in 1885, forty-eight; in 1899, eighty-eight, and in 1904, ninety.

As early as 1851 Dr. Bucknell commenced the practice of homœopathy at the mission of San Jose, then in the northern part of Santa Clara county, now Alameda county. On account of weak lungs he went into the interior in the fall of 1852. Dr. Kimball located at Haywards about 1861.

Dr. J. M. Selfridge commenced practice in Washington township, Alameda county, in 1863. In October, 1866, he removed to Oakland, where he found Dr. T. C. Coxhead, who had been there two years and was the pioneer homœopath in Oakland. He first located at Oroville in 1856, practiced there five years, then removed to Mendocino, and from there to Oakland in 1864. Dr. I. M. Nicholson located in Oakland in 1868. In 1874 Dr. A. S. Wright, who had been pioneer in Nebraska, removed to California, locating in Santa Rosa.

Dr. Charles W. Breyfogle was the pioneer in San Jose, having located there in 1872. His brother, Dr. Edwin S. Breyfogle, located there a year or two later. Dr. Breyfogle had been in practice in Louisville, and ill health compelled him to go to California. He died in San Jose February 26, 1895. Dr. Hardenstein introduced homœopathy in Sacramento about 1851 or 1852, and left there in 1853. After he left Dr. Blackburn opened an office in the capital city, but remained only a few months.

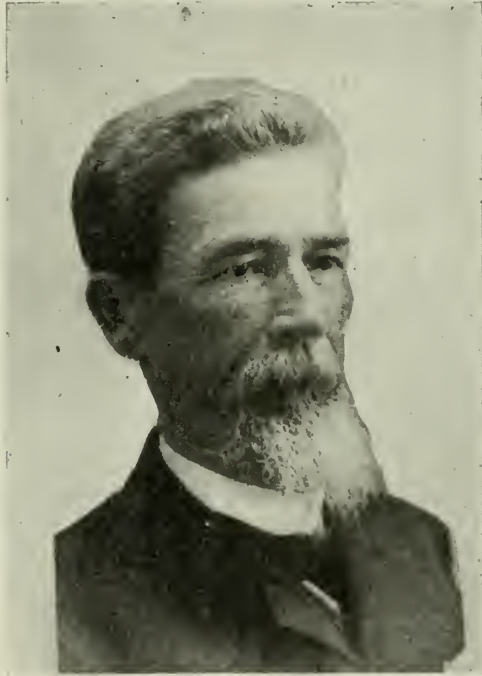
Dr. William Robert Reud located in Sacramento in 1870. He had graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869. He remained there two years, and was succeeded by Drs. J. K. Clark and H. H. Ingerson. In 1874 Dr. Ingerson went to San Francisco. In 1873 Dr. W. A. Hughson settled in Marysville and removed thence to Sacramento. About this time Drs. Huessinger, Kellogg and Dixon located in Sacramento.

The pioneer in Stockton was Dr. L. E. Cross, who went there in 1873. His brother, Dr. S. N. Cross, located there in 1877. A pioneer in Santa Barbara was Dr. Edward T. Balch.



The pioneer homœopath in San Diego was Dr. George W. Barnes. He graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1851, and located in Cleveland, but in 1869 ill health caused him to go to California. Drs. H. R. Arndt and E. V. Norman have practiced there.

Dr. H. H. Ingerson, a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1860, was a native of Vermont. He first located in Fonda, and after having served as surgeon with the 11th New York Volunteers he practiced in Watertown. From there he went to Cairo, Illinois, being the first homœopathic physician in that city. He afterwards practiced in Kansas City, Missouri, and later in Peoria, Illinois, where he was partner with Dr. Troyer.



George W. Barnes, M. D.

In 1871 ill health compelled him to seek the Pacific coast and he located in Sacramento.

Dr. Weisecker introduced homœopathy in Los Angeles and Dr. Eady Stevenson was the second practitioner there. Dr. Andrew S. Shorb went there in 1871. In 1899 there were fifty-seven homœopathic physicians in Los Angeles.

Dr. Porter Stevens located in Napa City in 1866. He had been an old school practitioner in Wisconsin, and in 1848 became interested in homœopathy and in 1849 announced himself a practitioner. He was a native of New York state.

Dr. Jonas C. Raymond, who had previously practiced in Utica, N. Y.,

went to Oakland in 1877. He died there on March 3, 1901. Dr. Harrison Seth Pelton located there in 1888. Dr. E. W. Bradley practiced for many years in Oakland and in Grass Valley. Dr. Leslie Jacob Coombs located in Grass Valley in 1866. He had previously practiced in Oregon.

Homœopathic physicians in California previous to 1875. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1860	Albertson, J. A.	San Francisco	1848	Hiller, Frederick *	San Francisco
1851	Barnes, George W.	San Diego	1873	Hughson, W. A. x	Marysville
1857	Bector, Dr. x	San Francisco	1860	Ingerson, H. H.	Sacramento
1866	Beakley, John Stoa	San Francisco	1852	Kafka, Dr.	San Francisco
1870	Biber, M. x	Stockton	1860	Kimball, Dr.	Haywards
....	Blackburn, Dr.	Sacramento	1866	Moore, J. Muray	San Francisco
1853	Bryant, Charles G.	San Francisco	1865	Nicholson, I. E.	Oakland
1867	Breyfogle, Charles W.	San Jose	1847	Ober, Benjamin	San Francisco
1851	Bucknell, Dr.	San Jose	1853	Paulson, Dr. x	San Francisco
1857	Brink, C. W. x	San Francisco	1870	Porter, S. R. x	Oakland
1870	Carreras, Dr. x	San Francisco	1870	Rudolph, S. F. x	Oakland
1870	Clark, J. K. x	Sacramento	1869	Reud, William R.	Sacramento
1852	Coombs, Leslie J. *	Grass Valley	1850	Richter, Moritz	San Francisco
1856	Coxhead, T. C.	Oraville	1870	Royer, C. L. x	San Francisco
1870	Cross, L. E. x	Stockton	1846	Rhees, Morgan John	Stockton
1851	Cushing, John J.	San Francisco	1863	Selfridge, J. M. *	Oakland
1870	De Hart, E. J. x	San Francisco	1850	Springstead, David	San Francisco
1849	Dinsmore, J. Pitman	San Francisco	1866	Shepherd, James *	Petaluma
1853	Eckel, J. N.	San Francisco	1870	Shorb, Andrew S. x	Los Angeles
1858	Esten, John *	San Francisco	1859	Stevenson, Eady	Los Angeles
1839	Floto, John Henry	San Francisco	1848	Stevens, Porter *	Napa City
1864	Fraser, Edwin J.	San Francisco	....	Thiese, A. A.	San Francisco
1870	Gardiner, F. B. x	Cloverdale	1857	Tobey, S. W. x	Sacramento
1855	Geary, John F.	San Francisco	....	Warren, Mrs. Dr.	Los Angeles
1870	Gibson, W. C. x	San Jose	1870	Weisecker, Dr. x	Los Angeles
1865	Griswold, W. N. x	San Francisco	1862	Werder, M.	San Francisco
1870	Hahn, Dr. x	San Francisco	1850	Wright, Augustus S.,	Santa Rosa
1830	Hardenstein, A. O. H.	Sacramento			

## CHAPTER XXXII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN IOWA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Trials of Dr. Beck, the First Homœopathic Physician in Iowa—Subsequent Permanent Introduction and Development of the New System in the State—Iowa Medical Societies—Reminiscences and List of Early Practitioners.

While there is no lack of homœopathic history in Iowa, the profession there has recorded so little of its interesting annals that the chronicler of its events is at once confronted with a lamentable absence of material from which to weave the historical narrative. Indeed, the pioneers of homœopathy in the region now called Iowa were from the outset bent on a more important errand than noting the history of their movements; theirs was a struggle for comfortable livelihood in a region which then had recently come into the sisterhood of states, for if local tradition be true, it was only five years after the character of territorial government had been laid aside that Dr. Beck planted the seed of Hahnemann's "tree of life" in that fertile soil, in the face of such obstinate resistance on the part of old school practitioners that the worthy pioneer was compelled to yield to the pressure of adversity and betake himself to a more congenial neighborhood, where he would be less beset by enemies.

The story of the growth of homœopathy in the state during the ten years next following Beck's advent is correctly told by Dr. Seidlitz in a narrative in which he said that it was "not very marked," but that in later years the outspreading of the system surpassed the development of the state in other respects. In 1857, in all this rich region there were only nineteen homœopathic practitioners, and in 1870 they had increased to eighty-two in number. In the next decade, 1870-1880, in respect to increase in number of practitioners, splendid progress was made, the number in the state in 1880 being three hundred and eleven; in 1890 three hundred and twenty-four; and in 1904 three hundred and seventy.

Much of this notable progress during the last thirty years has been due to the founding of a homœopathic department in the state university, and in the sweeping away of the obstacles which the old school doctors placed in the pathway of the homœopath to impede the progress of his school of medicine and the advancement of its science. The establishment of a homœopathic department in the university was nothing more than a recognition of right and justice, and was not in any sense a concession; and its successful accomplishment required only the application of intelligent effort on the part of the powers controlling the physical affairs of that public institution. However, the homœopathic department of the University of Iowa is made the subject of special mention in one of the later chapters of this work.

## MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

The Iowa Homœopathic Medical Association was organized at a meeting of physicians held in Davenport, May 21, 1862, and while from the first the interest shown in its welfare was commendable, the disturbed conditions which then prevailed throughout the country on account of the civil war made the continuance of the society impracticable.

The Society of Homœopathic Physicians of Iowa was organized in Des Moines, May 31, 1870. The Cedar Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Waterloo, September 30, 1875. The Central Homœopathic Medical Association was organized at Cedar Rapids, January 29, 1879. The Hardin County Society of Homœopathic Physicians was organized about 1875. The Linn County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Marion, June 23, 1875. The Northeastern Iowa Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at the second meeting of the Cedar Valley Society, at Waterloo, October 28, 1875, by changing the name of the latter. The North Missouri Valley Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Hamburg, Iowa, June 1, 1876. The Polk County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Des Moines in May, 1882. The Scott County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized at Davenport in 1883. The Homœopathic Medical Society of Woodbury County was organized at Sioux City, December 27, 1888, and on May 7, 1889, the name was changed to Sioux City Homœopathic Medical Association. The Des Moines Homœopathic Clinical Society was organized in 1890 or 1891.

## REMINISCENCES.

In 1853, about the time that Dr. Beck abandoned his station in Dubuque, Dr. Nathaniel Dodge brought the new system to Mount Pleasant in Henry county, but left in 1855, being succeeded by Dr. C. P. Smith, who maintained himself there until 1859. Among the other early practitioners in that vicinity were Dr. C. A. Miller, who settled in Mount Pleasant in 1858 and left in 1861; Dr. C. A. Ritcher, who later removed to Florida; Dr. F. C. Pitcher, of whose coming and going little is known; Dr. Clement Pearson, who began practice in 1850 in Wellsville, Ohio, removed to Iowa in 1857, to Washington, D. C., in 1874, and died there January 29, 1886; Dr. John Peter Connelly, born in Ireland, came to America in 1833, taught school in Ohio and studied homœopathy at the same time, secured a supply of medicines and began practice about 1840, and located himself in Tuscarawas county in 1863.

Dr. Wilmot Horton Dickinson located in Des Moines in 1858. He had graduated from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland in that year. He studied medicine with Dr. Hunter of Louisville, Ky., and with Dr. Jones of Penfield, Ga. Dr. Dickinson became one of the leading physicians of the homœopathic school in Iowa. He died October 26, 1898. Drs. W. B. Hartwell, E. W. Garberich, A. O. Hunter, S. S. Hersey, C. W. Eaton, Mrs. E. F. D. Fletcher, H. Matter and R. M. Stone were among the other early practitioners in Des Moines. In 1876 there were but seven homœopaths there; in 1904, twenty-seven.

The pioneer practitioner in Clinton county was Dr. Mortimer Marston, who located in Clinton in 1865. Dr. Marston had studied with Dr. Waggoner of DeWitt, and attended lectures in Keokuk. He established a large



practice in Clinton, and died March 21, 1868. Dr. C. H. Cogswell, Mrs. Cogswell, Drs. E. H. King, S. P. Yeomans and Mrs. Dr. Yeomans also practiced in Clinton.

In 1856 Dr. Edward Augustus Guilbert located in Dubuque. He had graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1847, and commenced practice in Ottawa, Illinois, going from there to Waukegan, where he remained until 1852. During this time he experimented with and convinced himself of the truth of homœopathy and adopted it in his practice. In 1856 he removed to Dubuque, where he has since lived. He has been one of the most prominent physicians in the state and has taken an earnest interest in the contests for legislative rights and other advancement of the cause of homœopathy. In 1876 he published one volume of the "Northwestern Annalist," a popular paper devoted to the championship of homœopathy in the fight that raged at that time for the introduction of homœopathy into the Iowa state university.

Dr. Robert Louis Hill was a student of Dr. Guilbert and in 1864, after graduating from the Rush Medical College of Chicago, became junior partner with his preceptor. In 1867 he removed to Illinois.

About 1857 Dr. Edward C. Franklin returned from California and practiced for a short time in Dubuque after he became a convert to homœopathy. He went to St. Louis in 1857. Drs. S. H. Guilbert, E. R. Jackson, S. Mills Fowler and R. S. Gee were early practitioners in Dubuque.

As early as 1857 there were four homœopathic practitioners in Davenport, Drs. Gehson, C. Haight, W. S. Minier and H. E. Stone.

Dr. Savina L. Williams, who had been a practitioner of homœopathy in Ohio since 1856, located in Clarence, Cedar county, in 1869. Her husband, Dr. Isaiah Williams, was also a practitioner.

In 1865 Dr. S. A. Merrill commenced the practice of homœopathy in Council Bluffs. At the beginning of the war he accepted a position in the United States Military Hospital in Kansas City, which was at that time under homœopathic care, remained there two years, and then began practice. In 1863 Drs. W. L. Patten, W. D. Stillman and T. Jeffries were practitioners in Council Bluffs. In 1899 nine homœopathic physicians were practicing there.

The first woman physician to settle in Iowa, and perhaps the first to locate between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains, was Dr. Maria W. Porter, who studied medicine in Pittsburgh with Dr. J. P. Dake, and took two courses in the Women's Medical College of Philadelphia, graduating in 1859. She then came with her family to Davenport and gained considerable prominence by giving a course of medical lectures. Few of the people there had heard of a woman physician and in consequence Dr. Porter had many prejudices to overcome; not only prejudice against her sex, but the fact that she was a homœopathist. She overcame this, however, and became one of the leading women in the town in various charitable works. She died September 8, 1888.

Dr. George M. Seidlitz located in Keokuk about 1864. He received his medical education in Europe and practiced allopathy several years, becoming a homœopath about 1850.

Dr. John W. Davis, a graduate of the medical department of the Georgetown University in Washington, D. C., became a convert to homœopathy in 1865, and began its practice in Lansing.

Dr. Richard M. James was a pioneer homœopath in Knoxville, about

1854, having been an old school practitioner previous to that time. He left Knoxville in July, 1867.

Dr. Edward Walther was the pioneer homœopath in Elkader, Clinton county, in 1862. He was successful in a severe epidemic of diphtheria that occurred at that time. He afterward went into partnership with Dr. C. D. Williams in St. Paul, Minn.

Dr. Calvin C. Waggoner practiced in Cedar Rapids from about 1860 to the time of his death in 1867.

Homœopathic physicians in Iowa previous to 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1862	Austin, P. A. x	Muscatine	1867	King, Edward H.	Clinton
1870	Baker, R. F. x	Davenport	1867	King, John E.	Fairfield
1869	Bancroft, Augustine A.	Burlington	1870	Kludge, Albert x	Elkport
1857	Barthol, Dr. x	Guttenburgh	1857	Lillis, W. B. x	Dubuque
1853	Blakesley, James M.	Iowa City	1865	Marston, Mortimer D.	Clinton
1862	Blanding, A. O. x	Lyons	1863	Merrill, S. A. *	Council Bluffs
1862	Brown, J. Emory x	E. Mitchell	1858	Miller, A. x	Mount Pleasant
1870	Brewer, E. x	Independence	1857	Minier, W. S. x	Davenport
1858	Burt, William H.	Lyons	1870	Olney, S. B. x	Fort Dodge
1857	Chase, H. C. x	Yankee Settlement	1862	Palmer, N. H. x	St. Charles City
1866	Cogswell, C. H.	Clinton	1857	Patchen, U. R.	Burlington
1840	Connelly, Peter J.	Des Moines	1870	Patchen, G. H. x	Burlington
1858	Dickinson, Wilmot H.	Des Moines	1857	Paine, E. R. x	Burlington
1853	Dodge, Nathaniel	Mount Pleasant	1850	Pearson, Clement	Mount Pleasant
1865	Davis, John W. *	Lansing	1870	Porter, Mrs. M. W. x	Davenport
1862	Ehinger, G. E. x	Franklin Centre	1870	Pitcher, A. C. x	Mount Pleasant
1870	Fintel, P. C. x	Blue Grass	1870	Pitcher, F. C. x	Mount Pleasant
1870	Fletcher, I. H. x	Toledo	1857	Potts, O. G. x	Keokuk
1856	Franklin, Edward C. *	Dubuque	1857	Prowell, J. M. x	Keokuk
1857	Gehson, Dr. x	Davenport	1870	Poulson, P. W. x	Council Bluffs
1870	Greene, S. W. x	Manchester	1870	Russell, W. C. x	Calamus
1852	Guilbert, Edward A. *	Dubuque	1862	Rust, J. D. x	Floyd
1857	Guilbert, S. H.	Dubuque	1850	Seidlitz, George M. *	Keokuk
1857	Haight, C. x	Davenport	1870	Stanley, George M. x	Cedar Rapids
1852	Hatch, Philo L.	Dubuque	1857	Skiles, Dr. x	Iowa City
1857	Hindman, David R.	Marion	1855	Smith, C. P. x	Mount Pleasant
1864	Hill, Robert Louis,	Dubuque	1870	Starr, C. x	Iowa City
1857	Holcomb, Dr. x	Keokuk	1857	Stone, G. E. x	Davenport
1857	Hollingsworth, Dr. x	Keokuk	1870	Virgin, W. T. x	Burlington
1862	Hummer, J. N. x	Keokuk	1870	Waggoner, M. R. x	DeWitt
1869	Hunter, A. O. x	Des Moines	1862	Waggoner, G. J. x	Maquoketa
1869	Hillis, L. x	Winterset	1860	Waggoner, Calvin C.	Cedar Rapids
1869	Holt, L. E. B. x	Marshalltown	1870	Whitlock, F. W. x	Farmington
1857	Jaeger, C. A. x	Guttenburgh	1862	Worley, P. H. x	Davenport
1862	Jackson, E. x	Epworth	1856	Williams, Savina L. *	Waterloo
1854	James, Richard M. *	Knoxville	1860	Walther, Edward	Elkader

## CHAPTER XXXIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MINNESOTA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Relations of Civil and Homœopathic History in Minnesota—Planting Hahnemann's System in the State—Societies and Hospitals—Reminiscences of Early Practitioners.

History records the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony in 1680, the cession of the territory by France to Great Britain and the final extinction of the French dominion in America in 1763, and the acquisition of the same territory by the United States under the treaty with Great Britain in 1783. The Territory of Minnesota was organized by congress March 3, 1849, and on May 11, 1858, became a state of the federal union. In 1852, three years after the creation of the territorial jurisdiction, one Dr. Sperry carried the gospel of Hahnemann into the region of St. Paul, and before statehood was established several other homœopathic physicians were promulgating the same doctrine in the territory.

From this humble beginning homœopathy has grown in Minnesota until the state is reckoned among the foremost states of the union in fostering and advancing the teachings of the system, giving encouragement to its representatives, and teaching its principles to whomsoever may apply at the doors of the university with the equipment of proficiency. The establishment of a homœopathic department in the university was not difficulty of accomplishment, yet required earnest and well directed effort; and once installed as a part of institutional life it proved its usefulness in the wide field of medical education. There were in the state in 1857 four homœopathic practitioners; seventy in 1877; one hundred and eleven in 1881; and one hundred and eighty-eight in 1904.

Again, Minnesota is one of the few states that have public hospitals, sometimes referred to as insane asylums, under exclusive homœopathic medical supervision. The state hospital at Fergus Falls was opened July 29, 1890, with Dr. Alonzo Potter Williamson as medical superintendent, and Dr. A. S. Dolan, first assistant physician. Dr. Williamson resigned his office in 1892 and was succeeded by Dr. George O. Welch, the present superintendent.

Among the early notable characters in promoting the interests of the homœopathic system in Minnesota was one who was not of the profession in practice as a means of livelihood, yet was an important part of it in that he gave his services for the welfare of suffering humanity. Rev. Father Clemens Staub was an authorized practitioner of medicine, and also was the faithful head of the Church of the Assumption (German Catholic) of St. Paul, which city and its locality constituted the field of his activities for many years. He practiced medicine as he served his church—without accepting fees for his services; and whatsoever was given him as a gratuity was devoted to the work of his mission. "Father Clemens" died in 1886.

The homœopathic profession of Minnesota was early in the field with the work of organization, both in the formation of societies and hospital asso-



ciations, and in this respect the state is as well supplied with institutions as any in the northwest. Of some of the more prominent of these a brief notice in this place is proper.

#### MINNESOTA STATE HOMŒOPATHIC INSTITUTE.

The foundation of the state homœopathic medical society was laid at a meeting of three physicians—Huntington, Boyd and Williams—in St. Paul late in the winter of 1867, and at a formal gathering of the physicians of the state on February 13 of that year the organization was perfected, with these officers: Dr. William A. Penniman of Minneapolis, president; Dr. E. Cooley of Faribault, vice-president; Dr. T. R. Huntington of Minneapolis, corresponding secretary; Dr. H. Wedelstaedt of St. Paul, recording secretary. Since that time the institute has maintained an active, healthful existence and has accomplished much good as the conservator of homœopathic life and practice in the state. The Southern Minnesota Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in October, 1871, but later was merged in the state society.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis had its foundation in a provision in the last will of Dr. William A. Penniman, who died in 1872 and bequeathed the sum of \$30,000 to be used in establishing a homœopathic hospital in the city. Under the plan of organization adopted by the corporation created to carry out the purposes of the testator, the institution was given the name of Penniman Hospital of Minneapolis, but after much of the preliminary work had been done the project failed through a technical irregularity in the will, which left the hospital association without funds. However, steps were at once taken to create a new fund through other sources, and in January, 1883, a homœopathic hospital was opened under the patronage of the Hahnemann Ward Association. It was continued until 1896.

The Maternity Hospital, Minneapolis, was incorporated July 29, 1887, although the institution itself had been founded and opened in November of the preceding year. It still exists and is supported by pay patients and voluntary contributions. It always has been strictly homœopathic in medical supervision.

The St. Paul Homœopathic Hospital was incorporated in January, 1887, and was opened August 15 following. The present hospital building was erected and the nurses' training school established in 1889.

#### REMINISCENCES.

The honor of having been the pioneer of homœopathy in the state is due to Dr. Sperry, who has been mentioned, and Dr. Z. B. Nichols, both of whom are said to have located in St. Paul in 1852; but the stay of the former was short, while the latter remained and became an important figure in professional circles, especially as physician to the asylum for deaf, mute and blind in Faribault, of which institution he was the efficient medical head for seventeen years. Later on he removed to Portland, Oregon.

Dr. George T. Hatfield settled in St. Paul in 1854, and remained there until 1859, when he removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. While in St. Paul he published the "Minnesota Homœopath," a bi-monthly journal started in 1854. In the same year Dr. E. A. Boyd came from Maine, practiced for a time in St. Paul, and then located in a little settlement five miles north, known as Little Canada. In 1855 Dr. H. Wedelstaedt opened an office in the town, and in



the same year Dr. John C. Merrill, a nephew of Dr. Boyd, located in St. Paul, but after about two years returned to the east. Dr. T. C. Bunting came in 1856, and remained two years.

Dr. Dunham located in St. Paul in 1857. He was a native of New York, and at the end of two years returned to that city. In 1859 Drs. T. C. Schell of New York and William C. Caine of Ohio, located in the city. In 1861 Dr. Charles D. Williams removed from Cleveland, Ohio, to St. Paul, where he became a partner with Dr. Caine. Dr. Williams had practiced in New York state and later in Cleveland, and was interested in the homœopathic college of that city. He died May 7, 1882.

Dr. Edward Walther, who had been in practice in Elkader, Iowa, located



Wm. H. Leonard, M. D.

in St. Paul about 1865, and became partner with Dr. Williams. In 1867 Dr. James T. Alley located in the city. He was a former New York practitioner, and came to Minnesota on account of his health. He died September 17, 1878. In 1857 there were three homœopathic physicians in St. Paul; in 1875, nine; in 1880, eleven; in 1896, thirty-six; and in 1904, twenty-nine.

The pioneer homœopath in Minneapolis was Dr. Philo L. Hatch, who had practiced in Dubuque from 1852 to May, 1858, when he removed to Minneapolis. Dr. Hatch has been for many years a student of natural sciences, and also a member of various societies of natural history. For thirteen years he was state ornithologist, and for several years has been connected with the homœopathic department of the University of Minnesota.

In 1859 Dr. William Huntington Leonard announced his belief in homœopathy. He had practiced allopathy in Orangeville, Wyoming county, New York, from 1853 to 1855, then went to Minneapolis and continued practice according to the old school four years more. He entered the army as assistant surgeon, and later became surgeon of the Fifth regiment, Minnesota volunteers, serving three years. He was associated with Thomas Gardner under the firm name of W. H. Leonard & Co., operating the first drug store in Minneapolis. In March, 1903, Dr. Leonard celebrated his fiftieth anniversary as a physician, at which time physicians of both schools extended hearty congratulations.

In 1856 Dr. William Penniman, who had been in practice in Pittsburgh, Pa., came to Minnesota, locating in St. Anthony, but two years later removed to Minneapolis, where he practiced until 1870, when he retired from active life. He was a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and practiced allopathy until 1849, when he became a homœopathist. He bequeathed to his adopted city thirty thousand dollars for a homœopathic hospital, and ten thousand dollars for a chair of homœopathy in the University of Minnesota. He died in Elizabeth, Pa., in 1872.

Dr. T. Romayn Huntington located in Minneapolis in 1867. He was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1851, and adopted homœopathy the next year. He had previously practiced in Kalamazoo, Michigan. He died in March, 1873.

Dr. D. M. Goodwin from Vermont, located in St. Anthony in 1867. In 1868 Dr. Julius Nelson DeWitt, who had an extensive practice in St. Louis, removed to Minneapolis on account of his health, remained two years, and then returned to Illinois, his home, where he died in 1870. In 1870 Dr. Otis M. Humphrey from Boston, located in Minneapolis, and in 1881 Dr. Henry W. Brazie settled in that city, having previously practiced in Ypsilanti, Michigan. He was a graduate of the Western Homœopathic Medical College of Cleveland in 1870. Dr. Henry C. Aldrich graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881, practiced for a few years in Iowa, and located in Minneapolis in 1887. Dr. Arthur A. Camp located there in 1878. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1878. In 1859 there was but one homœopathic practitioner in Minneapolis; in 1877, eight; in 1881, twenty-four; in 1896, sixty-two; in 1904, fifty-eight.

As early as 1856 Dr. John N. Wheat located in Austin, Mower county, where he remained many years. He was a graduate of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1852. In 1899 there were five homœopathic practitioners in Austin.

Dr. A. G. Dornberg, formerly of Pennsylvania, settled in Mankato in 1858, and in 1865 Dr. A. L. Dornberg, his son, also commenced the practice of homœopathy in that place. The town now supports four homœopathic physicians.

Dr. Charles S. Weber located in St. Cloud in 1862, and carried on a pharmacy in connection with his practice. He died in 1881. Dr. A. Hageman was in practice in St. Cloud in 1867. Later Dr. James H. Beatty occupied that field.

Dr. Edwin C. Cross located in Rochester in 1857. He had graduated from the Woodstock Medical College, Vermont, and in 1846 commenced the practice of allopathy in Levden, Mass. From 1850 to 1857 he practiced in Brattleboro, Vermont, and while there adopted the homœopathic system.

During the civil war he served as surgeon of the provost board for the first congressional district of Minnesota.

Dr. Charles Isaac Farley graduated from the medical college of the University of Vermont in 1859, and after practicing in New York state attended lectures at the New York Homœopathic Medical College. He resumed practice in Malone, N. Y., in the spring of 1862, and came to Minnesota in August of the same year. He arrived there just before the terrible massacre of whites by the Indians and took part in several of the battles; he served in the Second Minnesota cavalry. In the fall of 1864 he went to Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, remaining there eighteen months as surgeon. In 1866 he was mustered out and then practiced in Winnebago City, Faribault county, remaining there until 1867, when he returned to New York state.

Dr. D. B. Haslam settled in Chatfield, Fillmore county, in 1866. He had been assistant to a physician with a large practice in England, but had become disgusted with allopathy and gave up his position. He investigated homœopathy and began its practice in 1847.

Dr. M. L. Casselberry settled in Winona and practiced there previous to 1857. Dr. Thomas Adams Peirce located there in 1863. He was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850, had practiced in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and in Waukegan, Illinois, and in 1862 or 1863 located in Winona, where he made his permanent home.

Dr. Simon P. Starrett located in Anoka in 1880 and succeeded in building up a good practice, but was stricken and died January 3, 1883.

Dr. George Henry Hawes graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1876 and located in Hastings, Dakota county, where he practiced until his death, April 27, 1892.

Dr. Alfred P. Skeels located in Northfield in 1869. For three years he had a large practice, but died in 1872 of pulmonary trouble.

Homœopathic physicians in Minnesota previous to 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1855	Alley, James T. *	St. Paul	1860	Farley, Charles I.	Winnebago City
1869	Allen, Wilson A.	Rochester	1855	French, D. S.	Shakopee
1866	Beach, Dr. x	Faribault	1870	Goodwin, D. M. c	Minneapolis
1866	Berlin, T. N. x	Farmington	1863	Gilchrist, James G.	Owatonna
1865	Beckwith, Edmund	Rochester	1867	Hall, John B. x	Shakopee
1869	Bell, J. S. x	Rochester	1852	Hatch, Philo L.	Minneapolis
1869	Bird, O. x	Duluth	1853	Hadfield, George T.	St. Paul
1854	Boyd, E. A. x	St. Paul	1867	Hageman, A. x	St. Cloud
1871	Brazie, Henry W.	Minneapolis	1847	Haslam, D. B. *	Chatfield
1855	Bunting, Thomas C.	St. Paul	1860	Horst, John x	
1852	Caine, William C. *	St. Paul	1865	Higbee, C. G.	St. Paul
1868	Canney, F. E. J. x	Lake City	1852	Huntington, T. R. *	Minneapolis
1857	Casselberry, M. L. x	Winona	1870	Humphrey, Otis M.	Minneapolis
1868	Chapman, F. D. x	St. Paul	1859	Leonard, W. H. *	Minneapolis
1866	Cooley, Edson x	Faribault	1870	Lathrop, E. x	Northfield
1855	Cross, Edwin C. *	Rochester	1854	Merrill, John C. x	St. Paul
1867	DeWitt, Julius N.	Minneapolis	1863	Messenger, Dr. x	Owatonna
1857	Dornberg, A. G. x	Mankato	1850	Nichols, E. B.	Faribault
1865	Dornberg, A. L.	Mankato	1840	Penniman, William A. *	Minneapolis
1857	Dunham, Dr.	St. Paul	1850	Peirce, Thomas A.	Winona

- |      |                     |            |      |                        |            |
|------|---------------------|------------|------|------------------------|------------|
| 1867 | Righter, C. C. x    | Hastings   | 1867 | Wakefield, Dr. x       | Monticello |
| 1863 | Staub, Rev. Clemens | St. Paul   | 1855 | Wedelstaedt, H.        | St. Paul   |
| 1859 | Schell, Thomas C. x | St. Paul   | 1867 | Weber, Charles S.      | St. Cloud  |
| 1867 | Skeels, Alfred P.   | Northfield | 1867 | Weigman, Carl x        | St. Paul   |
| 1852 | Sperry, Dr. x       | St. Paul   | 1866 | Westfall, J. M. x      | Rochester  |
| 1870 | Store, Robert       | St. Paul   | 1866 | Whittemore, J. G. x    | Glenwood   |
| 1870 | Timmons, I. W.      | Houston    | 1867 | Whiteman, Russell x    | Anoka      |
| 1862 | Walther, Edward     | St. Paul   | 1852 | Wheat, John N.         | Rochester  |
| 1866 | Warner, Edward S. x |            | 1840 | Williams, Charles D. * | St. Paul   |



## CHAPTER XXXIV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MISSISSIPPI.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The Planting of Homœopathy in Mississippi by Dr. Davis—His Early Experiences—Growth of Hahnemann's System of Medicine in the State—The State Medical Society—Reminiscences and List of Early Practitioners.

Homœopathy was introduced in Mississippi about 1847 by Dr. Augustus Frederick Davis, a native of Kentucky, born in Washington, Mason county, in 1802. He graduated from Transylvania University in 1824, and began practice in Augusta, remaining there nine years. In 1833 he settled for practice in Natchez, but having soon become disgusted with the old school methods, he dropped it, went to Cincinnati in 1846, and under the guidance of Dr. Pulte took up the study of homœopathy. In 1847 he returned to Natchez, where he soon established a large practice according to the law of similars.

Such was the beginning of homœopathy in this state, and from it the later growth of the school here has developed. At no time, however, has the number of its practitioners exceeded eleven, in 1878, and in 1904 there were only four homœopathic physicians within the borders of Mississippi. But, notwithstanding the lack of numerical strength a state medical society was formed in 1889, under the name of the State Homœopathic Medical Society of Mississippi, and incorporated during the same year. Its constituent members were Drs. Eugene A. Guilbert, H. J. Coleman, J. C. French, A. O. Hardenstein, B. D. Chase, H. P. Cook, H. Bewlay and Jesse R. Jones, which represented about the strength of the profession in the state at that time.

As near as can be determined, the earliest homœopaths in the state were Dr. Davis, the pioneer, in Natchez; Dr. Brown in Jackson; Dr. W. C. Wren in Woodville; Dr. J. B. Smith in Camden; Dr. F. K. Hammond in Aberdeen; Dr. H. J. Coleman in Rodney; and Drs. Fegarden and W. J. Gibson in Fayette.

In relating his early experiences both as an allopath and as a homœopath, Dr. Davis said: "I landed here (Natchez) on the third of May, 1833. Cholera was prevailing as an epidemic. Having had some experience in the treatment of it in Kentucky I was better prepared to meet it than were the resident physicians. My success was such that in less than a year I had a large and lucrative practice. In 1837 we had yellow fever as an epidemic and I was taken down with it in September. I took a little calomel and quinine for two days, then abandoned medicines and let nature, untrammelled, do her own work. In a few days I was convalescent. Although I continued practice my faith in drugging was terribly shaken. In 1846 I had abandoned old school teachings and after a careful examination of the homœopathic system, I adopted it and announced to the public that I would treat diseases to the best of my ability in accordance with the homœopathic law. I was the first physician located in the lower valley of the Mississippi that proposed practicing homœopathy, with the exception of one in New Orleans,

who died after a few months' residence. In 1853 Dr. William H. Holcombe came to my neighborhood to take charge of the family of Mr. Marshall, a large planter. He was stricken down with yellow fever and after his recovery his wife had the disease. I took them to my home, and afterward associated the doctor with me in practice." Dr. Davis died in Natchez, January 12, 1885.

The second of the pioneers of homœopathy in the state was Dr. William Henry Holcombe, who went to Natchez in 1852 and became Dr. Davis's partner. He removed from the state in 1855.

So strong was the confidence of the people in the skill of Drs. Davis and Holcombe that in 1854 they were appointed physicians and surgeons to the Mississippi State Hospital at Natchez, which was a large and well endowed institution. This is said to be the first hospital in the United States that passed from allopathic to homœopathic control. Dr. Kirby in an editorial at the time said that the trustees felt justified in the act by the successful treatment of yellow fever by the new school of medicine.

Another early practitioner in Natchez was Dr. Walter Stewart. He probably located there as early as 1855. He died in Natchez in 1863, at the age of forty-one years. Another homœopathic practitioner in the city previous to 1860 was Dr. J. Foster.

Dr. Martin Gilman introduced homœopathy in Port Gibson as early as 1853. He graduated from the New York University in the spring of 1846, and began practice in Jefferson county, New York. In 1848 his cousin, Dr. John Gilman, then practicing homœopathy in Columbus, Ohio, urged Dr. Martin to visit him and to investigate the new system of healing. He went, and became convinced. In 1849 he located in Lexington and accepted the chair of chemistry in the Memphis Medical Institute, and later held the chair of obstetrics. In the spring of 1853 he located in Port Gibson, where his success in the treatment of yellow fever won for him a distinguished reputation. He removed to Vicksburg in 1859.

In 1858 Dr. A. O. H. Hardenstein, who had been for several years an extensive traveler, located in Vicksburg, introducing homœopathy in that part of the state. He was a native of Greece, but was educated in Germany, receiving his medical diploma at the University of Berlin. In 1828 his duties took him into Russia to study the treatment of cholera, and an investigation of allopathy as applied to this disease proved that more than seventy-five per cent of the cases proved fatal. While in Russia he was led to investigate homœopathy by observing the cures wrought by the wife of a missionary, who had been a pupil of Hahnemann. On his return to Prussia he also became a student of Hahnemann and adopted his system. In 1836 he settled in New Orleans; in 1840 went to Kentucky, and in 1849 to California. He practiced many years in Vicksburg, and died in that city, October 15, 1880.

Homœopathic physicians in Mississippi previous to 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1857 Brown, Dr. x Jackson  
1870 Chase, B. D. x Natchez  
1870 Coleman, H. J. x Rodney

1847 Davis, Frederick A. \* Natchez  
1857 Fegarden, Dr. x Fayette  
1857 Foster, J. x Natchez

- |      |                         |             |      |                        |           |
|------|-------------------------|-------------|------|------------------------|-----------|
| 1857 | Gibson, W. J. x         | Fayette     | 1851 | Holcombe, William H. * | Natchez   |
| 1849 | Gilman, Martin *        | Port Gibson | 1857 | Smith, J. B. x         | Camden    |
| 1857 | Harper, T. J. x         | Vicksburg   | 1857 | Stewart, Walter x      | Natchez   |
| 1830 | Hardenstein, A. O. H. * | Vicksburg   | .... | Stewart, A. P.         |           |
| 1870 | Hammond, F. K. x        | Aberdeen    | 1870 | Wren, W. C. x          | Woodville |

## CHAPTER XXXV

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEBRASKA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Homœopathy Introduced in Omaha in 1862—Wright, the Pioneer—Drs. Way and Hemingway in Nebraska City—The State Homœopathic Medical Society—Gradual Growth of the System in Nebraska—Reminiscences of Early Practitioners.

Nebraska makes no claim to pioneership in the field of homœopathic medical practice. In 1862, while the state was still a territory, Dr. Augustus S. Wright left his former home in Indiana and took up his abode in Omaha—the Omaha of two score years ago and not the modern city of the twentieth century which men have built on the site of the town of which, in 1869, Saxe wrote:

"Hast ever heard of Omaha  
Where rolls the dark Missouri down,  
And four strong horses scarce can draw  
An empty wagon through the town?  
Where sand is blown from every mound  
To fill our eyes and ears and throat,  
Where all the teamsters are aground  
And all the shanties are afloat?"

This Dr. Wright, the homœopathic tidings-bearer before mentioned, was the only practitioner of his school in the state until 1866, when Drs. Way and Hemingway, who were partners, established themselves in Nebraska City and gave their system a foothold in that vicinity. During the next ten or twelve years several other practitioners settled in various parts of the state, some in the more populous centers and others in the less thickly inhabited districts, until in 1878 there were eighteen physicians of the school in the state. Three years later the number had increased to forty, and in 1885 to one hundred and nineteen; in 1893 to one hundred and thirty-nine, and in 1904 the number in the whole state was one hundred and twenty-five. But notwithstanding the moderate early growth of the homœopathic school in the region under consideration, the few practitioners held a general meeting in September, 1873, and organized the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Society, then known, however, as the Nebraska State Homœopathic Medical Association, and with these first officers: Dr. E. M. T. Hurlbut of Lincoln, president; Dr. C. S. Wright of Omaha and Dr. J. H. Way of Nebraska City, vice-presidents; Dr. Allen C. Cowperthwaite of Nebraska City, secretary; Dr. J. L. Bumstead of Lincoln, provisional secretary; Dr. O. S. Woods of Omaha, treasurer; and Drs. Way, Burr, Casley, Lewis and Wright, censors. About 1883 the society was incorporated and made the change in name as above indicated. It is still in active existence and has a membership of more than two hundred.



## REMINISCENCES.

Dr. Wright's professional life in Omaha was not made especially pleasant by the practitioners of the old school there, but their persecutions served to bring him new friendships and it was with reluctance that he gave up practice on account of his health and removed to California in 1874. Dr. Hemingway in Nebraska City died before practicing there a year, but in the meantime Dr. A. M. Smith had come in, and was there as late as 1881.

Dr. Jacob Heald Way was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1866 and practiced allopathy for a time in Nebraska City. Later on returned to Philadelphia and took lectures in homœopathy and then returned to Nebraska, but failing health caused his removal to Pennsylvania. He served nine months in the 124th Pennsylvania regiment, then located in West Chester, and finally went to Arizona, where he died September 3, 1887.

Dr. William H. H. Sisson was in service during the early part of the civil war, and graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1863. He practiced in New Bedford and Falmouth, Mass., about two years, and in 1868 went to Omaha and identified himself with that growing city. He lived there until his death, January 25, 1873.

Dr. Orlando S. Wood located in Omaha in the summer of 1868. After educating himself in Pennsylvania, he began the study of homœopathy in the spring of 1857, graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1860, and commenced practice in Phoenixville, Pa. In 1861 he took the practice of Dr. R. R. Gregg at Canandaigua, N. Y., remaining there five years. Ill health then compelled him to sell, when he went to Philadelphia, graduated again from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1868, and in June of the same year started for Omaha. He practiced in the state many years and also identified himself with its homœopathic institutions and progress.

Drs. Marsden and William J. Ehrhart, partners, located in Omaha in 1869. The partnership, however, was soon dissolved, and Dr. Ehrhart went to Fremont. Dr. Marsden the next spring returned to New Jersey. Dr. Ehrhart was a graduate of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1864.

In 1871 Dr. F. Saxenburger located at Omaha, remaining there until 1874, when he left the state. Dr. Emlin Lewis entered the office of Dr. Sisson in 1870. He had been a school teacher, and his first impressions of homœopathy were received through a copy of Pulte's "Domestic Physician." He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1872, located in Papillion and later removed to Omaha, taking the practice of Dr. Sisson, who had just died.

In the summer of 1872 Dr. G. D. Streeter reached Omaha and became a partner with Dr. J. H. Way. In October, 1872, Dr. Eugene F. Hoyt settled in Omaha and became partner with Dr. O. S. Wood, but in the next year removed to New York city. Other early homœopathic practitioners who located in Omaha were Dr. James M. Borghem, 1874; Dr. H. C. Jessen and Dr. H. A. Worley, 1875; Dr. C. M. Dinsmoor, 1875; Dr. John Ahmanson, 1879; and Dr. Willis B. Gifford and Dr. C. S. Hart, 1880.

In 1869 Dr. W. A. Burr located in Lincoln, then a city two years old. In 1875 ill health compelled him to go farther west.

In January, 1872, Dr. L. J. Bumstead joined Dr. Burr in Lincoln, where he practiced for many years. Dr. Edwin Taft Monroe Hurlburt, who graduated from an allopathic college in Buffalo in 1867, soon afterward adopted the homœopathic system and located in Lincoln in 1873.

Dr. L. Walker settled in Seward in 1867. He had a large country practice. Dr. Frederick Churchill located at Grand Island in the summer of 1872. In 1875 he went to California. Dr. D. H. W. Carley settled in Palmyra in 1871.

Dr. Allen C. Cowperthwaite graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1869, practiced for a time in Illinois, and in 1873 located at Nebraska City and became a partner with Drs. Way and Streeter. Dr. Streeter soon withdrew from the firm and went to Quincy, Illinois. A few months later Dr. Way gave up practice and Dr. Cowperthwaite was left alone.

Dr. S. C. Case located at Syracuse in 1874. Dr. Ira Walker La Munyon located at North Platte in 1871. Dr. La Munyon had been a railroad engineer, and government surveyor of public lands. His studies were geology, botany and natural history. In 1859 he became a convert to homœopathy through Dr. B. S. Hill of Ohio. On locating in Nebraska he engaged in surveying, but having recovered his health, he bought a newspaper and, in company with Mr. Peake, became its editor.

Dr. John Elisha Smith went to Guide Rock about 1873. He was a graduate in 1856 of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine at Cleveland, had practiced in Michigan, served in the army, and by ill health was compelled to seek the climate of Nebraska. Mrs. F. R. H. Reid went to Nebraska City when only four homœopathic doctors were there.

Dr. Henry Haseler met his death at Bellevue about 1856, while introducing the practice there. He was a son of Dr. Charles Haeseler of Pottsville, Pennsylvania.

Dr. Lucy Robinson settled in Lincoln in 1875. In March of that year Dr. W. J. Ehrhart returned to Omaha from Fremont, but soon went to the east. In 1875 Dr. Hullhorst located at Headland.

Homœopathic physicians in Nebraska previous to 1880. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1879	Ahmanson, John x	Omaha	1855	Haeseler, Henry x	Bellevue
1868	Burr, W. A. x	Lincoln	1866	Henningway, Dr. x	Nebraska City
1872	Bumstead, Lucius J.	Lincoln	1870	Hoyt, Eugene F.	Omaha
1874	Borham, James M.	Fremont	1867	Hurlburt, Edwin T. M. *	Lincoln
1855	Bunting, Thomas C.		1875	Hullhorst, F. x	Headland
1878	Brewer, S. H. x	Columbus	1877	Huss, George x	Sutton
1874	Case, S. C. x	Syracuse	1878	Jessen, H. C.	Omaha
1870	Carley, D. H. W. x	Palmyra	1878	Johnson, Mrs. J. C. x	Nebraska City
1878	Chubbuck, C. K. x	Tecumseh	1878	Jefferies, Dr. x	Guide Rock
1872	Churchill, Frederick x	Grand Island	1872	Lewis, Emlin	Omaha
1869	Cowperthwaite, Allen C.	Nebraska City	1869	Marsden, Dr. x	Omaha
			1859	LaMunyon, Ira W.	North Platte
1878	Davies, H. B. x	Nebraska City	1877	Paine, Bartlett *	Lincoln
1864	Ehrhart, William J.	Omaha	....	Reid, Mrs. F. R. H.	Nebraska City
1874	Dinsmoor, C. M. x	Omaha	....	Reid, H. A.	Nebraska City

- |      |                       |               |      |                     |               |
|------|-----------------------|---------------|------|---------------------|---------------|
| 1875 | Robinson, Lucy A.     | Lincoln       | 1878 | Starr, C. x         | Nebraska City |
| 1870 | Saxenburger, F. x     | Omaha         | 1872 | Way, Jacob H. *     | Nebraska City |
| 1878 | Schildknecht, D. x    | Plattsmouth   | 1867 | Walker, L. x        | Seward        |
| 1878 | Smith, A. M. x        | Nebraska City | 1860 | Wood, Orlando S.    | Omaha         |
| 1856 | Smith, John E.        | Guide Rock    | 1873 | Worley, H. A.       | Omaha         |
| 1863 | Sisson, William H. H. | Omaha         | 1850 | Wright, Augustus S. | Omaha         |
| 1872 | Streeter, G. D. x     | Nebraska City |      |                     |               |

## CHAPTER XXXVI

## HOMŒOPATHY IN WEST VIRGINIA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

A Brief Chapter of Reminiscences—Dr. Alfred Hughes and His Sister—List of Practitioners in the State.

The introduction of homœopathy in West Virginia antedates the separate organization of the state itself. West Virginia, the western portion of the old state of Virginia, was made an independent state in 1863. This is the part of the old dominion west of the Cumberland mountains and in the valley of the Monongahela river. Homœopathy was introduced in this valley as early as 1848, and in two places at the same time; in Wheeling by Dr. Alfred Hughes and his sister, Eliza Hughes, and in Fairmount by the Rev. William Hunter.

Dr. W. L. Morgan, writing in 1904, said: "My native home was near Fairmount, West Virginia. My father's house was a home for itinerant preachers and politicians. I had never heard of homœopathy till about the year 1848 when the Rev. William Hunter, a Methodist presiding elder, came into the district. He was a man of learning and a homœopathist. He advised me to study for a physician, so I studied at home and experimented upon myself and my neighbors. Dr. Hunter gave me great assistance. I often treated a neighbor and sometimes got 'thanky' and sometimes 'cusses' for pay. In 1868 I went west and met a man whom I had treated years before and he persuaded me to go into practice, and after long deliberation I did so, and after a few years, to be better equipped I studied at Pulte College. I came east on account of ill health in 1861, first to Lynchburg, Va., and then to Baltimore. Dr. Hunter introduced homœopathy into the valley of the Monongahela river, and myself, Festus Pitcher of Fairmount, and Drs. Coombs and Casselberry, of Morgantown, where his students."

Dr. W. B. McClure of Martin's Ferry wrote: "Dr. Alfred Hughes and his sister, Miss Eliza, began in 1850. They continued practice there until death. Dr. Hennig came there in 1853, and died in 1900."

Dr. Alfred Hughes must have begun practice before graduating in medicine, which he did at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. He was a native of Baltimore, Md. After his graduation he located in Wheeling and upheld the truth of homœopathy. During the cholera epidemic of 1854 he labored night and day, being the only homœopathic physician in the city. He built up a large practice in Wheeling. In 1862 he went to Richmond, his sympathies being with the south, and practiced there until in 1865, when he removed to Baltimore.

Dr. Eliza C. Hughes commenced the study of medicine in 1855, and graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical College at Philadelphia in 1860. She was the first woman graduate who practiced medicine in Virginia.

Dr. E. H. Coombs was another early homœopath in western Virginia. He said of himself: "I was not a pupil of Dr. Pitcher of Fairmount. I



was not acquainted with him but knew that there was such a person, and I think he practiced homœopathy to some extent between the years 1850 and 1860. William Hunter, a Methodist preacher here in Morgantown, was the first to introduce homœopathy in this place, and I think it was through his influence that Dr. Miller, my preceptor, came here (Morgantown), which was about 1855. I do not think Dr. Hunter was an M. D., but had probably given the matter some attention. Dr. M. L. Casselberry came here between 1850 and 1860. I commenced practiced here in the spring of 1860."

Dr. Melville L. Casselberry, who is still in practice, writes of the beginnings of homœopathy in West Virginia: "The first man to introduce homœopathy in Morgantown was Mr. Hunter, a Methodist minister who located here about 1851 or 1852. He had a chest of medicines and would give his friends and the members of his church medicine for the headache, colds, etc. He continued this until about 1853 or 1854, when he wrote over to some one connected with the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, asking them to send a graduate here, which they did. They induced Dr. A. C. Miller to come here and locate, which I think was in 1854. He soon built up a large practice and in the spring of 1855 he wrote to my preceptor (W. A. Gardiner, M. D., of Philadelphia), then professor of anatomy in the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, for a partner. Dr. Gardiner induced me to come here, which I did in the spring of 1855, remained one year in partnership with Dr. A. C. Miller, when I left, but came back in the fall of 1859 and have been here ever since. Dr. E. H. Coombs graduated from the Homœopathic College in 1862, located here, and in 1870 he and I entered into partnership, worked together until 1887, when Dr. Coombs gave up the practice of medicine and was elected cashier of what is now the Monongahela Valley bank, with which institution he is connected, now being president.

There was a Dr. Alfred Hughes, who practiced in Wheeling along about 1850. He attended lectures in Philadelphia and graduated the spring I did, in 1853. He had been practicing in Wheeling prior to his graduation. He died a few years after he graduated, and I think his sister practiced for a time afterward. When I came here in 1855 I think there was a man in Fairmount by the name of Pritchard, who had a medicine chest and gave out sugar pills, as they were called, to many of the citizens of Fairmount. Along in 1855 or 1856 there was a Dr. Hyde located at Fairmount for a short time. A man came there from Fayette county, Pa., who read under Dr. Bowie of Uniontown about 1860. He located at Kingwood, remained there a year, then went to Clarksburg and later to Texas, where he died."

Dr. John W. M. Appleton, writing from Charleston, says: "Homœopathy has not much of a record in this end of the state in the forty years of my time. I came to Kenawha in August, 1865, having resigned from the army in that month. I had charge of a cannel coal mine and employed a number of people. Called upon to practice among them, I took out a U. S. license. None of the people had any knowledge of our system, and the patients getting well with no medicines but spoonfuls of clear water made some of them think it some kind of conjuring. I have never depended on practice entirely for a livelihood, but have never entirely ceased to practice when called on. Moving to Charleston from the mine and engaging in manufacturing, patients still come to me, and in 1882, moving to Salt Sulphur Springs, Munroe county, West Va., I still do what I can for the country peo-

ple, and in the summer season for those of the guests at our hotels who desire homœopathic treatment. A Dr. Kirk came to Charleston in the seventies. He did not stay long and depended more on teaching school than on medicine. A Dr. Henry came, who seemed to be efficient. He stayed longer than Dr. Kirk and then went away. Dr. George Lounsbury came down from Coalsburg mines a number of years ago and is still here."

Dr. John D. Middleton was an early practitioner in Wheeling, locating there as early as 1849. He was a student of Dr. F. R. McManus of Baltimore, and graduated in 1848 from the University of Maryland. He returned to Baltimore in 1851 and practiced there until his death, April 26, 1870. In 1877 Dr. S. C. Bosley was in practice in Clarksburgh; Dr. F. Pitcher in Fairmount; Dr. R. F. Harman in Martinsburg; Drs. Casselberry and Coombs in Morgantown; Dr. C. W. Jamison in Point Pleasant; and Drs. Eliza C. Hughes, J. W. Morris, C. J. Hennig, S. A. Muhleman, C. C. Olmstead and B. F. Turner in Wheeling.

In 1870 there were but five homœopathic practitioners in West Virginia; thirteen in 1876; twenty-five in 1896, and thirty in 1904.

Homœopathic physicians in West Virginia previous to 1870. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1865	Appleton, John W. M.	Kenawha	1855	Hyde, Dr.	Fairmount
1853	Casselberry, Melville L.	Morgantown	1848	Hunter, Rev. William	Fairmount
1860	Coombs, E. Hoffman	Morgantown	1848	Middleton, John D.	Wheeling
1853	Hennig, C. J.	Wheeling	1853	Miller, Alexander C.	Morgantown
1870	Harman, R. F. x	Martinsburg	1850	Morgan, W. L.	Fairmount
1848	Hughes, Alfred	Wheeling	1850	Pitcher, Festus	Fairmount
1850	Hughes, Miss Eliza	Wheeling	1860	Turner, B. F.	Wheeling

## CHAPTER XXXVII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NORTH CAROLINA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Homœopathy Introduced in the State by Dr. Freeman—Reminiscences and List of Other Early Practitioners in North Carolina.

The pioneer of homœopathy in this state was Dr. William K. Freeman, who introduced it in Wilmington in 1850. He was a native of Hertford county, and graduated from the Charleston Medical School in 1847. In 1848 he removed to Wilmington, where he practiced allopathy two years and then publicly announced his belief in the doctrines of Hahnemann. His action at that particular time required great moral courage; there was no homœopathic practitioner south of Virginia, and for twenty years he was the only one in the whole state of North Carolina, and he had to contend alone with the prejudices that assailed his fellows of the same faith in other parts of the country. He passed his life in Wilmington and succeeded in influencing public sentiment in favor of the practice which the people at first had ridiculed. He died in Wilmington in February, 1879.

Dr. Barton Munsey was another of the early practitioners in Wilmington. He was a native of New Hampshire, and while living in Manchester became acquainted with Dr. Atwood, a homœopathic physician in that city, whose student he himself became. In 1846 he went to Harvard University, and the next year applied in the New York Medical School for a course, but Dr. Mott informed him that "he would not be allowed to graduate with homœopathic notions." He went to South America, introducing homœopathy in Curacao, then returned to the United States and located in Wilmington, where he practiced dentistry and homœopathy. He attended the first course of lectures at the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, a student of Dr. Walter Williamson, and graduated from the college in 1850. He then returned to Wilmington. At the breaking out of the civil war he was surgeon in the union army. In 1864 he married Mary E. Weeks, who afterward became a homœopathic physician, graduating from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1871. Dr. Munsey died in 1888.

In 1873 Dr. Frank Hines located in Wilmington. Dr. W. E. Storm graduated in 1877 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College, and soon after settled in Wilmington. The following extract from a letter written by him in 1884 gives an idea of the condition of homœopathy in North Carolina at that time: "Five years ago I was the only homœopathic doctor in North Carolina. One year later the allopathic State Medical Association labored—yea, girded up their loins to the conflict—to pass a bill through the state legislature, making it punishable by fine or imprisonment for any person to practice medicine in the state unless he was a member of the said august body. Ye Gods! with what anxiety this solitary 'Pellet' awaited the verdict. I could feel myself already bound with contraria lashing strong

upon the wild Mazeppa, and hear the cries of *hic jacet similia* as they gloated over the place 'where I had been.' But, alas, there's many a slip. The bill did not pass and I settled down quietly to my knitting and fed my prosperity with the flames of adversity."

"They damn, they cuss, they raise a fuss,  
Keep up a perfect chatter.  
They howl, they squeal, so mean they feel,  
I wonder what's the matter."

As early as 1857 Dr. L. Thorne was practicing in Edonton. In 1877 Dr. Faulcon Browne was located in Vaughan; Dr. Charles Cliff in Asheville; Dr. J. T. Walsh in Newburn. Dr. Sylvester Burr Higgins was located in Charlotte in 1876. He was a graduate of the University of Bogota in 1868. About 1886 Dr. W. W. McCanless was located in Danbury.

The health giving properties of Asheville attracted the veteran, Dr. Horatio P. Gatchell, from Kenosha, Wis. He passed the rest of his life in Asheville, and died March 27, 1885. In 1878 Dr. Edwin A. Gatchell located in Asheville.

In 1857 there were but two homœopathic practitioners in the state, and in 1870 Dr. Freeman was the only homœopathist there; in 1886 there were five; in 1896, three; in 1899, six; and in 1904, eight.

Homœopathic physicians in North Carolina previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

....	Browne, Faulcon	Vaughan	1846	Munsey, Barton	Wilmington
....	Cliff, Charles	Asheville	....	McCanless, W. W.	Danbury
1850	Freeman, William E.	Wilmington	....	Parker, Charles	
1876	Gatchell, Edwin A.	Asheville	1880	Pigford, E. Scott	Wilmington
1850	Gatchell, Horatio P. *	Asheville	1877	Storm, W. E.	Wilmington
1860	Higgins, Sylvester B.	Charlotte	1857	Thorne, L. x	Edonton
1873	Hines, Frank	Wilmington	....	Walsh, J. T.	Newburn



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

## HOMŒOPATHY IN COLORADO, MONTANA AND FLORIDA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Late Planting and Rapid Growth of Homœopathy in Colorado—Ingersol, the First Practitioner, and Marix, the Permanent Practitioner—State Medical Society—Homœopathy in Montana begins in 1866—Its Subsequent Growth—Meagre History on Florida—Early Practitioners in all these States—The Florida Homœopathic Medical Society—Reminiscences.

## HOMŒOPATHY IN COLORADO.

In 1904 there were one hundred and sixteen practitioners of homœopathy in Colorado; thirty years ago there were ten. In 1863 Dr. Ingersol, the pioneer of the school in the state, located in Denver, practiced there a short time, then left, and for the next three years there was no disciple of Hahnemann in the region. In 1866 Dr. M. L. Scott, a Vermonter, came to Denver, practiced two years, then returned east and left this vast field unoccupied until 1869, when Dr. Squires came and practiced a few months and then yielded to Dr. A. O. Blair, formerly of Cleveland, who visited Denver in search of relief of chronic asthma. His stay, too, was short, and he was succeeded in the spring of 1870 by Dr. Martin Marix, a German, graduate of the University of Leipsic, a convert to homœopathy and a practitioner of several years' experience before taking up his residence in this state. His biographers say that he practiced homœopathy in Leipsic in 1852, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1857, later in Appleton, Wis., and came to Denver for the good of his health, as did his predecessors, but unlike them, he remained there until his death, January 19, 1877.

At the beginning of the twentieth century homœopathy had a strong hold upon the people of the state, and had earned by honest work a warm place in their affections. This finds confirmation in the fact that in 1869 there was only one homœopathic practitioner in the state, while in 1900 the number was over one hundred and twenty. Again, in Colorado homœopathy has not been compelled to contend against the enforced opposition of old school practitioners, and indeed there seems to have been an exchange of professional courtesies among the representatives of both schools which really is refreshing and interesting. Only two or three years ago the allopaths tendered membership in their societies to the homœopaths if the latter would drop the "homœopath" for their distinguishing titles, and in return the disciples of Hahnemann made a similar tender to the allopaths if they would merely investigate the principles of homœopathy. Thus medical society life has become an interesting part of the history of both schools in the state.

The Colorado State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Denver in June, 1881, and was reorganized in May, 1891, with these officers: Dr. S. S. Smythe of Denver, president; Drs. William A. Burr of Denver, and

W. C. Allen of Colorado Springs, vice-presidents; Dr. J. Wylie Anderson of Denver, secretary; Dr. Renal Bartlett of Boulder, treasurer. The society had a membership of sixty-four in 1903.

#### REMINISCENCES.

In 1870 Dr. A. Miller removed from Lowell, Mass., to Denver. The same year Dr. S. B. Fletcher located there, having previously practiced in Chicago. He remained in Colorado four years, returning east in June, 1875.

Denver was the only town in the territory in which there was a homœopathic physician previous to 1871. In 1872 Dr. B. A. Wheeler of Boone, Iowa, located there. In 1873 Dr. J. M. Walker of Winchester, Illinois; Dr. U. S. Clark of Iowa, and Dr. A. Miller of Chicago, settled in Denver. In 1875 Dr. S. T. Bowne of New York, and in 1882 Dr. William Alton Burr came there. Dr. Burr had graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1869, practiced in Lincoln, Nebraska, and in 1874, on account of his health, removed to Georgetown. Later he went to Denver. While in Georgetown he was the only advocate of homœopathy in that part of the country. He has practiced in Denver for many years and is one of the best known homœopathic physicians in the state.

Dr. Eugene F. Storke, who had been for years in practice in Wisconsin, went to Denver in 1891, and located there permanently. Dr. Anna E. P. Eastman Marsh located in the city in 1879, having just graduated from the University of Michigan. In 1880 she married Dr. Lebbeus E. Marsh and located in Greeley. She died February 20, 1896, leaving her property to her alma mater to found the Anna E. P. Eastman scholarship.

Dr. Charles Nelson Hart graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1875, and Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1881. He then located in Denver.

Dr. Charles William Judkins graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881, practiced in Maine until 1888, when he located in Aspen.

Dr. George Pyburn, a native of England, practiced in Canada, and graduated in 1859 from the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in Cleveland. After practicing in several locations in the United States he became interested in the union colony and in 1870 went to Colorado as one of the settlers of the town of Greeley.

An event in the history of homœopathy in Colorado is that homœopathic treatment was introduced in the Arapahoe county jail and poorhouse hospital in 1881, which was then placed under the medical supervision of Dr. Ambrose S. Everett. He made some interesting statistical reports on the small death rate and the successful treatment.

There are at the present time homœopathic practitioners in nearly all the principal towns in the state. Many of its practitioners went to that invigorating climate originally for their health and nearly all were formerly practitioners of experience in other parts of the country.

Homœopathic physicians in Colorado previous to 1880. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1876	Benbow, T. A. x	Colorado Springs	1852	Marix, Martin M.	Denver
1877	Benham, S. x	Denver	1876	Marsh, L. E. x	Central City
....	Blair, Alonzo O.	Denver	1870	Miller, Adam x	Denver
1875	Bowne, S. Townsend x	Leadville	1877	Owen, W. R. x	Pueblo
1875	Brace, Charles C.	Boulder	1877	Parkhurst, C. B. x	Colorado Springs
1877	Brooks, John F. x	Gardner	1859	Pyburn, George	Georgetown
1869	Burr, William A.	Georgetown	1870	Rice, Hyland W.	Central City
1854	Burnham, Norman G.	Denver	1866	Scott, M. L. x	Denver
1875	Coombs, L. D.	Colorado Springs	1877	Seymour, Dr. x	Colorado Springs
1877	Cortright, C. W.	Pueblo	1869	Squires, Dr. x	Denver
1873	Clark, Uri S.	Boulder	1877	Stebbins, H. H. x	Golden
1877	Crepin, E. A. x	San Luis	1879	Tennant, C. E.	Denver
1877	Dobbins, William A. x	Lake City	1868	Walker, Aaron	Denver
1856	Fletcher, S. M.	Denver	1871	Walker, James M.	Denver
1876	Gatchell, H. T. F. x	Colorado Springs	1867	Wheeler, Byron A.	Denver
1875	Hart, Charles N.	Denver	1877	Wegener, Henry F. x	Denver
1863	Ingersol, Luther J.	Denver	1877	Way, Mrs. H. H. x	Colorado Springs

## HOMŒOPATHY IN MONTANA.

Bordering the Dominion of Canada, east of Idaho, north of Wyoming and west of Dakota, is situated the new state of Montana. It was settled about 1861 and admitted to the union in 1889, being the forty-first state. So far as can be ascertained the first person to practice homœopathy within its borders was Dr. Stephen Roby Mason, who in 1864-65 journeyed through the gold regions of Montana, Idaho and British Columbia. He opened an office in Virginia City, and introduced the practice of homœopathy. Dr. Mason was a native of Chichester, N. H., studied medicine in Matamora, Illinois, and graduated from the Rush Medical College of Chicago in 1852. He then returned to his father's home in Illinois, where he commenced practice. He soon afterward investigated homœopathy and became convinced of its truth. He was a member of the Henry County Medical Society, from which he was expelled upon his adoption of the new system of medical practice. In 1861 he traveled through the New England states with an invalid corps, and in 1864-65, himself an invalid, he emigrated to Montana.

In 1876 Drs. A. E. Ingersol and C. S. Ingersol were in practice at Helena. In 1886 Dr. Robert M. Whitefoot was located in Bozeman; Drs. Charles W. Clark, Frederick Hiller, J. W. January, Adolph Mamor, Winfield S. Norcross and George B. Sarchet were in Butte City; Drs. Maria M. Dean, Thomas Eccles and Charles S. Thompson were in Helena; Dr. Fox E. H. Canny was in Waterville.

In 1886 there were ten homœopathic practitioners in the territory; in 1896, fifteen; in 1904, nineteen, of whom six were located in Butte.

Homœopathic physicians in Montana previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1868	Canny, Fox E. H.	Walkersville	1883	Green, Wilber F.	Miles City
1886	Clarke, Martha J. x	Butte City	1883	Hedger, Frank S.	Missoula
1885	Clark, Charles W.	Butte City	1852	Hiller, Frederick	Butte City
1885	Crutcher, C. S. x	Townsend	....	Ingersol, C. S.	Helena
1883	Dean, Maria M.	Helena	1871	Ingersol, A. E.	Helena
1885	Eccles, Thomas x	Helena	1881	January, J. W.	Butte City.



1878	Kellogg, Edwin S.	Helena	1870	Sarchet, George B.	Butte City
1860	Mamor, Adolph *	Butte City	1880	Thompson, Charles S. W.	Helena
1860	Mason, Stephen R. *	Virginia City	1866	Whitefoot, Robert M.	Bozeman
1886	Norcross, Winfield S. *	Butte City			

## HOMŒOPATHY IN FLORIDA.

The early records of homœopathy in Florida are meagre. Dr. Charles Roney Doran, a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia in 1856, and of the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1866, after practicing in Baltimore and Nashville, located in Jacksonville about 1869. Dr. Henry Rice Stout, having graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1868 and having practiced in Chicago, located in Jacksonville about 1880 or 1881. As early as 1857, Dr. A. C. McCantz and Dr. J. A. Mitchell were practicing homœopathy in that city, and in 1877 Dr. P. E. Johnson was located there.

In 1869 Dr. Sarah M. Ellis, who was a graduate of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine in 1859 and who had been practicing in New York city and had been connected with the New York Medical College for Women, spent the winter in Jacksonville and devoted herself to practice. She was the wife of Dr. John Ellis.

Dr. E. S. Byron located in Monticello previous to 1857. Dr. D. M. Walker was situated at Station No. 5 in 1870.

In 1883 Dr. Samuel Mills Fowler, who had been in practice in Michigan and in Iowa, went to DeLand and devoted himself to the practice of medicine, and also to growing oranges. While living there an epidemic of typho-malarial fever appeared in St. Augustine and he went there and treated the disease with marked success. In 1888 he went to Gainesville, Texas. He was a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1872, and died in Chicago, March 28, 1899.

In 1857 there were three practitioners of homœopathy in Florida, three in 1870, seven in 1876, nine in 1886, twenty-five in 1896, and thirty in 1904.

The State Homœopathic Medical Society of Florida was organized in Jacksonville, January 19, 1889, with these first officers: Dr. H. R. Stout of Jacksonville, president; Dr. Ada F. Bruce of Tampa, vice-president; Dr. C. W. Johnson of Jacksonville, secretary; Drs. T. J. Williamson, Blanding and E. Johnson, censors.

St. Luke's Hospital was founded as an institution of the allopathic school so far as concerned its medical department, but in March, 1878, through the efforts of Mrs. Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee, president of the board of lady managers, a homœopathic ward was established in the hospital.

Homœopathic physicians in Florida previous to 1880. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1876	Ames, Mrs. x	Tallahassee	1859	Ellis, Mrs. Sarah M.	Jacksonville
1857	Byron, E. S. x	Monticello	1872	Flanders, George F.	Tallahassee
1877	Craft, E. T. x	Longwood	1854	Johnson, P. E. x	Jacksonville
1866	Doran, Charles R. *	Jacksonville	1857	McCantz, A. C. x	Jacksonville



1857 Mitchell, J. A. x Jacksonville  
..... Noble, J. H.  
1877 Pell, D. V. x Jacksonville  
1872 Pickard, A. J. Pensacola

1876 Parker, H. P. (or Porter) Bis-  
cayne  
1868 Stout, Henry R. Jacksonville  
1870 Walker, D. M. x Station No. 5

## CHAPTER XXXIX

## HOMŒOPATHY IN OREGON, SOUTH CAROLINA AND KANSAS.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dr. Leslie Jacob Coombs, the Pioneer Homœopath in Oregon—Later Growth of the System in the State—Medical Societies and Hospitals in Kansas—Dr. John Hazard Henry, the First Homœopath in South Carolina—Dr. John Doy, the Pioneer of Homœopathy in Kansas—Societies and Hospitals—Reminiscences.

## HOMŒOPATHY IN OREGON.

Dr. Marcus Whitman had lived for several years in the wilderness regions of the almost boundless Oregon country when in 1842 he conceived the idea that the best means to prevent the English from gaining absolute possession of the region was to form a settlement there of American colonists, and to that end journeyed on horseback four thousand miles overland to Washington to lay his scheme before congress and to explain to that body that the country from whence he came was indeed worthy of settlement. When he returned in 1843 he was leader of a train of two hundred emigrant families, whose purpose was to occupy the country which now forms the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

Ten years after this event, in 1853, Dr. Leslie Jacob Coombs emigrated to Oregon and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and had read medicine with several physicians, one of whom was Dr. Charles A. Geiger of Manchester, Maryland, who turned the young man to the subject of homœopathy and induced him to adopt it in practice. In 1852 he graduated from Washington University in Baltimore, and at once went to the far west, in his travels treating in the country through which he traveled, giving special attention to diseases of the eye; and tradition says he was a personage of consequence and a physician of learning. In the Rogue river Indian war of 1855-56 he served as senior surgeon of mounted volunteers, and during the civil war which followed was assistant surgeon in charge of Forts Yamhill and Hoskins in Oregon. In Oregon his practice was very extensive. In medicine he doubtless treated with homœopathic remedies, but he is recalled as having been quite liberal in this respect, and combined both the old and the new school methods.

Such, in brief, was the beginning of homœopathy in Oregon, but however well the system may have been represented in the early endeavors of Dr. Coombs, there was no rapid increase in number of practitioners for several years, and in 1876, more than twenty years after the events mentioned, there were only eleven physicians of the school in the state; fourteen in 1878; twenty-three in 1886; thirty-nine in 1896; sixty in 1899, and forty in 1904.

The Oregon State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized and incorporated in 1876, and is still in existence, holds annual meetings, and publishes transactions. Its first officers were Dr. H. McKennell, president;

Drs. William Geiger and A. Pohl, vice-presidents; Dr. G. A. Wilcox, recording secretary; Dr. T. J. Sloan, corresponding secretary; Dr. Francis C. Paine, treasurer.

The Portland Methodist Hospital was organized and opened as an institution of the allopathic school in 1886, and became homœopathic in 1895. It is one of the largest hospitals in the northwest country.

As early as 1876 Dr. Rawdon Arnold was in practice in Albany, Linn county, having previously lived in Missouri, where he was educated in medicine. In 1871 he was in Marysville, Cal., and came thence to Oregon. Dr. Levi Henderson began practice in Salem in 1878, having just graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri.

Homœopathic physicians in Oregon previous to 1880. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1864	Arnold, Rawdon *	Albany	1848	Pohl, Albert	Portland
1877	Burr, A. C. x	Portland	1877	Paine, T. C. x	Salem
1852	Coombs, Leslie J.	Portland	1877	Saunders, A. E. x	Amity
1876	Forstner, B. x	Salem	1876	Sloan, T. J. x	Portland
1876	Geiger, William x	Forest Grove	1876	Shieb, E. x	Portland
1878	Henderson, Levi	Salem	1878	Wilcox, G. W.	Albany
1876	McKinnell, H. x	Portland	1876	Wright, H. x	Goose Lake
1864	Nichols, Sophronia	Albany	1877	Wyatt, J. H. x	Eugene City

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The story of homœopathy in South Carolina is but a meagre one. As in some of the other southern states, and for obvious reasons, the advancement of the system has been slow. In 1853 Dr. John Hazard Henry, who had graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1851 and had been in practice in Montgomery, Alabama, went to Charleston to take the practice of Dr. Kniffner. In 1854 the yellow fever appeared, and Dr. Barton, the only other homœopathic physician in the city, being incapacitated for work, Dr. Henry found his duties very arduous. Late in the fall of 1856 his health became so impaired that he was compelled to return to Alabama, where he resumed practice.

Dr. John S. Pfonts was the pioneer in Columbia, where he located in 1854. He had graduated from the Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1853. Forming an acquaintance with Dr. N. C. Moore, a homœopathic physician, he became a convert, and in 1854 went to La Crosse, Wisconsin. Ill health compelled him to return to the east, and he went to Columbia. At the opening of the war of the rebellion he went to Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Dr. Joshua Adams Whitman was the first to practice homœopathy in Beaufort. He went there an invalid in 1874, bought a case of homœopathic medicines and a work on practice. While studying he conducted a small machine shop, and in the meantime practiced homœopathy among his friends in a quiet way. His first efforts were successful and in 1879 he sold his shop, took a course of lectures and went into practice, but as he was not a graduate his practice created disturbance in the community. Having cured many cases that were considered hopeless by the allopaths, his friends insisted that he obtain a diploma, which he did after a course at the Chicago

Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1886. He made Beaufort his permanent home.

In 1887 Dr. Owen Beverly Gause, who had been in practice in Philadelphia, went to Aiken where he practiced during the winter, passing the summer in Asbury Park. He continued until his death in Philadelphia, January 11, 1895. His son, Dr. Percival O. B. Gause, after graduating from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881 and practicing in Philadelphia for a time, located in Aiken. He lived only a year, dying at the age of twenty-seven.

The following letter written in March, 1905, by Dr. Francis V. Cleckley of Charleston, gives a very good idea of the condition of homœopathy in the state at the present time: "I only know that my father, Hervey Milton Cleckley, came here after the war. He is now deceased. I think Dr. Thomas Shearer of Baltimore, Md., was here before the war and removed to Baltimore after the war. My father and I were the only homœopathists here since the war. Only two homœopaths are now in South Carolina, Dr. Whitman of Beaufort, and I here in Charleston."

In 1857 Dr. H. H. Hammond was located in Beach Island and Dr. J. Barton in Charleston. In 1870 Miss L. M. Towne was practicing in Beaufort, Dr. P. T. Schley was in Charleston, and Dr. Hammond in Beach Island. In 1877 Dr. H. M. Cleckley and Dr. P. T. Schley were in Charleston, no others being in the state. In 1899 Dr. Joshua A. Whitman was in Beaufort, Drs. Francis V. Cleckley and Hervey M. Cleckley in Charleston, and Dr. William L. Hood in Greenwood. In 1904 Dr. Whitman was in Beaufort, Dr. Frank E. Nichols in Greenville, Dr. William L. Hood in Greenwood and Dr. F. V. Cleckley in Charleston.

Homœopathic physicians in South Carolina previous to 1904. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1852 Barton, J. x Charleston	1889 Hood, William L. Greenwood
1881 Cleckley, Francis V. Charleston	1881 Peters, William C. Frogmore
1859 Cleckley, Hervey M. * Charleston	1902 Nichols, Frank E. Greenville
1881 Gause, Percival O. B. Aiken	1866 Schley, Philip T. Charleston
1857 Gause, Owen B. Aiken	1858 Shearer, Thomas Charleston
1857 Hammond, H. H. x Beach Island	1870 Towne, Miss L. M. x Beaufort
P. O.	1886 Whitman, Joshua A. Beaufort
1851 Henry, John H. * Charleston	

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN KANSAS.

The first homœopathic physician to enter Kansas was Dr. John Doy, who went to that state in 1854 with the first party of settlers from Boston. He was an Englishman and had graduated in Cambridge, England, in 1834, practiced allopathy there until 1846, and then came to this country. He practiced homœopathy after that time. In 1854 he was living in Rochester, N. Y., and was the delegate selected to visit Boston and obtain information concerning the organization of emigrant companies. The first party which Dr. Doy joined consisted of twenty-nine persons, who took possession of their land on August 1, 1854. He himself said he put up the first logs for a cabin on the hill where Lawrence stands. Those were troublous times



for the doctor, who had avowed himself to be an abolitionist; he was imprisoned and nearly lost his life. After his release he returned to practice in Lawrence.

In 1857 Dr. M. Morris was located in Ossawatimie. About 1865 Dr. Martin Mayer Marix settled in Leavenworth. He was a native of Germany and adopted homœopathy in 1852, before leaving that country. He remained a few years in Kansas and then removed to Denver. About 1867 Dr. John Jacob Edie formed a partnership with Dr. Marix in Leavenworth, and after the latter went away, the former still continued practice there.

Dr. Jerry Woods Stewart located in Waterville in 1870, making it his permanent home. In the fall of 1869 Dr. William Q. Mansfield located at Emporia. He graduated in 1857 from the Buffalo Medical College, and at that time considered homœopathy a delusion. He served through the war as a surgeon and then settled in Emporia. In 1870 he removed to Winfield.

Dr. Levi Hubbard settled in Atchison in 1871. He graduated from the Berkshire Medical College in 1835 and practiced six years in Massachusetts. While in Plymouth his attention was called to homœopathic remedies, and after some years he avowed belief. He practiced in Dutchess county, N. Y., fifteen years, and in company with his son-in-law, Dr. William H. Parsons, located in Atchison. Later he went to Illinois.

Dr. William H. Parsens studied with Dr. Hubbard, graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1871, and became his preceptor's partner in Atchison.

In 1871 Dr. S. Milton Pratt settled in Hiawatha. He graduated from the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri in 1861, practiced in Illinois, served as a surgeon in the army, and then removed to Kansas.

Dr. Peter Diederich graduated from Strasburg in 1870, came to the United States in 1873, and located in Wyandotte, now Kansas City.

The growth of homœopathy has been good in Kansas. In 1857 there was but one homœopath in the state. In 1870 there were seventeen; in 1886, one hundred and twenty-seven; in 1896, two hundred and seventy, and in 1904 there were one hundred and eighty-eight, sixteen being in Topeka, and eleven in Kansas City.

The Homœopathic Medical Society of Kansas was organized in Leavenworth, April 14, 1869, incorporated in 1871, and has been in successful operation more than thirty-five years. Membership in 1903, fifty-five. The Topeka Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in 1881 and incorporated in 1882. The Southern Kansas Homœopathic Medical Association was organized December 15, 1886. The Shawnee County Homœopathic Medical Society was organized October 29, 1890.

The Kansas Surgical Hospital of Topeka was founded and incorporated in 1882. The Wichita Homœopathic Hospital was founded and incorporated in December, 1888.

Homœopathic physicians in Kansas previous to 1872. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

- |      |                                   |      |                                |
|------|-----------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1870 | Ashborough, A. x Topeka           | .... | Mason, Richard Lawrence        |
| 1866 | Cowles, Edwin El Dorado           | 1852 | Marix, Martin M. Leavenworth   |
| 1866 | Cowan, A. M. * Valley Falls       | 1857 | Morris, M. x Ossawatomie       |
| .... | Baker, P.                         | .... | Morgan, Mrs. E. K. Leavenworth |
| .... | Bayless, J. V.                    | 1861 | Pratt, S. Milton Hiawatha      |
| 1867 | Edie, John J. Leavenworth         | .... | Pratt, Robert Sacs and Foxes   |
| 1866 | Graham, William G. Leavenworth    | 1871 | Parsons, William H. Atchison   |
| .... | Hiatt, L. B. Mound City           | .... | Stockham, G. H. Leavenworth    |
| 1867 | Halstead, Milton A. x Leavenworth | 1870 | Sherburne, Frank B. Dunlap     |
| 1853 | Hubbard, Levi * Atchison          | 1860 | Stewart, Jerry W. Waterville   |
| .... | Klemp, F. Topeka                  | .... | Weeds, T. Leavenworth          |
| 1866 | Mansfield, William Q. * Emporia   | .... | Weaver, A. J. Mouska           |
| .... | Mason, S. K. Lawrence             |      |                                |

## CHAPTER XL

## HOMŒOPATHY IN UTAH, WYOMING, THE DAKOTAS, ARIZONA, IDAHO AND ALASKA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

Dr. Isaiah White, the First Homœopath in Salt Lake City—Dr. John Bowman, Cheyenne—Dr. H. J. Morrison in Arizona—Dr. E. O. Plumbe in Dakota—Dr. D. G. Strong in Idaho—Lists of Early Practitioners.

## HOMŒOPATHY IN UTAH.

The history of homœopathy in the several jurisdictions included within the scope of the present chapter is indeed meagre, and necessarily must be limited to mention of the names of the earliest representatives in the region immediately under consideration.

The first practitioner of homœopathy in Utah was Dr. Isaiah White, who located in Salt Lake City in 1875. He was a graduate of the University of the City of New York. Dr. J. M. Dart was another early practitioner there. In 1875 the homœopathic physicians in the city were Drs. J. D. Crockwell, E. Lindsley, W. J. Smith and I. White. Dr. H. C. Hullinger was then in Big Cottonwood and Dr. Wangaman in Ogden. There were seven homœopathic practitioners in Utah in 1876, twelve in 1886, thirteen in 1896, and sixteen in 1904.

The Utah Homœopathic Medical Association was organized in Salt Lake City, January 21, 1892, and was incorporated the same year. For several years the society maintained a healthful existence, but since 1895 it has become decadent.

Homœopathic physicians in Utah previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1875	Beattie, Jeremiah	Salt Lake City	1877	Lindsley, E. x	Salt Lake City
1886	Cook, James x	Spanish Fork	1886	Mallory, Mary B.	Salt Lake City
1877	Crockwell, J. D. M. x	Salt Lake City	1886	Nelson, A. R. x	Ogden
1876	Dobbins, William A. x	Salt Lake City	1886	Nelson, R. W. x	Ogden
1875	Dart, James M.	Salt Lake City	1886	Norton, Mrs. H. C. x	St. George
1877	Holland, J. x	Salt Lake City	1877	Smith, W. J. x	Salt Lake City
1886	Higgins, W. S. x	Murray	1881	Schoek, William H.	Plateau
1876	Hullinger, H. C. x	Big Cottonwood	1871	Ulrich, Edward	Ogden City
			1855	White, Isaiah *	Salt Lake City
			1877	Wangaman, Dr. x	Ogden City

## HOMŒOPATHY IN WYOMING.

Dr. John Raymond Bowman located in Cheyenne in 1875. He had graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1874, and after practicing a year in Grand Rapids went to Wyoming, where he re-

mained about a year. He probably was the pioneer in that territory. In 1877 Dr. G. E. Gorham located in Cheyenne.

The appended list of physicians includes all who have practiced in the state. In 1877 there were but two practitioners; in 1886 there were five; in 1899, seven; in 1904, seven.

Homœopathic physicians in Wyoming previous to 1904. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy.

1881	Barnes, LeRoy S. Laramie	1890	Howe, William F. Evanston
1883	Blackburn, Charles H. Evanston	1878	Kuency, B. F. Dayton
1879	Blackburn, Gideon E. Evanston	1898	Lane, Frances. Cody
1874	Bowman, John R. Cheyenne	1902	Mahaffey, Andrew D. Cheyenne
....	Churchill, H. J. Evanston	1895	Mills, Mrs. Caroline Evanston
....	Foote, N. Fort Fred Steele	....	Quinby, S. J. Cheyenne
....	Graham, E. B. Cheyenne	1874	Recker, A. C. Cheyenne
1883	Green, Wilber F. Sheridan	1800	White, Arthur E. Baggs
....	Gorham, G. E. Cheyenne	1898	Wetlaufer, Ellen J. Cheyenne
1882	Hingston, James W. Cheyenne	1898	Wetlaufer, Nelson A. Cheyenne
1881	Holmes, Horace P. Dietz	1879	Woodruff, E. D. Rock Springs

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN THE DAKOTAS.

The outspreading of the homœopathic system in both North and South Dakota has been reasonably rapid; and while the vast region of country north of Nebraska was still a territory several homœopathic physicians were established within its borders. As to who was the pioneer among them, or the year of his advent, is not known, but as early as 1877 Dr. E. O. Plumbe was located and in practice in Canton, Dr. F. L. Richter in Fargo, Dr. N. C. Whitfield in Rapid City in the Black Hills, and Dr. Charles Horace Evans in Vermillion. In 1870 there were no homœopaths in the territory, but in 1886 there were fifty-three physicians of that school in the region, or ten more than in 1904.

The Dakota Homœopathic Medical Association was organized June 25, 1884, with these officers: Dr. G. V. Parmalee of Mitchell, president; Dr. J. M. Westfall of Watertown, vice-president; Dr. C. C. Huff of Huron, secretary; Dr. M. L. Reed of Ashton, treasurer; Drs. H. Ross of Huron, M. H. Chamberlain of Pierre and G. M. DePuy of Jamestown, censors. On the admission of Dakota into the sisterhood of states the society just mentioned ceased to exist, and in its stead was organized the South Dakota State Homœopathic Medical Society, which came into existence May 16, 1893, both by informal organization and incorporation. It still exists, has about fifty members, holds regular annual meetings, and is in all respects a healthful body.

Homœopathic physicians in the Dakotas previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1881	Anderson, Horace G. Grand Rapids	1882	Buchanan, J. Yankton
1866	Bell, James P. Canton	1881	Bennett, Gilbert P. Sioux Falls
1877	Baker, J. A. Castalia	1881	Bennett, Mrs. Alma S. Sioux Falls
1882	Buchanan, Helen M. Yankton	....	Carpenter, A. J. Yankton



1878	Chamberlin, Myron H. Pierre	....	Maltbie, E. H. Huron
1868	Calvert, William J. Dawson	....	Mattson, N. Puckwana
....	Cox, J. P. Sykeston	....	Morse, S. E. Miller
....	Cushman, R. A. De Smet	1885	Murray, Elmore W. Redfield
....	Churchill, H. J. Hermosa	....	Neville, Abby S. Woonsocket
1865	Davis, D. A. Forestburg	....	Neville, H. Woonsocket
1881	DePuy, Richard G. Jamestown	....	Odell, D. W. Athol
....	Donaldson, E. S. Sanborn	....	Perkins, Mrs. W. T. Bismarck
1883	Epps, Franklin Blunt	....	Perkins, J. Kate Bismarck
....	Elliott, L. W. Watertown	1878	Parmelee, G. V. Mitchell
....	Everly, W. E. Twin Brook	1877	Plumba, E. O. x Canton
1869	Evans, C. Horace Vermillion	....	Plackett, R. Redfield
....	Fowler, D. C. Aberdeen	1878	Primm, J. W. Wessington
1878	Franklin, William A. Bismarck	1883	Read, Edward W. Mandan
....	Folsom, E. Fargo	1884	Remington, Frederick A. Woonsocket
1885	Fluno, F. J. Flandeau	....	Richter, F. L. Fargo
....	Fiege, Mrs. F. Lake Byron	1857	Russell, M. L. V. LaMoure
1880	Fulford, George H. Sioux Falls	1883	Rockwell, C. B. Wahpeton
1878	Goeschel, Louis New Salem	1877	Rogers, Alexander H. Plankinton
1885	Hassler, Frank Pierce	....	Reed, M. L. Ashton
....	Higgins, C. W. Brookings	....	Rosenbaum, F. W. Canton
1872	Hill, Sylvester J. Fargo	....	Robertson, B. Fargo
1885	Hill, Anna S. Fargo	1876	Rutledge, Samuel W. Grand Forks
1881	Huff, C. C. Huron	....	Ross, H. Huron
....	Iverson, A. M. Alexandria	....	Sage, R. W. Parker
....	Kinney, D. S. Deadwood	....	Sill, E. E. Huron
1881	Kendrick, Fayette B. Bismarck	....	Spates, F. C. Milbank
....	Karten, J. W. Ludden	....	Sullivan, D. T. Bristol
1878	Lane, D. E. Lead City	1868	Smith, J. Howard Groton
1880	Link, O. C. Altoona	1874	Tuttle, Adelmur M. Chamberlain
1873	Marcy, A. L. Sioux Falls	1882	Vidal, James W. Valley City
....	McGowan, H. B. Bismarck	....	Wheeler, H. W. Custer City
....	McKay, J. H. Castleton	....	Whitfield, N. C. Puckwana
1876	McKay, Augustus F. * Fargo	....	Wood, E. H. Ree Heights
....	Martinetz, A. V. Grand Forks	....	Westfall, I. M. Watertown
....	Matthews, T. W. Hudson		

## HOMŒOPATHY IN ARIZONA.

There is record of a Dr. H. J. Morrison, located in Sacaton in 1876. In 1886 Dr. John J. Miller, a graduate of the homœopathic department of the University of Michigan in 1880, was located in Clifton. In 1890 Dr. Wilford Washington Fetterman, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1872, was in Tombstone. In 1893 Dr. Charles D. Belden, a graduate of the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1868, and Dr. William L. Woodruff, a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1882, were located in Phoenix. Dr. H. H. Pilling was in Tucson. In 1896 Dr. A. E. Marden was in Harqua Hala, Dr. Charles D. Belden in Phoenix, Dr. Henry H. Pilling in Tucson, and Dr. G. W. Horney in Williams. These were the only homœopathists then in the territory. In 1899 there were fifteen homœopathic practitioners in Arizona, seven of them being located in Phoenix. In 1904 there were twelve in the territory, three of whom were in Phoenix, three in Prescott, one in Chloride, one in Mesa, one in Troy, one in Tombstone and two in Tucson.

The Arizona State Homœopathic Medical Association was organized in 1900, but no meetings have been held since 1902, it being difficult for the members to assemble.

Homœopathic physicians in Arizona previous to 1900. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1868	Belden, Charles D.	Phoenix	1885	Jones, A. Cuvier	Tucson
1885	Burgess, Grant	Phoenix	....	McNally, J. B.	Prescott
1879	Butler, Edward	Prescott	1889	Marden, Augustus E.	Harqua Hala
....	Davis, John B.	Morenci	1877	Morrison, H. J. x	Sacaton
....	Davis, William J.	Morenci	1880	Miller, John J.	Clifton
....	Evans, John M.	Phoenix	1870	Pilling, Henry H.	Tucson
1872	Fetterman, Wilford W.	Tombstone	1864	Pool, Josiah	Schultz
1857	Goodwin, David M.	Phoenix	....	Thomas, John Wix	Phoenix
....	Hawley, Amasa S.	Phoenix	1874	Tuttle, A. M.	Phoenix
....	Hyde, William A.	Phoenix	1882	Woodruff, William L.	Phoenix
....	Ingalls, Mrs. E. A.	Phoenix			

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN IDAHO.

As early as 1877 Dr. D. G. Strong was practicing homœopathy in Idaho City. In 1886 there were five practitioners in the territory, among them Dr. Daniel H. Brien, a graduate in 1885 of Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, at Delta; Dr. J. Q. Maxley at Lewiston; Dr. G. A. Kenney at Salmon City; Dr. Sylvester P. Hunt at Salubria, and Dr. A. E. Sanders at Moscow. In 1890 there were eight homœopathic physicians in the territory, five in 1893, eleven in 1899, and twelve in 1904.

Homœopathic practitioners in Idaho previous to 1900. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy.

1883	Adair, William A.	Moscow	1869	Hunt, Sylvester P.	Salubria
1885	Brien, Daniel H.	Delta	1891	Hughes, J. Edwin	Moscow
....	Blake, H. B.	Moscow	1896	Inman, L. F.	Lewiston
1897	Beck, John A.	Genessee	1891	January, J. W.	Boise
1887	Beck, Peter S.	Genessee	....	Kenney, G. A.	Salmon City
1872	Bearby, M. Jennie	Mountain Home	....	Maxley, J. Q.	Lewiston
1879	Collister, George	Boise	1891	Rogers, Rebecca W.	Caldwell
....	Campbell, U. G.	Wallace	....	Sanders, A. E.	Moscow
1886	Gill, Dr.	Lewiston	....	Strong, D. G.	Idaho City
1897	Hamilton, Angelina G.	Lewiston	1883	Ustick, Harlan Page	Boise
1869	Henry, George A.	Salmon			

#### HOMŒOPATHY IN ALASKA.

So far as concerns the planting of homœopathy in far off Alaska little is known, except that in 1877 Dr. James Johnston was living and practicing in Sitka, and seemed to hold the territory without competition for several years. In 1896 Dr. William A. Egbert was in Juneau. He graduated in 1875 from the Homœopathic Hospital College of Cleveland. In 1899 Dr. James K. Perrine, a graduate in 1893 of Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, and Dr. Edwin Rollin Gregg, also of Hahnemann, class of 1892, were practicing in Dawson City, while at that time Dr. Egbert was still at Juneau, Dr. Horatio Richmond Marsh at Point Barrow, and Dr. B. K. Wilbur at Sitka.

In 1898 Dr. Harrison Seth Pelton, a graduate of the homœopathic medical college in San Francisco in 1888, and a previous practitioner in Oakland, sailed as surgeon on a ship sent out by eastern capitalists bound for

Kotzebue Sound. They arrived there in July, 1898, and went up the Kowark river three hundred and fifty miles and wintered. There was much sickness in the party during the winter, but Dr. Pelton cared for the sufferers in the company and also in another party several miles distant. While thus employed he was frozen to death in a blizzard. Dr. Horatio R. Marsh is the only homœopath now in the region mentioned.

Homœopathic physicians in Alaska previous to 1904. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1875	Egbert, William A.	Juneau	1888	Pelton, Harrison S.	Kowark River
1892	Gregg, Edward R.	Dawson City	1893	Perrine, James K. M.	Dawson City
1877	Johnston, James x	Sitka	1891	Wilbur, B. K.	Sitka
1897	Marsh, Horatio R.	Barrow			
	(Hoonah)				

## CHAPTER XLI.

HOMŒOPATHY IN ARKANSAS, NEVADA, INDIAN TERRITORY, WASHINGTON,  
NEW MEXICO AND OKLAHOMA.

By Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M. D.

The "North American Journal of Homœopathy" for April, 1847, says: "The following loud voice from Arkansas is an extract from a letter received a few days since from an old and valued friend, to whom I have occasionally sent a pamphlet on the subject of homœopathy."

The friend in question said that he entered upon the study of the Hahnemannian system "with a degree of pleasure unknown at any time" during his long sojourn of guessing in the allopathic school; and further: "I shall send on in a short time for such works as will aid me in reducing to practice such rules as are laid down, and hope that you will occasionally lend a hand in aiding a mind somewhat blunted by fifty-eight years of exercise and dulled by its attachment to doctrines which I now believe to be altogether hypothetical."

The first record of a homœopathic physician in Arkansas is that of Dr. E. D. Ayers, who introduced homœopathy in Little Rock in 1859, and to whom always has been accorded the honor of having been the pioneer of the system in the state. In 1876 there were nine homœopathic physicians in the state; in 1878 there were ten; in 1899, thirty-four; and in 1904, according to the best information obtainable, thirty-six. In the year last mentioned there were six homœopaths in Little Rock and ten in Hot Springs.

The Arkansas State Homœopathic Medical Association was organized in Little Rock, April 12, 1903, with these officers: Dr. W. E. Green of Little Rock, president; Dr. V. W. Hallman of Hot Springs, vice-president; Dr. Z. N. Short of Hot Springs, secretary; Dr. P. C. Williams of Texarkana, treasurer. Members in 1904, twenty. The Pulaski County Homœopathic Medical Society, organized in Little Rock, May 24, 1887, was the first and for a long time the only society of homœopathic physicians in the state.

Dr. J. H. Hadfield settled in Little Rock in 1859, remained there until 1863 and then returned to Cincinnati. He was a physician of note and the inventor of the Hadfield equalizer, used in the treatment of paralysis.

Dr. E. Darwin Ayers, formerly of New York, located in Little Rock in 1859, practiced there until the close of the civil war, when he engaged in other pursuits; but in 1876 he returned to practice and so continued until his death, in 1903.

Dr. H. D. L. Webster of Cleveland came to Little Rock about 1869, practiced there a few years and then returned to Ohio. In 1870 Dr. A. J. Wright of Bloomington, Ills., settled in Little Rock, and died in 1872. Among the other early practitioners in the state mention may be made of Dr. Pierce, who practiced in Ft. Smith after about 1869; Dr. W. E. Green, in Little Rock; Dr. Eugene Smith of Nashville, who also practiced in Little Rock; also Dr. John Bull of Wisconsin, in Little Rock; Drs. John B. Brooks and L. S. Ord-



way, who located at the Hot Springs about 1874 and were the pioneers of homœopathy in that section; and Dr. J. C. Daily, who settled in Ft. Smith in 1883 and died there in 1900.

Homœopathic physicians in Arkansas previous to 1880. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1859	Ayers, E. Darwin	Little Rock	1876	McCalmont, J. J. x	Hot Springs
1864	Brooks, John B.	Hot Springs	....	Nestman, Fred	Helena
1871	Bull, John	Little Rock	1877	Ordway, L. S. x	Hot Springs
1870	Chambers, E. W. *	Bentonville	1876	Pierce, C. W. x	Fort Smith
1875	Cline, A. H. x	Fort Smith	1876	Streeter, George D. x	Hot Springs
1877	Collins, A. H. x	Little Rock	1876	Smith, E. R. x	Little Rock
1883	Daily, J. C.	Fort Smith	1876	Walker, A. x	Little Rock
1872	Dobbins, W. A.	Carlisle	1876	Weathers, I. V.	Hollywood
1877	Dungan, H. D. x	Little Rock	1860	Webster, H. D. L.	Little Rock
1873	Green, William E.	Little Rock	1870	Wright, A. J.	Little Rock
1859	Hadfield, J. H.	Little Rock	1877	Wright, J. H. x	Van Buren

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEVADA.

The first disciple of Hahnemann to set up the standard of homœopathy in what now is the state of Nevada, but then was a territorial jurisdiction, was Dr. Frederick Hiller, a former resident of Nevada City in California, and who located in Virginia City in 1862, remained there until 1870 and then removed to San Francisco. He is said to have traveled at times as far as three hundred miles over the mountains in visiting his patients.

In speaking of his professional experiences in the far west, Dr. Miller said: "I am yet the only homœopathic practitioner in the state of Nevada, but I hope that soon this number may multiply; here is and will be a large field for work."

Soon afterward the desires of the pioneer were satisfied, for in 1870 Dr. E. A. Wild was in practice in Austin, and Drs. E. R. and H. Knapp in Virginia City. In 1886 Dr. L. A. Herrick was in Carson City, Dr. L. Kent in Ward, Dr. A. Marlotte in Columbus and Dr. Frederick H. Parker in Virginia City. In 1904 there were only two homœopathic practitioners in the state, Dr. Phillipina Wagner in Carson City and Dr. Floyd J. Nutting in Searchlight.

Homœopathic physicians in Nevada previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1872	Fetterman, Wilford W.	Virginia City	1885	Marlotte, A. x	Columbus
1876	Herrick, L. A.	Carson City	....	Price, R.	Eureka
1852	Hiller, Frederick	Virginia City	1871	Packer, Fred H.	Virginia City
1851	Knapp, Henry	Virginia City	....	Parker, Dr.	Virginia City
....	Knapp, E. R.	Virginia City	1885	Richardson, A. S. x	Belmont
1872	Kent, Luke	Ward	1850	Stevenson, Eady	Virginia City
			....	Tufts, J. E.	Virginia City

## HOMŒOPATHY IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Dr. Nathaniel Van Wert Wright settled at Okmulgee in 1881, being the pioneer homœopath in that region. He graduated from the St. Louis College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in 1881, and at once went to the Indian Territory, where he remained twelve years. He then returned to Baltimore, his native town, and died there February 16, 1895. In 1890 Dr. Jonas W. Fisher, a graduate of the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, was located at Oklahoma. In 1896 Mrs. C. J. Rutherford was located at Wagoner. In 1904 the following physicians were located in the territory: Dr. Julius H. Peterman at Ardmore; Dr. Elmer H. Cutts at Bradley; Dr. George H. Harry at Leon; Dr. George C. Hatfield at Newburg; Dr. Samuel B. Leslie at Okmulgee; Dr. Bertrand M. Porter at Rush Springs; Dr. Martin E. Plumstead at Sapulpa; and Dr. Noah B. Ruhl at Sulphur.

Homœopathic physicians in the Indian Territory previous to 1904. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1899	Cutts, Elmer H.	Bradley	1889	Porter, Bertrand M.	Rush Springs
1879	Fisher, Jonas	Oklahoma	1897	Plumstead, Martin E.	Sapulpa
1898	Harry, George H.	Leon	1896	Rutherford, Mrs. Z. J.	x Wagoner.
1870	Hatfield, George C.	Newburg			Creek Nation
1902	Leslie, Samuel B.	Okmulgee	1896	Ruhl, Noah B.	Sulphur
1894	Peterman, Julius H.	Ardmore	1881	Wright, Nathaniel V.	Okmulgee

## HOMŒOPATHY IN WASHINGTON.

The first homœopathic physician to locate in what now is the state of Washington was Dr. Alvan Bagley, a graduate in 1855 of the Western College of Homœopathic Medicine, and who settled for practice in Seattle some time previous to 1875. Dr. Herman Beardsley graduated from the same institution in 1865 and subsequently located in Seattle. Dr. H. B. Bagley, also a practitioner, died in Seattle in 1899.

Dr. Charles E. Grove began practice in Spokane in 1889. He graduated at Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in the same year. Dr. Frederick W. Southworth, a graduate in 1887 of the medical department of the University of Iowa, located in Tacoma in 1888. Dr. Francis B. Kellogg settled there in 1889, having graduated in 1887 from the New York Homœopathic Medical College. Dr. W. W. Mysner came to Tacoma soon after 1890.

In 1876 there were four homœopathic practitioners in the state; in 1886, eighteen; in 1896, forty-three; in 1904, fifty-eight, of whom, in that year, four were in Dayton, fourteen in Seattle, eleven in Spokane, five in Tacoma, and three in Walla Walla.

The Washington State Homœopathic Medical Society was organized in Seattle in November, 1889. The Tacoma Homœopathic Academy of Medicine was organized in 1890. The Homœopathic Medical Society of King County was organized in September, 1889.

Homœopathic physicians in Washington previous to 1886. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy. The character \* indicates that the practitioner originally was

of some other school; the character x indicates that the physician practiced medicine before the date given.

1855	Bagley, Alven	Seattle	1883	Mysner, William W.	Tacoma
1865	Bagley, Herman B.	Seattle	1872	Munson, Clinton	Tacoma
1868	Booth, H. W.	Cheney	1880	Penfield, Charles S.	Spokane Falls
1883	Capps, William	Centralia	1869	Rice, William H.	Tacoma
1852	Day, William W.	* Dayton	1886	Simmons, Mrs. N. J.	Waitsburg
1882	Churchill, Frederick A.	Seattle	1875	Vandervoort, M. x	Walla Walla
1877	DeVoe, Miss Marmora	Seattle	....	Whitworth, F. H.	Seattle
1875	Egbert, W. A.	Walla Walla	1884	Whitworth, Geo. F., Jr.	Olympia
....	Mineer, W. S.	Waitsburg			

## HOMŒOPATHY IN NEW MEXICO.

It cannot be said that New Mexico ever has been rich in homœopathic history, although the practice has been fully rooted there for more than twenty years. In 1893 there were eight physicians in the territory, six in 1896, eight in 1899, and twelve in 1904.

Among the early practitioners in the territory mention may be made of Drs. M. D. Allen, J. M. Cunningham and J. H. Sutfin in Las Vegas; Dr. C. L. Kendall in Lordsburg, and Dr. William Eggert in Santa Fe.

Homœopathic physicians in New Mexico previous to 1900. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy.

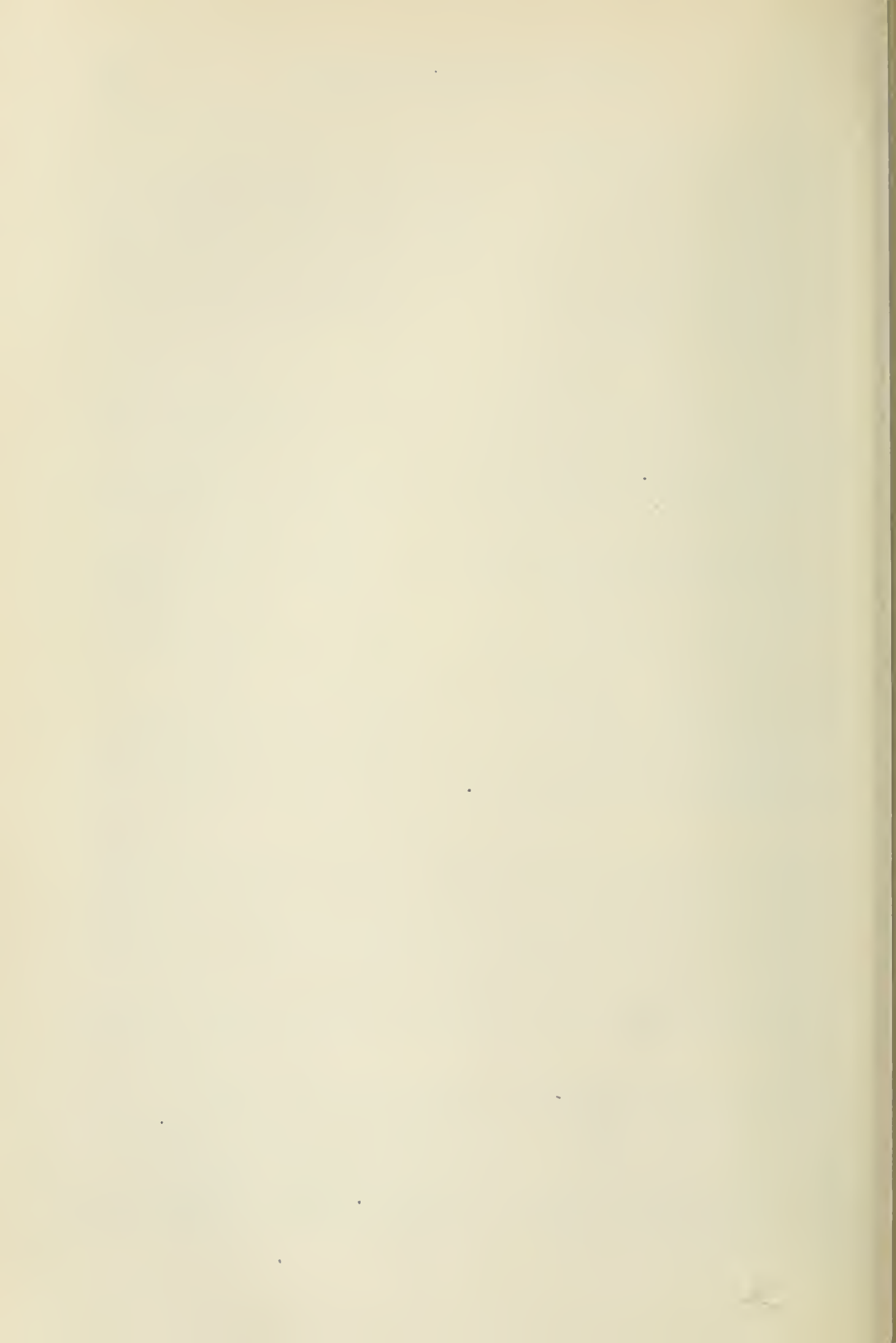
....	Allen, M. D.	Las Vegas	1863	Eggert, Winam	Santa Fe
1883	Beals, W. Guy	Tierra Blanca Sierra	....	Mahaffy, A. L.	Albuquerque
1893	Bishop, Frank D.	Albuquerque	1894	Matchett, John	Dorlores
1887	Bishop, Marian S.	Albuquerque	1889	Marden, A. E.	Mescalero
1874	Blinn, Elmer P.	Chloride	....	Kendall, Mrs. C. L.	Lordsburg
....	Burgess, Manus	Albuquerque	....	Sutfin, J. H.	Las Vegas
....	Callen, J. A.	Tiptonville	1888	Shepard, William T.	Albuquerque
1870	Cunningham, J. M.	Las Vegas	....	Stevens, M. D.	Albuquerque
1890	Edmondson, R. H.	Bernalillo	....	Wilms, Frederick	Gallup

## HOMŒOPATHY IN OKLAHOMA.

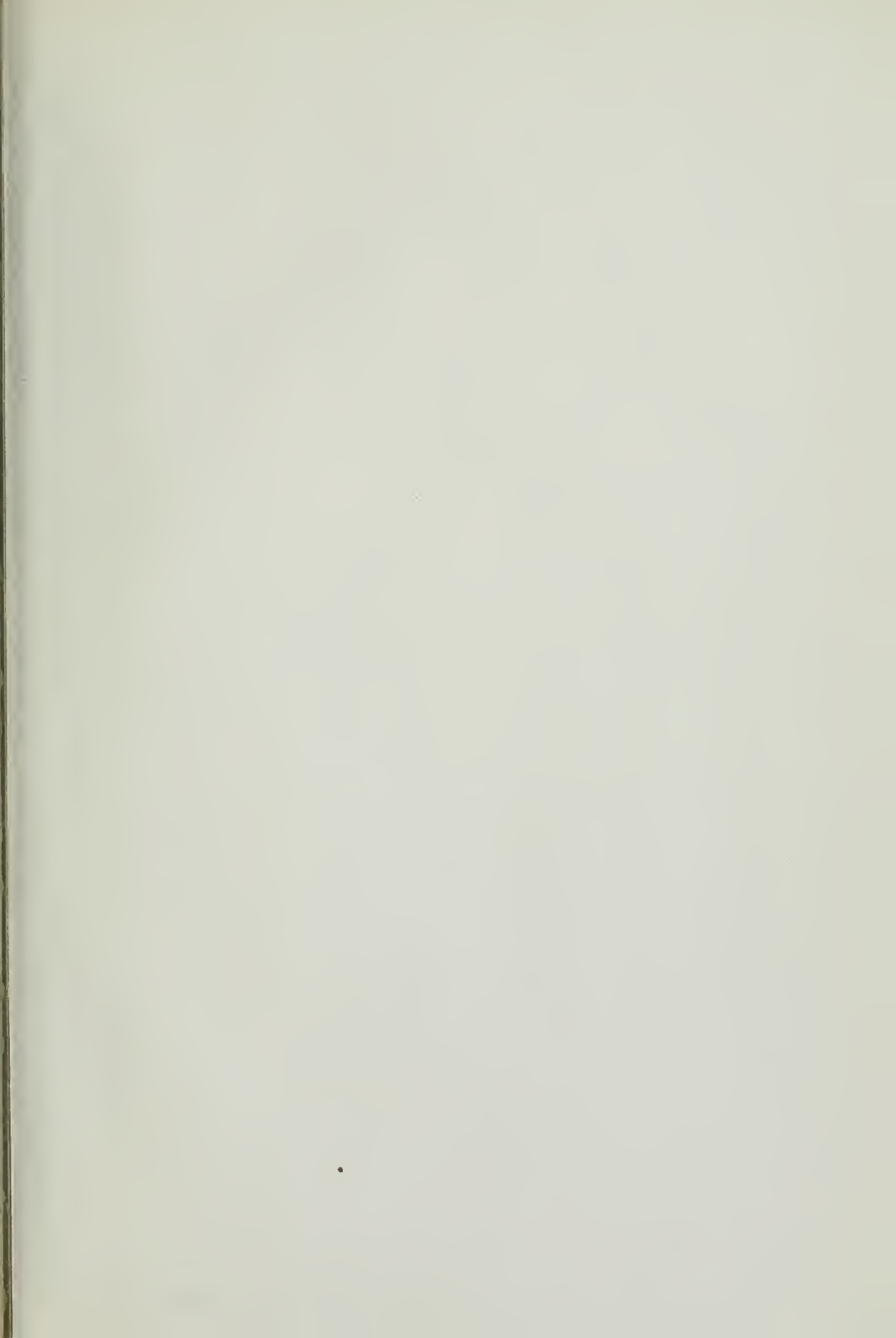
This territory was organized in 1890, and three years later, in 1893, the following homœopathic practitioners were located there: Dr. George W. Light in Britton; Dr. John Harrington in El Reno; Dr. W. A. Frasier in Hennessy, and Drs. Charles A. Dean and Jonas W. Fisher in Oklahoma. In 1896 there were seven homœopathic physicians in the territory; in 1899 there were sixteen, and in 1904, forty, three being located in Guthrie.

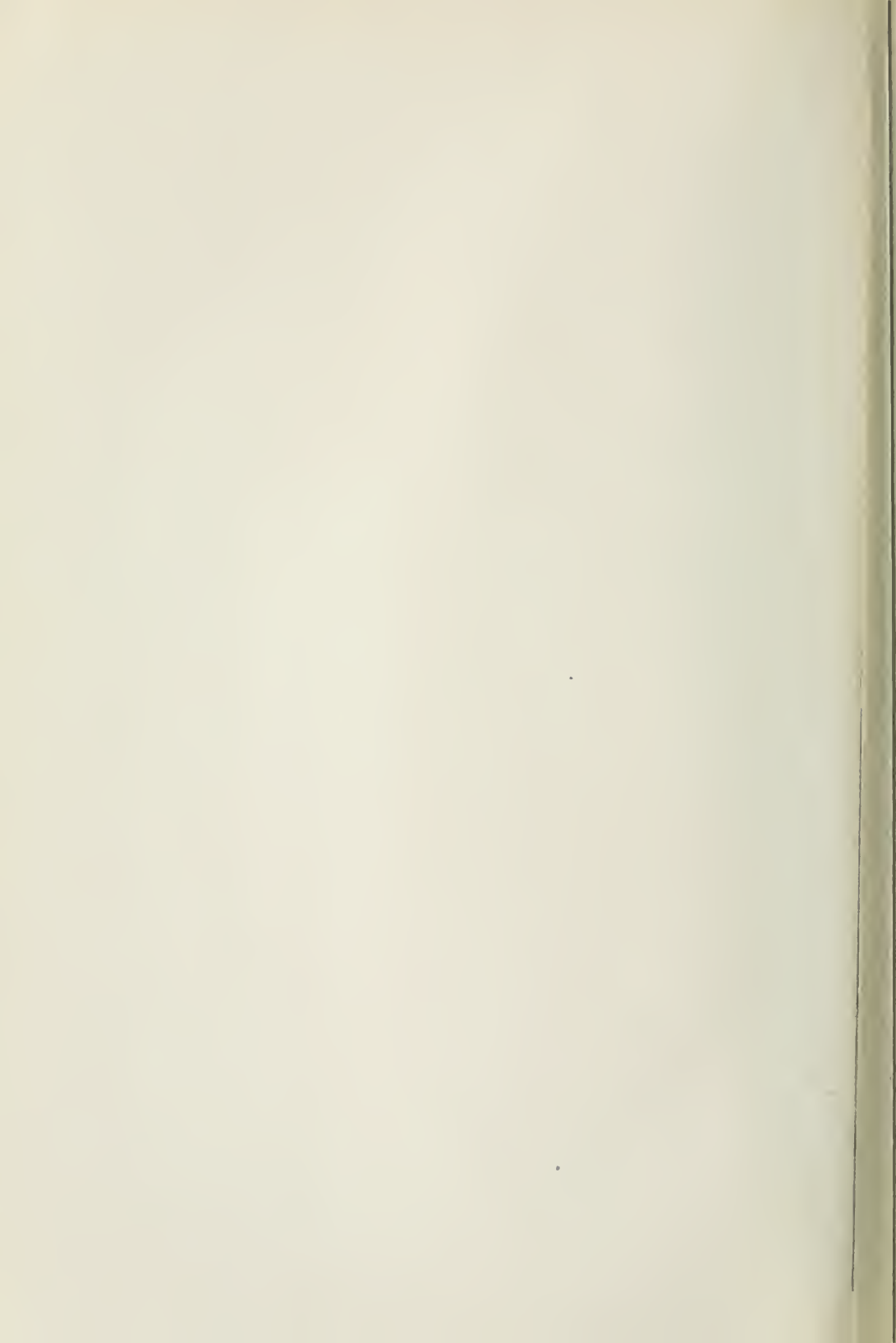
Homœopathic physicians in Oklahoma previous to 1904. The date preceding the name indicates the year the physician began the practice of homœopathy.

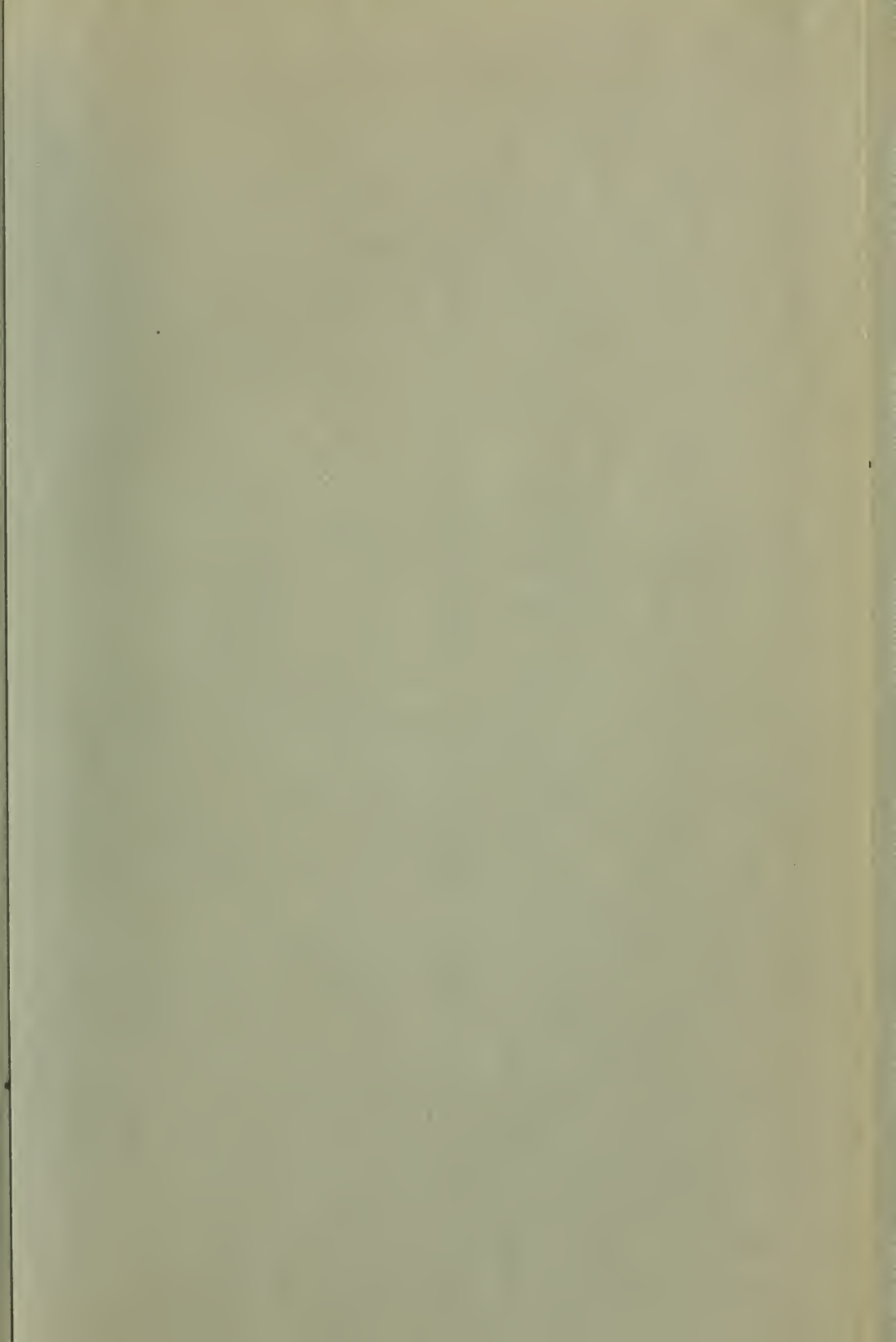
1862	Atkinson, Mrs. S. E.	Oklahoma	1869	Light, George W.	Britton
1882	Boulson, Isaac C.	Clifton	1876	McMurty, R. F.	Ingalls
1890	Brown, F. A.	Oklahoma	1862	Moore, S. A.	Perry
....	Dean, Charles A.	Oklahoma	1868	Morse, Martin V. B.	Noble
1893	Edington, A. L.	Bond	1866	Pearce, Clinton W.	Cleveland
1885	Frasier, E. A.	Holt	1897	Petty, C. S.	Guthrie
1879	Fisher, Jonas W.	Oklahoma	1896	Ruhl, Noah B.	Edmond
1878	Harrington, John	El Reno	1888	Steele, Corwin J.	Chandler
1895	Hamilton, Wilbur S.	Norman	1878	Southard, Robert W.	Perry
1888	Kimberley, W. T.	Guthrie	1868	Vandervort, M.	Guthrie











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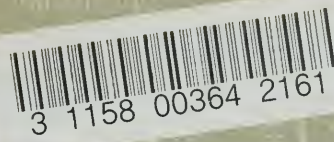
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